MAY 14 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

FORTY-THIRD YEAR, NO 9 PITTSBURG, PA. THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1915 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

UP TO MR. BRUMBAUGH.

When ex-Governor John K. Tener foisted upon the people of the state of Pennsylvania by recess appointment the present members of the Public Service Commission he performed an act that ranks with certain deeds done by Messrs. Arnold, Iscariot and others.

The 1913 session of the Pennsylvania legisalture enacted a Public Utilities law, which in itself was bad enough. But when John K. Tener followed this up by naming such men as Samuel W. Pennypacker, S. L. Tone, Frank M. Wallace and Charles F. Wright as members of the commission it was like heaping insult on injury. Another member of the commission was the late Judge Ewing, of Uniontown, who is being succeeded by Walter H. Gaither, former private secretary to Tener.

The Public Utility law, such as it is, was enacted to give relief to the people of the state of Pennsylvania from the evils practiced by unregulated and uncontrolled public service corporations. Several excellent bills were introduced in the last legislature but corporate influence prevented their enactment.

Shortly after the bill was made law, Governor Tener gave out his appointments. It is whispered that he blushed as he read off the list. But Tener did not in reality make the selections. They were made by the public service corporations themselves. Tener simply acted as the announcer.

This week a convention was held in Harrisburg by the State Municipal Home Rule League at which resolutions were passed calling upon Governor Brumbaugh to recall a majority of the Tener appointments to the Public Service Commission.

Brumbaugh has given evidence of having a mind of his own and in addition has promised that he is going to keep faith with the people. If he is true to his promises he will without hesitation refuse to present to the State Senate for confirmation the names of the following members of the commission:

Samuel W. Pennypacker.
Simon Larue Tone.
Frank M. Wallace.
Charles F. Wright.
Walter H. Gaither.

If Governor Brumbaugh does not have any good reasons for recalling these men perhaps the following statements may furnish him with at least sufficient evidence to warrant an investigation into the qualifications of these men to act as members of this important body.

Samuel W. Pennypacker should be recalled because as governor of Pennsylvania he was a disgrace to the state; because through his negligence—this term being used for want of more complete evidence—the greatest graft scandal in the history of Pennsylvania was perpetrated; because his name is a by-word of ridicule to the people of Pennsylvania and for this reason they have no confidence either in his ability or integrity.

Simon Larue Tone should be recelled because he is unfitted for such a place on the commission by reason of the fact that he is largely interested in several public utility corporations in Allegheny county. It is even possible that he is still drawing pay from the Pittsburgh Railways Company in the capacity of vice-president, while absolute proof of his interest in utility companies is furnished by an application for a charter which was granted by the Public Service Commission for a street railway company last year and on which the name of Simon Larue Tone appears as an incorporator. Governor Brumbaugh should remember that the present public utility act was enacted largely at the insistance of the people of Allegheny county to secure remedy from the abuses of the Philadelphia Company and the Pittsburgh Railways Company in which companies Mr. Tone was greatly interested prior to his appointment as commissioner.

Frank M. Wallace of Erie, Pa., should be removed, if he does not resign, because he is at present a director in at least five Pennsylvania public utillity corporations.

Charles F. Wright should be compelled to resign because his chief occupation is the financing of public utility corporations.

Walter H. Gaither should be recalled because his appointment is purely political. He knows nothing about public utility corporations and was given the job simply because it has become the custom of governors to reward their private secretaries with some such sinecure upon their retirement from office.

There is one thing for Governor Brumbaugh to keep in mind. It makes no difference how honest, capable and upright these members of this commission might be, the confidence of the public cannot be gained so long as it knows that these men depend upon the income from money invested in public utility corporations for their livelihood.

Again, men like Tone, Wallace and Wright are only human. And it is not likely that they are going to make any decisions as members of this Public Service Commission which might interfere with the dividends of public utility corporations in which they or their friends might be interested.

A new type of man is needed. In our mind Emory R. Johnson of Philadelphia, one of the present members of the commission, is such a man as would be a credit to this important body.

However, we believe that if Governor Brumbaugh, seeing his duty clear, decides to recall the above members of this commission, he can be depended upon not to make the same mistake as his predecessor—if mistake it was.

SAMUEL GOMPERS

Testifying before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations now in session in New York City. Mr. Gompers attacked the Rockefeller Foundation, stating that its entire spirit was hostile to organized labor.

LEADERS DIFFER AS TO REMEDIES

Some of the apparently irreconcilable differences of opinion voiced by prominent representatives of capital and labor in the testimony now being taken by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations in New York are as follows:

George W. Perkins—"To every ounce of trouble brought about in industry through selfishness and cupidity of business men, a pound of trouble has been brought about through half-baked laws and muttonhead legislation."

Jacob H. Schiff—"Private individuals have failed miserably, and the United States government must bring the workers and the job together."

August Belmont—"The chief trouble in government mediation laws would be the danger of their falling into political control."

Daniel Guggenheim—"Every worker in the United States is entitled to a job, and the government should see that he gets it."

Louis D. Brandeis—"Industrial demorcracy is necessary; all other reforms are incidental. The Rockefeller Foundation was founded for a genuinely good purpose, but may get into bad hands."

Ida M. Ta[illegible]ll—"An industrial democracy would solve the problem."

Samuel Untermeyer—"The Rockefeller Foundation should be materially changed."

Samuel Gompers—"The whole spirit of the Rockefeller institute is hostile to labor."

Roger W. Babson—"Labor must be handled as a commodity, just like coal and iron."

E. J. Berwind—"Miners already have too many paydays, holidays, funerals and days after paydays; they work only 19 days a month."

Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland—"Government ownership is the only method by which the worker will get a fair wage."

With all these problems to tackle, the commission, Monday, also, will hear the report of investigator Gill on the Roosevelt (N. J.) strike.

ADOPT NEW WAGE SCALE

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 23.—Carpenters of this city have advanced their wage scale, to take effect May 1. Many contractors have agreed to the new rate, and it is believed no difficulty will be encountered with the others. The carpenters have also declared for the Saturday half holiday, to take effect on even days with the new scale.

SAFETY DEVICES ARE INCREASED

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 25.—A committee appointed by the United Labor Congress to inquire into the progress made by a large steel mill in providing safety devices reports that it only can commend the results achieved by the mill management. Safety devices of the most modern kind have been installed and a praiseworthy effort made to conserve human life and health. While the committee did not present detailed statistics, in a minor way criticism was offered against the system of physical examinations. It was asserted that while these examinations only had resulted in workmen being shifted from one part of the mill to another, that the health of defectives may be better preserved, a fear was expressed that the physical examination might grow into abuses, with discrimination and victimization the chief features.

A STRIKE NO CONSPIRACY

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A strike is not a conspiracy, declared Judge Gibbs, of the Bronx County court, in discharging five strikers who were arrested on complaint of a paving contractor, whose workers struck because of a violation of union rules. Failing to employ non-unionists, the contractor secured a grand jury indictment against the strikers. Their attorney raised a question of law on the matter of conspiracy.

In dismissing the strikers, the court said: "Labor has a right to organize and use every legal means to protect its own interests, raise wages, shorten hours, and enforce working rules. Labor has the same right to protect itself against outside competition that business has. This was a legitimate strike, called by a legitimate union and there was no criminal conspiracy."

DEATHS IN MINES DECREASE

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 23.—There was a reduction in the number of fatal mine accidents in the mines of this state last year, according to reports made by state mining officials. In the anthracite region the number in 1913 was 624; in 1914 it was 596. The number in the bituminous region in 1913 was 611; in 1914 it was 401.

Coal Company Will Oppose Petition.

Stockholders to Engage Attorneys to Fight Action of Pittsburgh Bankers.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Four States Coal and Coke Company, a subsidiary of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company, held in the offices of the former company in this city, on Saturday last, the officials of the company were instructed by the stockholders to engage counsel to prevent the granting of the petition to the court of Mr. J. Douglas Ayres of the Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A., seeking an immediate sale of the properties of the coal company.

At the meeting some interesting light was thrown upon the action of certain Pittsburgh bankers who have appeared in transactions framed for the purpose of rehabilitating the company. A report of the proceedings follows:

Meeting came to order, Mr. John H. Jones, president, acting as chairman, and Mr. J. E. Stewart, secretary, recording.

W. W. Stoner, Esq., attorney for the preferred stockholders' committee, was asked to address the meeting. He stated, in substance, as follows:

"After consultation with the president, John H. Jones of the Four States Coal & Coke Company, we agreed upon a plan for financing the company, which I submitted to Mr. J. D. Ayers, chairman of the note holders' committee. This plan would have protected all creditors and all stockholders.

"My Ayers insisted that he would not agree to any plan which did not carry with it a foreclosure and the wiping out of all common stock. This plan also provides that the present stock of the Four States Coal & Coke Company be wiped out entirely and that new stock be issued to the amount of $3,000,000.00.

"It also provides that no preferred stockholder, who does not pay his proportion of the reorganization expenses, will be entitled to any stock in exchange for preferred stock now held. This also applies to all creditors."

Mr. Stoner further stated that he did not know of a single preferred stockholder who favored this plan, or wanted to see foreclosure proceedings brought about, but that he was forced into this position by the arbitrary stand taken by Mr. Ayers, and personally, he was very much opposed to this plan of reorganization, but advised the preferred stockholders present that he felt that it was the best plan that they were able to secure, as Mr. Ayers stated absolutely that under no consideration would he again agree to negotiate for a reorganization, unless the present plan was accepted and their petition for foreclosure, Wednesday, January 27th, be agreed to, or in other words, reorganization plan provides for:

1st. The elimination of all common stock, representing an equity, by Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia, of more than three million dollars, and by W. H. Coverdale, of five million dollars.

2nd. It means the elimination of all preferred stockholders who are unable to pay their proportion of reorganization expenses.

3rd. It means the elimination of all creditors who do not join in this plan and pay their proportion of the reorganization expenses.

4th. It means that in exchange for present preferred stock outstanding, as issuance of new securities of more than twice the amount now outstanding, of which the preferred stockholders will receive one share of the new capital stock in exchange for one share of his present preferred stock.

5th. It means that the Bank of Pittsburgh will receive new securities to the amount of $260,000.00 with interest, in payment of note of $200,000.00 they now hold endorsed by the Four States Coal & Coke Company.

Mr. John H. Jones, president, then addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen:

You have been called here today for the purpose of considering the action of some of the second mortgage noteholders, through their chairman, Mr. J. D. Ayers, vice president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, in their petition asking the court to grant a foreclosure and authorizing a sale of your properties under its mortgage. Before action is taken on this matter, I wish to report to you the conditions as they have existed during your company's receivership:

On December 6, 1913, owing to the fact that certain banking interests were insisting on payment of accounts due them, we were compelled to ask for protection through the courts.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THINK IT OVER.

To the Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, National Association—

Wilson A. Shaw, James J. Donnell, J. M. Russel, E. M. Byers, H. M. Brackenridge, J. Stuart Brown, E. R. Crawford, Frederick Davidson, I. W. Frank, C. F. Holdship, John P. Hurford, T. Clifton Jenkins, George A. Kelly, Jr., Albert J. Logan, C. M. Logue, John F. Miller, Reuben Miller, J. R. McGinley.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Four States Coal and Coke Company, held in this city last Saturday, allegations were made that your bank, through its president, Harrison Nesbit and its vice president, J. Douglas Ayres, was blocking every attempt upon the part of Mr. John H. Jones and his associates to successfully reorganize the coal company.

It was further alleged that if these two officers of your bank are successful in their attempts to force immediate sale of the properties of this coal company that your bank will receive in return for a $200,000 loan, new securities to the amount of $260,000 thus enabling you to show a profit in your banking business on this one item alone of $60,000.

Undoubtedly this is good banking business. It will mean increased dividends on your bank stock which can be spent by you to further your standing in the community as undoubtedly much of it would be distributed to various churches and charities. This also is good business.

On the other hand if these two bank officers who are under your control are allowed to proceed with their plans certain other occurrences will follow which might be of interest to you.

In the first place, a forced scale of these properties at this time will undoubtedly result in the failure of several banks that are now carrying loans of the Four States Coal and Coke Company with preferred stock of this company as collateral. Of course you may feel as Mr. Nesbit about this when he stated that he had not placed these banks in this position and that he was not interested in the results.

Secondly, a sale at the present time will mean the wiping out of all the interests of John H. Jones and his associates, amounting to several million dollars, in this coal company. John H. Jones and his brothers are prominent and respected citizens of Pittsburgh. They are men who have done much for Pittsburgh. They have spent millions in this district in the development of their extensive coal properties. In doing this they have furnished employment to thousands of men and in this connection it might be stated that the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company and its subsidiary companies have always enjoyed the reputation of being the most considerate employers of labor in the mining industry.

Does it mean nothing to you that these men who have done so much for Pittsburgh should be forced to the wall simply because the officials of your bank see an opportunity to profit in their downfall?

It is necessary for your bank to participate in such sharp transactions in order to return adequate dividends on your bank stock?

The National Labor Tribune understands that your loan of $200,000 to the Four States Coal and Coke Cmpany is protected with collateral the face value of which now amounts to $260,000. It is extremely probable that you are not acquainted with the connection of your bank in this matter. If this is so, you can get all the fracts by reading the report of Mr. John H. Jones to the stockholders of the Four States Coal and Coke Company, printed on this page. His statemens are corroborated by Mr. W. W. Stoner, attorney for the preferred stockholders.

The feature of the case, as viewed by the Tribune is that your bank has in its power either the destruction or the rehabilitation of this large enterprise. It also has the fate of several other banks in its hands.

What are you going to do about it?

Are you going to allow Messrs. Nesbit and Ayres to go through with their program?

Are you going to allow them to qualify you for membership in the Pittsburgh aerie of vultures of finance?

There has been too much of this kind of financial piracy going on in Pittsburgh for the good of the town. It is time that a halt was called.

There are too many bankers who are not content to operate within the prescribed and legal circles of finance. They find it necessary to go out into the highways of industry and there lay in wait for the unsuspecting man of business—waiting for the moment when he falters and then to step in at the phychological moment ready and prepared for a killing.

If you approve of the program as presented by your officials by all means go through with it. If you do, be very sure that the increased dividends that this will bring you are distributed to the various churches and charities in which you might be interested in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

For this also is good business.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

TO HELL AND BACK IN THE BIBLE WAY.

Verily, Truth Is Stronger Than Fiction—The Hell of the Bible Not the Hell of Theology—Bible Hell to Be Destroyed—Jesus Went to the Bible Hell and Returned—Everybody Going There—Christ Died Not to Prevent People From Going Into Hell—Millions Had Gone to Hell For Four Thousand Years Before Christ Came—Christ's Mission Was to Rescue All From the Bible Hell, Sheol, Hades—Bible Tells How and Approximately When the Prison Doors of Hades Will Be Opened—All Prisoners Shall Come Forth.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Pastor Russell preached here today at The Academy of Music. His topic was seemingly a sensational one; but before he concluded, the audience agreed that he was strictly unsensational. His text was, **"Thou wilt not leave My soul in Hell."**—Psalm 16:10; Acts 2:21.

The Pastor declared that the Bible Hell is a very reasonable one, but that the theological Hell is a most unreasonable one, as all must agree. The theological Hell is a red-hot furnace, manned with fire-proof devils, and containing practically all of the human family who have ever lived—the exception being the comparatively small number of saintly followers of Jesus. This Hell is the common property of Catholics and Protestants; and they are welcome to it, so far as the Pastor is concerned. He declares it an absurdity, wholly contradictory to the Bible; and he proved his points well in the estimation of nearly all present.

HELLS GALORE—MODERN THEOLOGY

The Pastor remarked upon how many different kinds of Hell there are, according to theology. It seemed to him that each preacher felt that he had a right to make a hell for all non-church members according to his own conception. None seemed to think it necessary to go to the Bible. He reminded us of the views of the saintly Thomas a Kempis, in which he described the horrible smells and sights of Hell so graphically as to make one wonder if he had made a special visit and returned to write its description. He reminded us of the vivid picture this writer gives of a naked soul—if anybody knows what a naked soul is—and how the fiery blasts finally asbestosized the outer skin, rendering the suffering somewhat less.

But this decrease of suffering, according to Thomas a Kempis, was displeasing to God and a description is given of how this torture was renewed and intensified. The asbestos skin split down the back like the shell of a locust, and into that crack the flames of Hell licked their way furiously upon the raw flesh of the damned souls. This process, the saint informed us, is to be kept up throughout all eternity for the joy of God and the holy angels, for the satisfaction of some kind of justice which the saint had in mind, but which we of today, thank God! are unable to comprehend.

The Pastor declared that fire is used in the New Testament as a symbol of destruction, an illustration of how all the wilfully wicked God will destroy eventually. People do know something about fiery trials, and about heaping coals of fire upon the heads of their enemies figuratively. But whenever the word fire occurs in any connection where it can be twisted into signifying eternal torment, those who love that kind of punishment for their enemies are swift to take advantage of it—eternal torment is the just, the loving thing to give to all the heathen who never heard of Christ, to all the poor, ignorant and degraded who, born in sin, in weakness, find themselves discouraged and overwhelmed by the Adversary—to all not church members.

This sort of thing has been going on so long, the Pastor said, that everybody gradually came to believe it, and remarkably few have inquired as to its unscripturalness. Many sensible people held aloof from religion entirely, unwilling to confess themselves believers of such a doctrine or worshipers of such a God.

But now we have variations to suit our more refined feelings. Ministers, without giving their authority, now tell various tales about Hell. Some have it with a slower fire, not so red-hot; others have it that it is merely a place of mental remorse—following in this, to some extent, the leading of Dante's picture of Purgatory, where various punishments are meted out for various sins. They do not, however, go so far as Dante and call the place Purgatory, or admit that there will ever be any release from it. They content themselves by saying that there is nothing in the Bible about Purgatory, and forget that there is nothing in the Bible about their kind of Hell, the Bible Hell being a totally different one.

According to the Catholic doctrine, all Catholics go to Purgatory to be purified and fitted for Heaven; and they rejoice in this lesser torture because it is less than the eternal torture reserved for others. From their viewpoint, happy is the man, the woman, the child, that through baptism, holy water, holy candles, the mass, and the Extreme Unction, gets into Purgatory, for he may be helped out of it by further masses, etc.

We are not complaining at this. We think it a great deal better than the Protestant theory; but we leave it, said the Pastor, for those who like it. We notice, however, that very few seem to like it for themselves; nearly all prefer these tortures for their opponents. If any one is happy in these beliefs, the Pastor does not wish to disturb his serenity. He was merely addressing the growing multitude who are looking for a better God and a better future than is held out by the creeds of the Dark Ages. Others should not read his sermons, he said, nor come to hear him.

THE RICH MAN IN HELL, ETC.

When once the human mind has become settled upon certain convictions, no matter how foolish, it seems able to find support for its delusions, continued the speaker. Thus one of our Lord's parables has been seized upon to prove that Hell is a place of torture, parched tongues, etc. We cannot here discuss this parable or the two figurative statements in Revelation used to bolster the doctrine of eternal torment; we must confine ourselves to our text.

But we can offer free of charge a booklet which we have written with a view to making these figurative statements clear. Whoever will address me—Pastor Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.—requesting a copy of a pamphlet about Hell, will be promptly served free of charge. That pamphlet will settle all your questions, supplementing what I am saying to you today. I take pleasure in giving it away free, because I know the joy, the blessing, the relief, it brings to many earnest, honest hearts. I know that many after reading are enabled to love, worship and serve the great God of Love heartily, intelligently, as never before.

WHERE IS HELL? WHO ARE THERE?

Our English word Hell comes to us from the German language—**hoehle,** signifying a hole. It is, therefore, a very good translation for the Hebrew word Sheol, which signifies a pit, a hole, a grave. The New Testament Greek gives us Hades as the exact equivalent of Sheol. Whenever Sheol is translated into the New Testament Greek the word Hades is used. Thus the Psalmist wrote, "Thou wilt not leave My soul in Sheol" (hell—the grave); and St. Peter translated this in the New Testament, rendering it, "Thou wilt not leave My soul in Hades" (hell—the grave.)

St. Peter tells us that these words were not true respecting the Prophet David, who used them; that he is still in Hell, in Sheol, in Hades. He says, "His sepulchre is with us unto this day." The Prophet David had not yet been resurrected out of Sheol, out of the state of death, out of the grave condition. St. Peter explains that the words were a prophecy relating to Christ's resurrection—that God raised Jesus from the dead on the third day—raised Him, therefore, from Hades, after He had been in Hades for parts of three days.

There is not a shred of authority anywhere for the absurd statement, sometimes made by cornered clergymen, that "Paradise is on one side of the creek and Hades on the other." The Bible tells of a Paradise, but it is future. It tells of Hades, the state of the dead; but it is present and is to be destroyed in the future. The destruction of Hades, Sheol, the grave, will progress during the thousand years of Christ's Reign. Every time an individual is resurrected from the dead, his grave will be destroyed—it will be a grave no longer.

GOOD, BAD, RICH, POOR, IN HELL

At a time when the Bible was not in the hands of the people, and not considered necessary to them, because they had the creeds, various errors spread; and both Catholics and Protestants helped to spread them, and no doubt many were deceived into believing all that they said. We are not charging them all with hypocrisy, but with error—with being out of harmony with the Bible. The Bible does not tell about any going to Heaven at death; but it does tell that all, both good and bad, rich and poor, go to Hell at death; that King David went to Hell, and is still there. Note the Apostle Peter's words, "David is not ascended into the Heavens." (Acts 2:34.) David is not one of the elect Church. He was never called to the Heavenly Calling. He was not a follower of Christ; for he lived centuries before that time. His blessing of resurrection will be to human nature, earthly nature; and his reward will be a share in that restored Paradise, which will eventually be world-wide.

We remind our readers that the Bible history of four thousand and more years has no reference to any other Hell than Sheol. We remind you that although our Bible was translated by people who believed in a fiery Hell, they were unable to translate quite half of the occurrences of the word Sheol by our English word Hell. They were obliged to translate the majority as grave or pit. They should not have made any exception; in every case the word should have been rendered grave or pit; for this is what it means.

Jesus was raised up out of Sheol, Hades, the tomb; for His death had been a sacrificial one, and there was not real cause of death in Him. But there was another person brought back. Jonah, who the Lord declared was typical of Himself—Jonah's three days in the belly of the fish corresponding to our Lord's three days in Hell, Hades, the grave. The resurrection of Jesus was represented also in the experiences of Jonah; for on the third day the great fish vomited him forth. Jonah, describing his experiences while buried alive in the belly of the fish, says, "Out of the belly of Hell cried I, and Thou heardest my voice," etc. The fish vomited him upon the dry land. He was rescued from the Hell-belly; for the belly of the fish was his Hell, or grave.

The Bible is very explicit in declaring that all die—not merely seem to die, but really die—and that there would be no future life whatever for mankind, unless God provides a resurrection. God has provided for a resurrection. His provision is made in Christ, who died for our sins. St. Paul declares, If there be no resurrection of the dead, all our Christian faith and hope are perished; we have nothing to live for; we have no hopes. But he assures us that Christ has died and risen. Therefore, ultimately, all will be delivered from the power of Sheol, Hades, the grave.

A few were awakened in olden times, merely to relapse into death again. It was not possible that any could be fully recovered from the power of death until Christ first had provided the Redemption-price on man's behalf. God speaks of things from this viewpoint. Looking down from the beginning, He tells us that He had provided Jesus as "the Lamb of God" in His purpose before the foundation of the world. Hence, in speaking to Moses, He did not speak of the world as being dead in the sense of dead brute beasts, but as those who have hope. He spoke of the things not yet accomplished as though they had already been accomplished, and declared Himself the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who were dead, but for whom a resurrection had been provided.

GATHERED TO THEIR FATHERS—ASLEEP

Of both the good and the bad we read that they were gathered to their fathers. Their fathers were not in Heaven; for that is not a sleeping place: their fathers were not in the fiery Hell of orthodoxy and the creeds of the Dark Ages; for they were not yet imagined. They did not sleep in a Catholic Purgatory for the same reason; but they slept, and are sleeping still, and will continue to sleep until they shall be awakened.

This same thought is given in the New Testament as well as in the Old. Jesus said that Lazarus slept; and He awakened the daughter of Jairus from the sleep. St. Paul declared that all the Church would sleep except those who would be alive at the time of our Lord's Second Coming. It is from this viewpoint that the great work of Christ and His Millennial Kingdom is described as specificially and especially an awakening of the sleeping dead.

In the Old Testament, Sheol is described as a great prison-house into which the people have gone, and out of which none could make his way to liberty from death. The same thought is given us in the New Testament. Our Lord tells of how He will unlock Hades, Sheol, the tomb, and deliver the prisoners. He tells us that He "has the keys of death and of Hades." He got the key, or authority, or power, to open the grave, to give a resurrection to the whole world of mankind, at the cost of His life, which He freely sacrificed, dying "the Just for the unjust," "tasting death for every man."

COMING BACK FROM SHEOL, FROM HADES, FROM HEEL

In symbolic language the Scriptures picture Jesus as leading forth a multitude of captives. (Ephesians 4:8.) The first company of captives delivered will be the Church, the Bride, the Lamb's Wife, they who will have part in the First Resurrection. Truly the Scriptures declare, "The gates of Hell shall not prevail against **thee.**" Christ is stronger than the power of death, and He has met the death penalty that was against us. He has redeemed us. He will deliver us early in the Morning of the New Dispensation.

And that is only part of the wonderful Story. The Apostle declares that The Christ will be the First-fruits, Jesus the Head and the Church His Body. Afterward will be those who become Christ's during His Presence. His Presence will last for the thousand years, as the King over all the earth; and as the antitypical Priest to bless, He will be a Priest upon His Throne, to deliver from the power of sin and death all who wish to come back into harmony with God. Hallelujah! What a Savior!

The result of these thousand years will be not merely the awakening of the sleepers, but subsequently, their raising up mentally, morally, physically, to full perfection of human nature, from which they fell in Father Adam's disobedience. Then, when all the wilfully wicked shall have been destroyed in the Second Death, from which there will be no recovery, no redemption, no resurrection—"then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written. Death is swallowed up in victory. O Death, where is thy sting? O Hades (grave), where is they victory?"

The grave indeed has a victory now over all mankind; but ultimately the Redeemer will have the victory, during the thousand years of His Reign. He will deliver all from the power of the present death, and only the wilfully wicked shall die the Second Death, from which there will be no recovery.

It fills our hearts with joy to think of the poor world's return from the prison-house of death and from their weaknesses and imperfections. With the eye of faith, looking through the telescope of God's Word, we see in the near future, thank God! the binding of Satan, the awakening of the sleepers, the blessing of the whole world, the uplifting of all the willing and obedient. We see them coming back to full physical power, to full mental vigor, to full moral tone—the image and likeness of God, lost in Eden, redeemed for all at Calvary.

Appreciations

West Virginia, Jan. 18.

I thank the person, unknown to me, through whose kindness I have been reading and enjoying your splendid paper for the year just past, and regret having to ask you to discontinue it as I find I cannot renew the subscription.

Very truly,
EMMA GOUGH.

New York, Jan. 15.

The dear Old Tribune seems to get better and better with each succeeding issue. It is right up to date on the most important events of the times, and a good clean and wholesome paper for the family. The religious features are second to no other secular publication that I have ever seen, and there seems to be an increasing interest on the part of those who are seeking after truth as it can plainly be seen by the long list of new subscribers that appear on its pages from week to week. The religious department is truly a herald of glad tidings to those who are famishing for the bread of life. Long live the Tribune.

Yours truly,
E. W. DEAN.

TO ANY CLASS I. B. S. A.

We will pay $34.00 on part one "Eureka Drama" Outfit Y—as adv. in "Tower" August 15. We have new outfit here complete except phonograph records, total cost $68.00—F. O. B. car Chattannooga. Address

G. W. LA FERRY,
215 Bush Street,
Chattannooga, Tenn.

Kansas, Jan. 22.

My subscription has been renewed through the Watch Tower. I look with pleasure for the weekly visits of the Tribune, for I know I am sure to find the sermons and other religious matter therein, that I greatly prize.

Very truly,
MRS. W. P. KNOTE.

PASTOR RUSSELL—1915—CALENDARS

A very limited number on hand, 30c each, while they last, which includes postage. The same photo without the calander, 5x7 inches, for albums and framing, 15c; two for 25c; three for 30c. Many of the friends think this the most pleasing likeness of our Pastor they have ever seen. Mitchell Studio, 619 Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

Arkansas, Jan. 22.

Being a traveling man, I cannot enjoy the regular visits of your highly appreciated paper, but I find it in many places that I go and certainly appreciate the sermons of Pastor Russell, always up-to-date, the Bible questions, the Brooklyn Tabernacle studies and the letters from appreciative readers. I am always putting in a good word for the Tribune and so as a result, I am enclosing check for a subscription for the person named below. Wishing you continued success in your good work and reminding you of the fact that the great Jehovah never leaves such without an abundant reward.

Your friend and well wisher,
J. F. DODGE.

Washington, Jan. 23.

We greatly appreciate the Labor Tribune for its clean type and moral tone, especially do we enjoy the religious features, Pastor Russell's sermons, etc. When we have read its contents we take pleasure in passing it on to others as we can have the privilege quite often. May the Lord grant His blessings to you for your labors in His name.

Respectfully,
H. C. MINKLER.

Washington, Jan. 20.

I am renewing my subscription to your good paper. I appreciate the Tribune for its message of Truth in Pastor Russell's sermons and its other good features. I wish you success.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM A. BROWN.

Missouri, Jan. 22.

I am renewing my subscription to your paper. I feel I can always depend on getting the sermons of our Pastor Russell in same together with many other added features interesting to Bible students.

How glad we are that we have had the many wonderful Truths of the scripture brought to our attention by one appointed by the Lord over his storehouse, among which, that shortly after this dark night of weeping the darkness will be dispelled and the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in his beams. Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father, and the poor groaning creation are to receive such wonderful blessings, which no doubt will be quite a surprise to most of the world.

We, who have been privileged to have our eyes opened have an added responsibility as we know the time here for us is short (if we are among the overcomers) those who trust in the exceeding great and precious promises of our Lord, and as Sr. Seibert has expressed in verse:

Just time to make thy heart more pure,
Just time to make thy "calling" sure
Just time to enter through the "door"
To reign with Christ for evermore;
Just time, my soul, just time.

Wishing you continued success in your work, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
MARY E. JOHNSON.

South Dakota, Jan. 19.

I am renewing my subscription and take this opportunity of conveying to you my appreciation of your valuable paper. I do so greatly enjoy the sermons of our dear Pastor Russell, and also Sunday school lessons, question box and appreciations.

May the Lord bless you.

Yours for Truth and Light,
MRS. C. O. PETERSON.

How Hiram and Manda Found The Truth.

BY MANDA

(Continued from last week)

I didn't sleep much and I don't think Hiram did either. Every time I heard a noise I thought it was the destroyin' angel a' comin' to kill us. But we finally went to sleep and when we woke up we was in our own room, and we decided God was goin' to give us another chance. So we decided if we got through that day we would go and hit the trail that night. Hiram had to cross a high bridge on his way to work, and I told him he had better go another way and not tempt God, for He might be tempted to throw him off of it; but he said he wasn't afraid, and would keep to the middle of the bridge, but I watched him and I see him turn and go the other way. I tried to be awful good all morning and not to get out of patience about anything, so God would notice it and let me live till night, but in the afternoon there was a awful storm come up, and the way it did thunder and lightenin', and I got so scared that I nearly fainted. I was sure it was a goin' to strike me dead, but I thought I would protect myself if I could, so I went into the bedroom and got under the feather bed and I prayed to Jesus not to let God kill me. I didn't know whether He could hear me through the feathers or not, but he must a heard me, for the storm passed off and I was still alive, but narly smothered. When Hiram came home and after supper we got ready to go to the church and we went up front, so when we got a chance to hit the trail there wouldn't be so many ahead of us, and the preacher told some more funny stories to make us laugh and then he told some sad ones to make us cry and then when he give the invitation we hit the trail and made the home run before so many got ahead of us. The preacher come and shook hands with us and congratulated us on bein' saved. So we went home feelin' perfectly safe, for we knowed that no difference what happened to us now we was safe. The meetin' lasted several weeks and there was several hundred people saved. The evangelist told them to join just whatever church they wanted to, that he wasn't there to make Methodists, but to make christians. I thought that sounded pretty good. They paid him lots of money for makin' them. They advertised several times in the newspapers for free will offerings and they seemed to get them whether they was free or not. Hiram give him a good bit for savin' us. And after it was over such a time as they did have a dividin' the spoils. Nearly everybody on our street got religion and every time I went to the door I could see a preacher either a goin' in or a comin' out of some place. They didn't stop at our house, but I supposed they would after a while, for I thought if they was a gatherin' jewels they would naturally want to get the most valuable ones first, and our neighbors was all pretty rich. I went in to Mrs. Smith's one morning and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Black and several others was there and they was all a talkin' about what church they was a goin' to join. Mrs. Smith said she wouldn't join a certain church because there was so many poor people there what didn't have no standin' in society and Mrs. Jones said she would not let her girls join some other church because they would have to set in the same classes with girls that they wouldn't speak to on the streets, and then they asked me which one we was a goin' to join, and I told them we was a goin' to look around and see which one would take us where the babies was. They laughed at me for that, for they said you could get to heaven through any of them, and Mrs. Black said she thought they ought all to go where their set was and not mix up the rich and the poor; but we didn't have no set and couldn't tell where we belonged accordin' to that. Well, pretty soon they all seemed to get settled, and one day the Methodist preacher came to see us, and wanted us to come and join his church. We told him about our trouble and how we wanted to join the church that would take us where the babies was, and he said the Methodist church could save anybody what wanted to be saved. He said God had been a tryin' ever since man sinned to save everybody, and then Hiram asked him why he had done such a poor job of it, and he said God had Satan and man's own wickedness both to contend with, and He was a doin' the best He could. We told him we thought that looked like Satan was powerfuller than God, and he said the Methodist church saved all babies, and all grown people what wanted to be saved, and what didn't let Satan get them away. He said the Presbyterians only sent the elect to heaven and they sent all what wasn't elect to hell—babies and all. We told him we would think about it, but we didn't feel like takin' the risk of goin' that way for fear Satan might get us in spite of God. And then we wasn't on very good terms with God and we was afraid that might be agin us, but he said that would all depend on ourselves. Then we asked him why it was that they did things so different from what they used to when we was young, and why he couldn't have a revival himself without havin' a evangelist come to do it? And he said it was because the world had put out so many more attractions and they had to keep pace with 'em to a certain extent or they couldn't get nobody into the church. He said they had the nickelodeons and the ball games and a lot of other things to compete with that they didn't use to have, and then he said they had to keep up some sort of entertainment after they got the people saved or they would lose 'em all agin. He said if a man would preach the plain simple gospel he couldn't have no revival at all, and he said the scriptures said that the time would come when men would be lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God, and wouldn't hear sound doctrin', but I told him it said it was in the last days when it would be that way and we surely wasn't in the last days now. And he said he was afraid we was, and that they wanted to hurry up and save all the people they could any way they could. He looked so worried and seemed so good and earnest that we felt sorry for him, and we would a liked to join his church just to encourage him. So we told him we would think about it and he went away. It seemed like they had got most all of the wheat gathered in by that time and was just a gleanin' a little among the briars to see if some grains might be left. So the next evening the Presbyterian preacher came to see us and said if we hadn't joined no church he would be glad to have us join his. But we told him that we had heard that he didn't take nobody to heaven but the elect and we didn't know whether our babies was elect. But he said we had got a wrong impression. He said they used to do that way, but they had changed their minds about it, and had advised their creed. And I asked him how long it had been since they changed it, and when he told me, I said that was too late, for the babies was dead before that and then a happy thought struck me and I asked him if they let all the babies out of hell what they had put there before they advised their creed and then he seemed to get a awful coughing spell and when he got over it a little he said they just left all such things like that with God, and he got his hat and went home, and that was the last we see of him.

But we didn't give up. We felt sure there must be some way to get to the babies, and we wasn't a goin to quit tryin' till we found it. So I told Hiram we would go up to the Baptist church the next Sunday, maybe they could take us there. So we went and there was a big crowd there. It seemed like a good many what had hit the trail had joined their church, and the preacher was a tellin' them how they could get to heaven by that route. He said nobody was a member of the church nor fit to come to the communion table unless they had been baptised in water and that they didn't allow nobody else to eat with 'em. That was a awful surprise to me, for I thought gettin' religion was the main thing. When we went in we set down on the middle row of seats and I see a man a settin' on the other side what had cheated Hiram and me out of twenty dollars once, and I wondered if he had got religion and I thought maybe if he had he would pay us back. And then I see them a gettin' ready to have their supper and the preacher told them that the ones what hadn't been baptized could set on the side seats, and them what had and was worthy to eat could set in the middle row. So we got up and went over where the onworthy ones was, and when I looked back I see that very man what had cheated us out of the twenty dolalrs a settin' right where we had been, and he looked at me with a look what said, you hain't got nothin' on me. I have been baptized and you hain't. When it was all over the preacher come and shook hands with us, and I thought he seemed to feel kind o' sorry for us. So the next evening he come to see us and wanted us to come and join his church, and he tried to explain all about their doctrine, and how they had to be so careful to keep people from eatin' and drinkin' damnation to their soles. He said everybody ought to see it that way, for the Bible said the way was so plain that the wayfarin' man, tho' a fool, need not err therein. Then Hiram got mad and told him about the man what had cheated us a eatin' with them, and he said they couldn't help that, for that was between him and God. And I asked him if the Bible didn't say for a man to examine himself to see if he was worthy to eat and he said yes it did and it meant they must examine theirselves to see if they had fulfilled the commands and the command was to be baptized. I didn't like to argue with him, but I wondered if he would have to examine himself every time he eat the supper to see if he had been baptized. And then he said there was one weak point to their doctrine, and that it was possible for it to let a bad man in and keep a good one out. But that was just the exception that proved the rule, and Hiram told him he thought their door was a pretty wobly one if it wouldn't work on its hinges any better than that. So when he see we was so cranky and stiff necked as he said we was, he went away, and when he was gone Hiram said darn such a religion. I told him he ought to be ashamed to say a thing like that but I had to own up that it did need some mendin'.

[To be continued]

Iowa, Jan. 20.

I am renewing my subscription to the Labor Tribune. I consider your paper excellent especially the present Truth features, and thank you very much for the space you give for the same. May God bless you for it. He will also reward you in due time.

Yours in the blessed hope,
MRS. F. C. PAUL.

Canada, Jan. 20.

We are renewing our subscription to your valuable paper. We must say we do appreciate your paper very much and look forward to its weekly visit with pleasure. May the Lord richly bless you for the brave stand you take in spreading the Truth. Wishing you every success.

Truly yours,
GEORGE ARMATAGE.

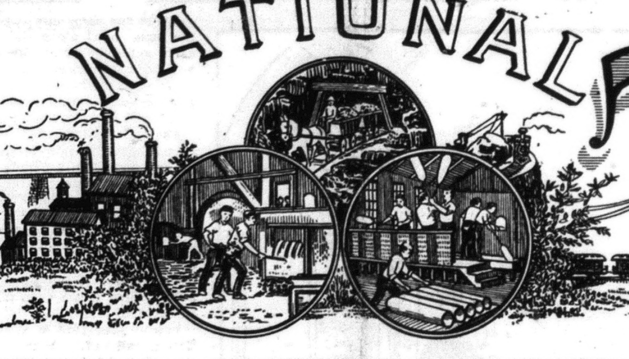
Indiana, Jan. 20.

We have again renewed our subscription to your valuable paper. We feel that a word of appreciation is due you for your continued zeal in behalf of the Lord's cause in giving liberally of your space in promulgation of the Truth. We wish you continued success and many blessings in return.

Truly yours
MRS. BENJAMIN FISK.

MAY 14 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE



FORTY-THIRD YEAR, NO 10 PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

City Now Faces Financial Crisis

Voters' League Charges Conditions to Extravagance and Inefficiency.

Sensational allegations to the effect that the city of Pittsburgh is now confronted with a serious financial crisis resulting from extravagance in material, labor, supplies, needless jobs, high salaries and low grade service are made in a bulletin just issued by the Voters' League.

The League calls upon the city council to take immediate steps to remedy the existing conditions and to do all in its power to win back the confidence of the public.

The fundamental cause to which the League calls attention is: we have had no business-like financial policy. We have piled up an enormaus bonded debt that takes 25 per cent of our current revenues to carry. We have done this without thought of the ultimate cost. We have incurred, by unwise financial methods a large floating debt on which, if it is carried throughout the year, $433,765 must be paid for interest charges alone. We have assumed year after year new municipal activities without adequate thought or provision for the annual charge for maintenance and operation. And in it all, there has been no program, well-defined or otherwise, weighing the cost against the necessity—our needs against our pocketbook. We have followed blindly the plea of political expediency. Now we have begun to pay; and next year the tax rate is certain to go even higher.

On the coming in of the Council of nine, with its bankers, manufacturers, engineers, professional men and labor leaders, it was expected that a new era, especially in city finances, had dawned. Experts were employed and studies and investigations made. Certain improvements resulted and others are still in progress, but the fundamental problems have not been solved. What we demand now is what we should have had when this business council took hold—a financial policy and program. There was perhaps some excuse then. The men selected were then in the main unfamiliar with the administration of civic affairs. They have learned now. Hereafter there can be no excuse. We anticipate none will be offered.

Pittsburgh must have:

1. A financial program covering a period of at least ten years, which will show for each of these years, fixed charges for present obligations; estimated cost of operation of present city activities; possible revenues and tax rates. (Thus with a knowledge of our legal obligations, our operating needs and our resources, improvements and extensions can be planned without excessive taxation in any one year.)

2. A plan, adopted after careful study, to show as nearly as possible, the more important improvements needed during that period with estimates of cost for construction, maintenance and operation. (Improvements can then be made in the order of their relative importance to the city as a whole, and be undertaken when our finances permit.)

3. A plan to show the new activities likely needed and their estimated annual cost, and a schedule showing increased cost for the extension of present activities. (This would prevent the city committing itself blindly to new duties before the taxpayers can carry the added cost for operation.)

4. Studies of the following financial questions, with their answers: (a) What new sources of revenue can be found? (b) Should we not resort less frequently to the sale of long-term bonds? (c) Should councilmanic bonds ever be issued except for real emergencies? (d) Is not the so-called assessment plan of making improvements frequently extravagant and wasteful? (e) Is it good business to pile up a big floating debt, which is eventually funded through 30-year bonds? (f) Can some plan not be devised whereby it will not be necessary to carry millions of unexpended bond moneys in the banks?

The League submits, that until these studies have been made and plans outlined, and Pittsburgh knows what its financial obligations are, what its revenues will be, and what it can afford to spend in any one year of the period proposed, no improvements be commenced or new activities undertaken.

Lawson States Attitude of Labor.

Miners' Leader Severely Criticizes Rockefeller Foundation.

In the testimony of John R. Lawson, member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, at New York City, last week, the attitude of organized labor toward the philanthrophies of America's multi-millionaires was outlined perhaps more clearly and definitely than ever before.

Mr. Lawson read a statement which was the most terrific arraignment of the Rockefeller Foundation listened to by the commission. Other witnesses in their testimony had denounced this philanthrophy, but it remained for Mr. Lawson to put on the finishing touches. The labor leader also gave a dramatic recital of the conditions that existed at the plants of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's plants. In part Mr. Lawson's statement follows:

"Health for China, a refuge for birds, food for the Belgians, pensions for New York widows, university training for the elect—and never a thought or a dollar for thousands of men, women and children who starved in Colorado, for the widows robbed of husbands, children of their fathers. There are thousands of Mr. Rockefeller's employes in Colorado who wish to God they were in Belgium to be fed or a bird to be tenderly cared for."

He declared that Mr. Rockefeller's plan to settle industrial disputes by having a committee from each mine meet with the officials will fail, because the workmen, in order to make their position effective, must have behind them a body of men equal to or extending beyond state lines. He thought the company must deal with the United Mine Workers. His last statement was that during 1913 the compensation paid for the death of 110 men was $33,583.65, or $305.40 per man.

"Your body can well afford to let the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., bring your investigation to an end," Mr. Lawson told the commission. "Out of his mouth came a reason for every discontent that agitates the laboring class in the United States today and if remedies are provided for the injustices that he disclosed a long step will be taken away from industrial disturbance.

"For more than 10 years he has been a director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, vested with what is virtually the power of life and death over 12,000 men and their families. This power, let it be pointed out, came to him by no healthful process of struggle and achievement, but entirely through the fact that he was the son of his father. His huge control of men and money was, in effect, a gift that marked the attainment of his maturity.

"In those first days when he might have been expected to possess a certain enthusiasm in his vast responsibilities, Colorado was shaken by the coal strike of 1903-04. It is a matter of undisputed record that a mercenary militia, paid openly by the mine operators, crushed this strike by the bold violation of every known constitutional right that the citizen was thought to possess.

"Men were herded in bull pens like cattle; homes were shattered; the writ of habeas corpus suspended; hundreds were loaded on cars and dumped into the desert without food or water; others were driven over the snow of the mountain ranges; a Governor elected by 15,000 majority was unseated; a man never voted on for that office was made Governor and when there came a thing called peace the blacklist gave 6,000 miners the choice between starvation and exile."

"To take the place of the banished workers," Mr. Lawson continued, "thousands were imported and the extent of the company's dragnet for new material may be judged from the fact that over 30 languages and dialects have been spoken in the mines since 1904.

"Ten years passed and in 1913 Colorado is once more pushed to the verge of bankruptcy by another strike. Many strike-breakers of 1913, reaching the limit of human endurance, followed the example of those whose places they had taken, choosing hunger and cold in tents on the mountainside and plains in preference to a continuation of unbearable conditions in the mines. By actual count, the union was supporting 22,508 men,

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

TRIBUNE CHANGES HANDS.

During the past few weeks negotiations have been under way which have resulted in a change of ownership of The National Labor Tribune.

The new owner of The Tribune is Mr. Joseph H. Vitchestain, who for many years has been financially interested in the publication. Mr. Vitchestain, in the reorganization which took place following the sale, was elected president of the company and will in the future be actively interested in the management of the paper.

Mr. J. H. Vitchestain, who for many years has been interested in the Tribune, in the reorganization which took place following the sale was elected president of the company and will in the future be actively interested in the management of the paper.

The new editor of The Tribune is Mr. Edward N. Jones, formerly publisher of The Pittsburgh Harpoon. Mr. Jones graduated from the staff of several of the Pittsburgh daily newspapers, while his record as editor and publisher of The Harpoon has won for him a host of readers in the western half of the State of Pennsylvania.

It is the intention of the new management of The Tribune to pay more attention in the future to politics and legislation in which the laboring classes are, or should be, vitally interested. And while news and comments will be made, as heretofore, on matters of national interest, at least an entire page will be set aside in each issue to legislation and politics in the Keystone State.

In the opinion of The Tribune, Pennsylvania today is many years behind the majority of the States of this Union in the matter of progressive legislation affecting the laboring classes. This is due to the fact that the corporations have been in control of both branches of the legislature for many years past. This same control has been extended to our large cities, being especially true in the cases of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

These conditions are fostered and allowed to exist by a public press that has prostituted itself to the corporations. In Pittsburgh today there are seven daily newspapers, every one of which professes to print all the news. But the chief complaint against these papers is not that they suppress the news, although this is done when the demand is made by the proper parties, but against the manner in which certain news items are handled.

It will be the aim of The Tribune to remedy this evil. In other words, it will endeavor to convey to its readers all news events in their true relation to other simultaneous happenings, at the same time keeping in mind their relative importance to the public.

The chief endeavor of the new management of The Tribune will be to make this paper a power for good wherever read. Those of you who took delight in reading the fearless expose of political and other conditions in Pennsylvania in The Harpoon should send in your subscription at once to The Tribune. Those of you who feel the need of a paper that has no connection and is not dependent upon big business for its support should show your appreciation by not only subscribing for The Tribune yourself, but as good citizens call to the attention of your friends the existence of such a publication.

Many attempts have been made to launch and successfully continue such a fearless and independent publication. Many have failed. In most cases the failure was due to lack of capital and to the opposition of the corporate interests. There is no likelihood of such a fate overtaking The Tribune, as its resources are sufficient to carry it on successfully if it is accorded that support to which it feels entitled.

Subscribe now by making use of the coupon printed on this page. If you want to receive the paper for one year, enclose two dollars, or one dollar for six months.

In the next issue of the National Labor Tribune will appear the first of a series of articles dealing with the efforts being made by the Bureau of Public Morals of the city of Pittsburgh in its effort to wipe out commercialized vice in this city. The articles will be written by a man whose official connection with this bureau enables him to speak authentically and from his knowledge of what has transpired since the bureau commenced its activities he has compiled facts that will startle the entire community. Be sure you secure a copy of the Tribune for next week.

..................................1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
813 Bessemer Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for........... months to

....
....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

Banks Rescue Cleveland Operator

Aid Charles W. Somers Rehabilitate His Many Embarrassed Industrial Organizations.

What a remarkable difference there seems to be between the bankers of Cleveland and the bankers of Pittsburgh in coming to the aid of institutions that have been financially embarrassed since he period of industrial depression began and the European war commenced. When C. W. Somers, of Cleveland, became financially involved the bankers of that city immediately rushed to his rescue, but had his interests been located in Pittsburgh when the crisis came throwing him on the mercy of some of our alleged Pittsburgh bankers they would have plucked him clean.

Is there any wonder why Cleveland was successful in securing one of the Federal Reserve banks? Her bankers are working in the interest of all parties concerned securing creditor, stockholder and banker alike and there is no attempt to hold up an unfortunate victim or roll obstacles in the way of an institution that is able to successfully arrange its financial affairs if the high pirates can be held off long enough.

Cleveland is a city that looks after its business men and their affairs; and when a time of stress overwhelms them the banker plans no raid nor lays in wait to plunder but takes hold and lends such assistance as honest financiers should. Here is an instance in the case of the Somers interests. This article appeared in the Black Diamond in the issue of January 23. Read it:

"Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 21.—It is confidently believed that C. W. Somers, well-known coal, real estate and baseball operator, will, within the next year, be able to clear up the financial trouble that overtook him as a result of the business depression and which was announced a short time ago. Mr. Somers will replace all the notes of the coal companies and other corporations in which he is interested with one-year, six per cent collateral trust notes of his own, so that they will have absolutely no liability and may go ahead and finance their needs through issue of bonds or otherwise, as they may deem best. Mr. Somers was able to do this through the large amount of real estate and securities owned by him personally.

"The J. H. Somers Company, the Roby Coal Company, the Roby-Somers Coal Company, the Massillon Elm Run Coal Company, the Somers Mining Company and the Cleveland Baseball Company, whose creditors for about $1,750,000 have been asked to accept these notes, are all excellent properties. Mr. Somers owns practically all the stock of the Roby Coal Company and all the stock of the Cleveland Baseball Company. The former is capitalized at $1,850,000 and the latter at $300,000. In addition he owns a large amount of stock in many other coal companies and other corporations, amounting to almost $3,000,000 in all.

"Just as the European war broke out, Mr. Somers had financial arrangements for a number of large enterprises both in this and other cities well under way, but the war stopped everything suddenly and financial men and trust companies refused to proceed with negotiations. This, of course, made other arrangements necessary and placed the business in such a position that further progress was almost impossible until the cause of the financial depression is removed.

"Charles W. Somers is the surviving partner of J. H. Somers & Company, which administers the finances and general affairs of the various companies controlled by the Somers interests. About one-third of the floating debt consisted of notes of this company, and the remainder of notes of the controlled companies made payable to this firm, indorsed by it and sold to banks and other holders.

"This committee issued a letter to creditors in which the opinion was given that no extension of credit would have been necessary but for the restriction of bank credits due to general financial conditions, notwithstanding the suspension of operations in many of the coal mines and the unprofitable baseball season. Defaults in interest will occur early in the year, it was stated, and it is desired that all the corporations be placed in a position where they will not be affected by this.

"It is said that the step taken will amount to re-financing the corporations and that they will be in better shape than before, while Mr. Somers will work out all other problems personally."

PITTSBURGH CONCERNS OPPOSE LEGISLATION

Local Corporations Financially Aid Opposition to Immigration Bill.

Much significance is being attached by National labor leaders to the disclosures revealed in the publication of authenic documents which show the extent to which the opposition to the recently vetoed immigration was supported and financed by the large steel, mining and shipping corporations of this country.

Among the names of the concerns listed as contributors to this fund are several large Pittsburgh corporations including the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Standard Sanitary & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh Coal Company and the Keystone Coal and Coke Company.

Included in the documents published are letters and appeals for financial aid from the officers of the National Liberal Immigration League to various corporations; letters from the officers of this league to shipping companies in France and Germany and a financial statement of the league showing that $15,000 was paid as an annuity by one shipping corporation for the conduct of a campaign to prevent the passage of more rigid immigration laws.

SOME CORPORATIONS' CONTRIBUTIONS

1912.			
Nov.	20	Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., New York	$ 500.00
May	24	Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh	250.00
Aug.	26	Pittsburgh Coal Co., Pittsburgh	200.00
Nov.	25	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh	100.00
May	2	Jacob H. Schiff, New York	100.00
Sept.	23	Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh	50.00
91 Contributions ranging from 50c to $25			357.30
Total			$1,557.30
1913.			
Mar.	1	Susquehanna Coal Co., Philadelphia	$ 500.00
Feb.	2	Lackawanna Steel Co., Lackawanna, N. Y.	100.00
Mar.	24	Rogers-Brown Iron Co., Buffalo	50.00
Mar.	26	Keystone Coal & Coke Co., Greensburg, Pa.	50.00
76 Contributions ranging from 50c to $25			304.90
Total			$1,004.90

May 29th, 1913.

INCOME OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL IMMIGRATION LEAGUE FROM JANUARY 1, 1913, TO DATE

Mar.	1	Susquehanna Coal Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	$ 500.00
Feb.	2	Lackawanna Steel Co., Lackawanna, N. Y.	100.00
Mar.	24	Rogers-Brown Iron Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	50.00
Mar.	26	Keystone Coal & Coke Co., Greensburg, Pa.	50.00
May	27	Carnegie Corporation of New York	250.00
114 Contributions ranging from 50c to $25			558.40
Total			$1,508.40

NATIONAL LIBERAL IMMIGRATION LEAGUE

Statement of Income and Liabilities. July 1, 1910—November 20, 1911.

Cr.		
Receipts—		
Paris	$15,000.00	
Subscription for the distribution of Prof. Charles W. Eliot's letter	1,584.30	
Dues and donations	380.42	
Total income		$16,964.72
Dr.		
Expenditures—		
From July 1, 1910, to November 20, 1911		19,476.19
Deficit		$ 2,511.47
Deficit July 1, 1910		1,680.70
Total deficit, November 20, 1911		$ 4,192.17
LIABILITIES to date		1,974.97
Total Deficit and Liabilities		$ 6,167.14

This is one of a series of circular letters appealing to corporations for the customary contributions and cash, signed by the field representative, who is B. A. Sekely:

NATIONAL LIBERAL IMMIGRATION LEAGUE
(Selection and Distribution Rather than Restriction)
Headquarters, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York City. Telephone, 4762 Beekman. P. O. Box, 1261.

October 14, 1913.

Susquehanna Coal Company,
907 Arcade Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—There are now eight new restrictive bills before Congress. One of them, introduced by Representative Boddenbery, provides for an educational test, increase of head-tax from $4.00 to $25.00, possession of $100.00, and a physical test like that imposed on recruits for the Navy.

Worst of all these bills is the new Dillingham measure, providing that not more than ten per cent of the number of any nationality in this country shall be admitted in any one year.

As soon as the regular session of Congress opens, there will be started a bitter fight on immigration. We must be prepared, and the most effective way is to strengthen the hands of this League which is the official organization of the liberal immigration movement. To do this is the duty of every citizen who believes in keeping the gates of America open to deserving immigrants.

Ths League has no lobby in Washington, and never has had one. It has always worked openly in legitimate and commendable ways, by educating public opinion, by holding meetings in various parts of this country and sending delegations to Washington when necessary. We believe this honest expression of enlightened public sentiment will in the end triumph over the methods of the restrictionists. But we must present a united front, and to that end we ask you to send your contribution, as you did last March.

Very truly yours,
NATIONAL LIBERAL IMMIGRATION LEAGUE.
per
Field Representative.

BAS/SP

DANGER IN CHILD LABOR

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—In a speech on child labor, Miss Whiting, representing the Child Labor Committee of New York State, said that every year there are on an average about 15,000 children leaving school to seek 5,000 vacant positions, and that this average shows how vast a number have to wander about the streets looking for work which they are unable to find.

"Pupils who leave school before graduating," she continued, "especially those under the ages of sixteen, usually enter the field of unskilled labor at low wages and remain there the rest of their life. This is due to lack of mental training and sometimes to improper physical development. They often wander from one job to another because they are unable to stick to one long enough to make any headway.

"But not only does going to work impede progress in business, but it often impairs the health. The death rate among the workers is far greater than among the non-workers—the chief cause being consumption.

"Worse than all is the bad effect on the morals of the child. More working children go wrong than non-workers. More working children are arrested and brought before the Children's Court than school children. This is largely due to the bad associations."

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PRECIOUS JEWELS SOUGHT BY A KING.

Diamonds of the First Water, Polished by the Divine Hand—The World of Mankind the Mine—Rough Diamonds In the Miry Clay—Washed In Blood Most Precious — Cut on the Wheel of Discipline—Polished by a Famous Lapidarist—Reflecting and Refracting Light of the Divine Character—Set In a Royal Diadem.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 31.—Pastor Russell is here today. We report his discourse on the text, **"They shall be Mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that Day when I make up My jewels."** (Malachi 3:17.) He said in part:

Our text points to the close of the Gospel Age, and not only tells us that the Lord will not gather His jewels sooner, but also implies that the only class to be gathed at that time will be the jewel class—He comes to make up His jewels. We have here a contradiction of the ordinary thoughts on this subject—that He has been gathering His jewels all along for the past six thousand years, evidently an erroneous thought, since He has appointed a Day, in the end of the Age, in which He will gather, or make up, His jewels; and that everybody who is respectable, half-way decent, is to be gathered to the Lord and share in His Kingdom. Our text distinctly points out that only a very exceptional class will be sought for and gathered.

The class here described as jewels is contrasted in the context with other classes—"the proud," who have much of the success of the present time; and "the workers of wickedness," who tempt God and are not careful to please and serve Him. Such evidently are the majority of mankind. The jewel class is described as "they that feared Jehovah"—that reverenced Him—"and that thought upon His Word."

WE ARE HIS WORKMANSHIP"

But, we inquire, where are jewels usually found? The answer is that they may be found in very unexpected places. For instance, the diamonds of South Africa are sometimes mingled with the ordinary gravel, and sometimes imbedded in bluish-black clay. They still require to be searched after, and to be washed from the mire, before being prepared to refract the light. So some of these jewels that the Lord is now seeking out from the world are found in the ordinary walks of life, and some came from deep down in the mire of sin. In the world of mankind the Lord does not expect to find the jewels in perfect order—shaped, cut, polished and ready for the setting in glory. On the contrary, by one class of His servant He lifts them out of the mire of sin and the horrible pit, cleanses them through the merit of His own precious blood and through His Word; and then through other servants and providences He polishes them with Divine skill, that they may reflect and refract the light of the glory of God—the Divine character—Justice, Wisdom, Love.

As the diamond in its rough state, uncut, unpolished, would have no more value than a common stone for ordinary purposes, so those whom the Lord is selecting and preparing as His jewels are to derive their ultimate value from the cutting, shaping, polishing, of their characters under Divine providence. As it is written, "We are His workmanship." We cannot suppose the illustration to be perfect in every particular; yet we may readily see that while Divine Grace is to be credited with the entire outcome—the beauty of the finished jewel—nevertheless Divine Grace operates according to principles and conditions, under Divine Law. As the experienced diamond miners reject the soft clay and various of the hard stones, in seeking for those of the desirable kind, so the great Jewel-Gatherer operates according to a principle in seeking for His Jewels.

"AS MANY AS THE LORD SHALL CALL"

The hardness of the diamond may be used to represent character, and we are to remember that character belongs to the individual. Each must have his own character, and only in proportion as each has it can he hope to be accepted as a jewel; for those without it will not endure the tests.

As the diamond-seeker lays hold upon everything in his path that gives evidence of having the diamond quality, so Divine Grace, operating in the diamond field of the world—Christendom—lays hold upon all who have anything resembling character. The soft, the pliable, the uncrystallized, are not being sought now, and coming in contact with Divine Grace are passed by. Only such as give evidence of character are thought worthy of even washing and testing.—Ephesians 5:26.

The hard crystallization of the diamond corresponds to willingness toward righteousness in the individual; and unless there be such willingness toward God and righteousness there is none of the jewel quality which the Lord is now seeking. Those whose wills are formed, crystallized, set, determined for rigtheousness, are those whom the Lord seeks. But the great Jewel Seeker accepts some in whom the crystallizing process is incomplete, and helps their infirmities, developing in them by His providences the quality of firmness for righteousness, at the same time polishing them.

But even when the rough diamond has been found, it would be of no value except as it could be cut; indeed, it would be of less value than other stones for many purposes. So it is with those whom Divine Grace finds in the mire of sin, having nevertheless will or character desiring righteousness, truth, goodness, justice—the great Lapidarist must really give them all their value by His skill in shaping, cutting and polishing them. Yet, on the other hand, He could not cut, shape or polish that which had not the essential quality, or character, or will for righteousness.

Those who are in the hands of the great Lapidarist and undergoing His polishing process, must first have passed through the previous experience of having been found of the Lord Jesus, must have been washed, and must have been accepted as having wills desirous of harmony with the Divine mind. Therefore they may take pleasure in all the trying experiences and difficulties through which our Lord Jesus causes them to pass as various parts of the process necessary to their completion as Jehovah's jewels, to be made up by the close of the Gospel Age and to be set in the gold of the Divine nature, to reflect the beauties of the Divine character.

It is in harmony with this thought that the Apostle encourages us to rejoice in tribulation, knowing, that it is working out for us patience, experience, hope, brotherly kindness and love—the facets essential to the jewel in the eyes of Him who is shortly to gather His jewels. The Apostle again speaks of even the most trying experiences of the Christian life as "light afflictions," and of the present life as but "a moment," saying, "Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

THE WHEEL OF DISCIPLINE

The earthly lapidarist takes firm hold upon the jewel which he has already tested and proved to have the requisite jewel quality; and, encasing it in a suitable instrument, he presses it against a lap-wheel, with just the required amount of pressure to effect the necessary shaping and polishing. The process requires great skill; hence only skilled workmen are employed in this department.

So with the Lord's jewels, their value depends much on proper cutting; and this is entrusted only to the skilled hands of our Lord Jesus, of whom we are assured that He Himself passed through similar experiences of testings at the Father's hands. He knows just what we need to perfect us, that we shall be pleasing and acceptable to the Father, to reflect and refract the light of His glory when it shall fall upon us in our finished state.

A part of our lesson is to have faith in this great Master-Workman, whom the Father has appointed to shape and polish us. We may require much more trimming on some sides of our character than on others; and often the disposition is to draw back, to be not fully submissive, to fear that the Lord has abandoned us to trial. But Infinite Wisdom assures us that this is not so, and that to draw back would leave us "unfit for the Kingdom."

The world has seen the wheel of discipline which has been cutting the Lord's jewels for centuries, but it has not understood the necessity and the value of the process. It may have even caught an occasional glimpse of the jewels, but not to any advantage—not so as to be able to know the real merit of their characters or the value of the cutting and polishing; for even the already finished facets are smeared with the cement and slime from the grindwheel. But the great, loving Lapidarist knows and has explained it all to the jewels; and they know in part now, and by faith are trusting all the remainder.

The Lord knows just how much pressure to apply—just how much friction is necessary—and will not cause tribulation which He cannot and will not overrule for our good. Being thus assured that all things are working together for good to them that love God, His living jewels can rejoice in tribulation, knowing that it is working out in them "the peaceable fruits of righteousness"—meekness, patience, gentleness, brotherly kindness and love; that such experiences are essential and that without these they could never be amongst the gathered jewels.

"THE TIME IS AT HAND"

We are not to suppose that those who are now pressed against the wheel of tribulation are thereby made miserable. On the contrary, they realize a joy and peace which the world can neither give nor take away. And when we remember that their severe experiences and polishings are "but for a moment," as compared with the longer discipline of those who will be dealt with during the Millennium; and that in proportion to their trials they are granted more grace and will receive a reward exceedingly abundant, more than they could ask or think—then we can see that these jewels now being prepared by the Lord are highly favored above all men.

The process of seeking and polishing the jewels has already been in progress for more than eighteen centuries; and the Scriptures indicate that now the end of the Age is upon us—the time for gathering these jewels and setting them in the glory of the Divine nature. The signs of the times clearly indicate that the great Time of Trouble with which the Gospel Age is to end is even at the door, to prepare the world for the coming blessings of Messiah's Kingdom. Hence if we are to be amongst the acceptable jewels we have need to give diligence and to co-operate with the great Master-Workman, that the shaping and polishing of our hearts, our wills, may be perfected quickly, and that we may be ready to share a glorious part when He comes to make up His jewels.

Through the Prophet the Lord indicates that as soon as His jewels shall have been gathered, there will be a general change in His dealings with the world. Our context shows how it is at the present time, while the polishing of the jewels progresses. Frequently the unfaithful and the worldly seem to have the advantage; but after this polishing of the jewels is completed, and they have been set in the crown of rejoicing at the end of this Age, "Then shall ye return, and discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God and him that serveth Him not."

Now, while evil predominates, while the Prince of this world reigns, and while "they that tempt God are even delivered," it would be difficult by outward evidences to judge who are the Lord's favored ones. Indeed, his living jewels seem to be less favored and to have more afflictions, trials, persecutions and difficulties than others. Consequently amongst them are not found many great or wise, but chiefly "the poor of this world, rich in faith." But when these shall be glorified with their Lord in the Kingdom, then there will be a general change. No longer will the wicked and those who tempt God be found in power, influence and prosperity, and the meek, the godly, suffer persecution and tribulation. On the contrary, of the time when Christ's Millennial Kingdom shall be inaugurated it is declared prophetically, "In His Day the righteous shall flourish," "evildoers shall be cut off," and Satan shall be bound.—Psalm 72:7-9; 37:9.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE BRETHREN

Our context gives another suggestion respecting the disposition of this jewel class during the time of their polishing. We read, "They that feared (reverenced) the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened and heard." What could be more natural than a desire for communion with all who are of "like precious faith," all who are similarly undergoing polishing at the hands of the great Lapidarist, all who are of the same disposition as respects God and righteousness? Our Lord points out that love of the brethren will be a marked quality in all the jewel class; and the tendency of "the brethren" is to meet frequently, either in person or through the printed page, and to speak to each other.—Malachi 3:16.

The Apostle Paul distinctly calls to our attention the necessity for this class to meet together. He exhorts, "Forget not the assembling of yourselves together, * * * and so much the more as ye see the Day drawing nigh"—the Day of gathering of the jewels. It is to this same end that our Lord has made some of His promises to His people collectively, saying, "Where two or three of you are met in My name, there am I in the midst."

When we read that these faithful ones "spake together," we naturally inquire respecting the subject upon which they communicate. It is not stated here, but is clearly pointed out elsewhere in the Word of God. The Apostle calls attention to the fact that such "mind Heavenly things," and contrasts them with those who "mind earthly things." Their conversation, therefore, will not be respecting earthly pleasures, food and raiment, the ambitions of the natural mind, the pride of life, etc., but will be respecting the things which are uppermost in their hearts; they are seeking "first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness," and in earthly matters are "content with such things as they have."

"THE LORD HEARKENED AND HEARD"

Another thought in this connection, which we should not overlook, is that brought to our attention in the words, "And the Lord hearkened and heard." As the sons of God meet to talk over the Divine Plan, the Divine Wisdom, Justice and Love, to help one another and to encourage one another with psalms, hymns, spiritual songs and the exceeding great and precious promises, how much they would be blessed if only they could always have in memory this statement! Whenever the people of God are speaking together. He listens to their conversations, to note who speak forth those words that are loving, gentle, pure, true, as distinguished from those who are careless of the truth, or whose words are vain or frivolous, or worse than this, slanderous, enmitous and selfish.

Let all the sons of God remember the importance of honesty, "truth in the inward parts," when they come together to study the Divine Word and to help one another. "Let nothing be done through strife and vain glory;" but let each esteem the other greater than himself in saintliness—seeking to see in each other, as far as possible, the good, the noble, the true, and to watch his own heart and to know of his own blemishes. Thus let personal humility and love of the brethren keep pace with our growth in knowledge of Divine things; otherwise let us be assured that we are in the sifting and separating time; and that all who have not this spirit of humanity, patience, gentleness, brotherly kindness, love, will surely be separated.

Such will not be amongst those gathered as jewels; for those whom the Lord will gather will be pure, stainless. They are to be faultless in love before the Father; and perfect love casts out not only fear, but also selfishness, animosity, evil surmises and evil speaking, self-love and pride. Beautiful indeed will be the Lord's Jewels, polished after the likeness of the great Jewel, our Lord Jesus Christ.

Appreciations

Canada, Jan. 26.

I enjoy reading your paper, though this is the first time I have written to tell you of my great appreciation of it in all its features, but especially for the noble stand taken in publishing those grand Truths which are indeed meat in due season. I have been privileged to again renew my subscription through the W. T. B. & T. society, though a little later than was intended and thanks for sending after my subscription date had expired. Your reward is with the giver of every good for standing for righteousness in this dark time. We know there is a glorious time to come.

Yours sincerely,
G. HUGHES.

Georgia, Jan. 27.

I am sending my renewal for the Tribune through the Watch Tower Society. Don't want to miss a copy. I thank you for sending it so promptly. We always welcome the visits of the Tribune as we would a dear friend. Most of all we appreciate the wonderful sermons by Pastor Russell, question box and Sunday school lessons.

Sincerely,
MISS D. HARRIS.

Vermont, Jan. 28.

It is a few years since a pilgrim brother, while making a tour through Massachusetts, handed me a copy of the Tribune, calling by attention to the religious feature. I saw that you had made a judicious selection, in that line, for your readers in choosing to publish the discources of Pastor Russell. For that reason I became a subscriber to the Tribune, and have helped to increase its circulation.

Other religious features have been added, all of which make your paper a valuable help to the real Bible student.

How the theological smoke of the dark ages does clear from the eyes of our understanding, when we get a correct translation and a reasonable interpretation of the Lord's Word.

We are glad to note the many expressions of appreciation of the worth of your paper and wish to add our own to the same.

Cordially yours,
LYMAN C. KELSO.

Pennsylvania, Jan. 30.

We are glad for the help and encouragement your good paper brings to us each week through Brother Russell's sermons and other helps. May the dear Lord pay you a thousand fold for your earnest stand in passing the meat along to so many hungry hearts, in bringing the light of the true gospel to their attention.

Yours in the Master's service,
E. D. HOWELL.

Virginia, Jan. 29.

You will find enclosed the amount due for another year's subscription to the Tribune. Allow me to say that your paper is an honored guest in my home, its weekly visits are looked for regularly, for the valuable information there, especially the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons, question box and Sunday school lessons, in fact we enjoy the paper as a whole, as being the cleanest and best paper printed.

Very cordially yours,
JAMES M. JEWETT.

Finland, Jan. 12.

As my subscription to the Tribune expires in this month, I am now sending renewal. I hope that it will reach you in due time, that I may not miss a single number of this valuable paper with the excellent articles from Pastor Russell. It is indeed a very great joy for me to have this fine paper and I should only wish that every one could have it.

With best wishes for your success.
Yours in the service of the Truth,
KAARLO HARTEVA.

Ohio, Jan. 30.

I want to erpress my appreciation for your paper with its many good subjects and especially its religious subjects. I enjoy reading Pastor Russell's sermons weekly and would feel very much at a loss without them. They are certainly very helpful to every consecrated child of God as well as encouraging to those who are searching after God if happily they might find Him. Our heavenly Father in His great wisdom and mercy, has at all times sent prophets and leaders and instructors to those who were desirous to walk in His ways. And how our hearts go out in thankfulness to Him for the lives of those dear brethren who have so faithfully heralded the message of their day.

Yours very truly,
MRS. C. WEINGARTH.

England, Jan. 11.

I have this day renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower office, London, for the renewal of my Tribune, which falls due on the 12th proximo.

I look forward to its weekly visits. It is an admirable paper in every way, and the religious matter is the best I have ever seen.

I wish you success for the year 1915.

Yours faithfully,
MISS EMILY L. GOULD.

Missouri, Jan. 22.

We see from the label on our Labor Tribune wrapper that our subscription has expired. We are renewing our subscription through the Watch Tower office. We have not received our January 14th issue. We do not want to miss a single issue. We like your paper for its good quality of news—clean and wholesome—and especially Pastor Russell's sermons, question box, Sunday school lessons, appreciations from the friends, etc. Wishing you success for your perseverance in the good work, I am

Sincerely,
MRS. L. E. BOWEN.

How Hiram and Manda Found The Truth.

BY MANDA

(Continued from last week)

Just then there was another one come and he said he was the Diciple minister. He said he see the Baptist minister a goin' away and he wanted to know if we was a goin' to join the Baptist church, and when we told him we wasn't he said he was glad for they didn't teach what was right. He said baptism wasn't the door to the church and the communion table, but it was for the remission of sins, and that nobody's sins was forgiven unless they was baptized, and when I told him about the babies he said babies didn't have no sins; it was only grown people. But he didn't seem to know at just what age they got to be sinners, and then Hiram said he sposed that what would forgive one sin would forgive another, and asked him if people would have to git baptized every time they commit a sin, and he said no; that after you get the first ones forgiven you only had to ask the Lord to forgive the rest. He said it was easy to understand for the Bible said the way was so plain that the way-farin' man, though a fool, need not err. And then Hiram told him he thought there must be a lot of people what was worse than fools accordin' to that, for somebody was a errin'. Then he said that they just taught what their theologicle seminaries told them to, and the people what joined their church ought to believe what they told them and not ask any questions. And he said if we decided to join his church he would wash all our sins away in the creek, but we didn't promise him we would, so he went away.

Well, after that we just seemed to get clear discouraged. We thought we wasn't never a goin' to get to the right place. We didn't claim to know much, but we did own up to havin' common sense, and we thought maybe that was what was the matter. If we had more education and not much sense maybe we wouldn't be so hard to please, and be willin' to believe what they told us. So the next day after I got my washin' done I thought I would put in the rest of the day a studyin' the Bible, and see if I could make anything out of it. I had a concordius what I had bought of a man, and he showed me how I could find anything in the Bible what I wanted to read about. So I hunted up all I could find about baptism, and sure enough I found where it said to believe and be baptized like the Baptist man said, and I found where it said to be baptized for the remission of sins, too, like the Diciple man said. But I found a whole lot more what it said about it, what they neither one said anything about. One place it said they was baptized into Christ, and I thought surely Christ ain't water. And another place it said they was baptized for the dead, and I wondered if they could get baptized for people what had died, and have their sins washed away for them, but the more I tried to figure it out the more muddleder up I got. So I thought I would give it up and see if I could find anything about what become of babies when they died. I found that about bein' baptized for the dead in the 15th chapter of 1st Corringthians, where the Apossle Paul makes such a awful fuss about the ressurrection of the dead, and he just makes out that if there ain't never no resserrection then we will just be dead and that is all there is to it, and we can't never live at all, and he said if there wasn't to be no ressurrection we might as well eat and drink and be merry for tomorrow we would die ourselves. I thought it was awful funny for I knowed the preachers all said that when people died they was more alive than ever and accordin' to that we wouldn't need to be ressurrected, and if what the Appossle said was so our babies was just dead and not into the arms of Jesus at all. So I thought I would see if I could find anything it said about where babies go when they die. I found a place where it told about a woman what had lost all of her children and wouldn't be comforted because they was not, and the Lord told her not to weep with her voice, nor shed tears with her eyes for they would come again from the land of the enemy. But I just couldn't make nothin' out of it all, for once it said they was not, and then it said they was a comin' again from the land of the enemy. And so I just give it all up, but I wasn't a goin' to lose faith, for it says that without faith it is impossible to please God and that He will reward them what diligently seek Him. And we had certainly been a seekin' diligently, and I believe we would find the way some time. We thought maybe God was a punishin' us for being mad at Him for takin' the babies, so we decided to forgive Him for that, if He would only show us how to get to them. The next day after I had got my ironin' done I thought I would dress up and walk out and I just wandered around, up one street and down another, till I come to a big church which I see was the Catholic church and a house next to it where it said the priest lived. I thought I would like to go in and see him, but I didn't know whether it would be proper or not, as I had heard that priests was all old bachelors, but I thought maybe he had one of his sisters or somebody to keep house for him.

So I thought I would try it, and I went to the door and rung the bell and a woman came with a sweet face. She had on a black bonnet and veil and white cloth tied around her head.

I asked her if the priest was in, and she asked me if I wanted to see Father Fannigan, and I said I beg your pardon, I didn't know he was your father, I thought he was a old bachelor. I have heard it said that fools would rush in where an angel would be afraid to go, and I certainly was the fool that time. But she was so sweet and kind and said I didn't understand, that he was a father in the church, and that he was in his study and I could see him if I wanted to, so I followed her into where he was and he was a settin' at his desk a writin' something. He spoke nice to me and told me to set down and excuse him till he finished some writin' he was a doin'. I was glad to wait a little for I was pretty nervous. From where I set I could get a sort of a three cornered view of him and I see that he was pretty good looking. He looked like he hadn't missed a square meal for forty years, and his face was red like he eat a good many beets and carrots. He was well dressed, but the queer thing about his clothes was his collar. It didn't have no button in front, and I couldn't see whether it was buttoned in the back or not, for his neck sort o' bulged out over it, but I figured out that it wouldn't make no difference whether it buttoned any place for it would easy a slipped on over his head. In the Bible it says: He will satisfy his priests with fatness and he sure was fat. One way I looked at him he reminded me of a good looking animal what I used to see in the fields when I went with Mrs. Grey and the children to the country, and what would get so hoppin' mad at a red rag. He finished up his writin' and turned around and asked me what I wanted to talk to him about, and I told him the same old story about the babies, and that Hiram and me had hit the trail up at the revival and was a tryin' to find the best way to get to where the babies was. Then he asked me if the babies had been baptized by a priest and I told him no. They was too little to be put into water, and he said people didn't have to be put into water to be baptized, but just had to have water sprinkled onto their heads. I told him I didn't know they had to have water sprinkled on their heads, for nobody had ever told me so, and he said that was the result of hereticle teachin's. He said babies what hadn't been sprinkled couldn't go to heaven and they didn't think they ought to go to hell, for their parents was to blame for it, and the supposition of the church was that they went to a place where there was neither joy nor pain.

He said we couldn't ever get to where they was, for we was old enough to be responsible for ourselves and would either have to go to heaven or hell. He said there wasn't but one true church, and that was the Catholic, and there never would a been any other one if it hadn't a been for a man he called Martin, or something like that, what was a priest, a pullin' away from the church because he wanted to get married, and made his own Bible. He said we could git saved by comin' into the Catholic church and doin' penance, but we would have to spend several thousand years in purgatory for bein' prodistins; we wasn't nothin, and he said if we wasn't nothin' maybe we wouldn't have to stay in purgatory but a few hundred years. He said no protestins but them what was invincibly ignorant could ever be saved and them what was protestins wilfully would go to the lowest depths of hell, and it would be good for 'em. He said the best of people had to go to purgatory a while to get what sins they had left when they died burned away. Of course he said their friends could help them to get out sooner if they would pray for them, and pay a good deal of money to the church; but they couldn't come out till the uttermost farthing was paid, for it says so in the Bible.

He said if we wanted to go to heaven he would forgive our sins and take us in to the church. And I said can you forgive sins and he said yes. Madam, I have that power. And then I said, who forgives your sins—and there went the fool again where an angel would a been afraid to go—his face turned a sort of a egg-plant purple, and he said a priest of God did not commit sins, but was supposed to be pure and holy, no difference what he donce. And I told him I begged his pardon, but I didn't know that. Then I asked him why it was if babies couldn't be saved without bein' sprinkled that the Lord, when he took the little children into His arms and blessed them, didn't tell their mothers to have water sprinkled onto them, and he said it was different then, for the church hadn't been established, and I told him I thought it would a been a good thing for the babies if it never had been.

(To be Continued.)

PASTOR RUSSELL—1915—CALENDARS

A very limited number on hand, 30c each, while they last, which includes postage. The same photo without the calander, 5x7 inches, for albums and framing, 15c; two for 25c; three for 30c. Many of the friends think this the most pleasing likeness of our Pastor they have ever seen. Mitchell Studio, 619 Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

Alabama, Jan. 23.

I am again renewing my subscription to the Tribune, and wish to thank you for continuing it after it had expired. It seems that we couldn't afford to miss a copy. We especially appreciate and enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons and other religious features. We also admire the large type and cleanliness.

I am sure the Lord will reward you for the noble stand you take for Truth and righteousness. The Tribune has indeed been a means of encouraging His saints and strengthening their faith.

With best wishes for the coming year, I remain,

Yours truly,
N. J. GLOVER.

Tennessee, Jan. 22.

I wish to express my appreciation of your paper. The sermons, Sunday school lesson, etc., are fine. I feel greatly blessed by the letters of appreciation. Hope to be able to take the Tribune as long as you publish the sermons. I am sending you one new subscriber through the W. T. B. & T. Society.

Yours for Truth and the Tribune,
L. M. HAMILTON.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Great Coal Strike Threatening in England—Employers Go Back on Past Promises — Engineers and War Work—British Trade Unions Weathering the Storm—Some Details—National Union of Railwaymen Cannot Pay Death Benefits for Members Killed in Warfare—Loyalty to Unions Preserving Memberships.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The first important industrial dispute that has appeared upon the horizon since the war began is now threatening. On January 7 a meeting of delegates of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was held in London and lasted four and a half hours. The most important business before the conference was in connection with the refusal of the West Yorkshire coalowners to pay the advance of wages that was decided by the conciliation board of that district in addition to the increases in the various minimum wage rates awarded July 21, 1914. It was agreed that the Yorkshire Miners' Federation should take a ballot of the men employed at all the collieries there and if the ballot votes resulted in a two-thirds majority authority for a strike should be given to Yorkshire. The ballot papers will be sent out on January 16 and on the following few days meetings will be held all over the coal field to discuss this minimum wage question. The ballot will probably take the best part of a week and as the men cannot be brought out of the pits without a fortnight's notice the threatened strike cannot take place for a month. By that time no doubt the coal owners, who have benefited greatly by increased coal prices, should come to reason.

By a happy chance, the conciliation board is meeting this week in London. The dispute, with which they are closely concerned, will almost certainly be raised, probably by the miners' representatives. Good may come of the free and frank discussion between the representatives of employers and employed at the meeting of the board. There is a widespread feeling in the coal field that the government may be forced to intervene, and the exceptional circumstances of the case would certainly justify drastic official action. There can be no question of the government's statutory powers in relation to private industry under the emergency legislation passed soon after the war commenced. Much more is at stake in this dispute than the preservation of good feeling between employers and employed. A stoppage of the West Yorkshire collieries would have serious effects on the working of the cloth mills in this area, which even now, working 24 hours a day and seven days a week, cannot satisfy the demand of the war office for khaki.

From every aspect a strike at this time would be lamentable. The coal trade has made a good recovery from its recent troubles, and is going strongly. The pits are really undermanned at the moment. It is estimated that 20,000 Yorkshire miners, roughly one-sixth of the total number, have joined the colors, and there is no reserve of labor to fill their places.

It is worth recalling that a similar dispute in South Yorkshire last year ended, after a short strike, in the acceptance by the men of less than the rate of wages demanded. They secured, however, an important point of principle in the following clause in the agreement between masters and men:

"And whereas, it was a condition of the settlement of the recent strike in Yorkshire that the percentages payable under resolutions of the conciliation board relating to minimum wages should be paid in addition to the minimum wage rates, while those resolutions of the conciliation board providing for such payments remain in force, now, therefore, it is further agreed and resolved that such percentages as may from time to time be payable under the conciliation board resolutions of October 21, 1912, January 6, 1913, and April 5, 1913, shall be paid until the same are varied or until the said board ceases to exist."

This is the principle for which the West Yorkshire miners are contending now.

The Engineering Employers' Federation and the allied engineering unions are, I understand, to have another conference shortly on the subject of the serious difficulty there is at the moment in obtaining a sufficient number of workmen. What will come out of this meeting is difficult to foretell, although since the Sheffield discussions of the matter the position has been considerably changed by what is practically intervention by the Board of Trade. In the January report of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers there is a good deal of matter relating to the two Sheffield conferences, including comments by Mr. Brownlie, the chairman of the council, and Mr. Brodie, the Scottish organization delegate. Judging from the memoranda which exchanged by the parties during the conferences, both sides were extremely guarded in the expression of their views on what is admittedly a very delicate question. The position of the employers appears to be, however, that if the societies will relax "their rules, regulations, and restrictions" sufficiently to permit of a greater mobility of labor, safeguards will be agreed to securing the position of the unions on the termination of the war. The unions, on the other hand, desire a discussion of the whole question on its merits, with presumably an adjustment which will continue in force beyond the period of the war. It is objected by some of the men's representatives—by Mr. Brodie, for example—that it is unfair to interpret their attitudes as one of selfish opposition to the national interest in this crisis. It is not the case, Mr. Brodie says, "that we would rather desert the men in the trenches and see the fleet crippled than remove our trade union restrictions."

Now that we are already in the sixth month of the war it has become possible to some extent to estimate its effect upon the trade union movement. The unions, too, know from their experience what is likely to be the state of employment and the consequent drain upon their funds and membership. At the outbreak of war trade unionism was faced with an unparalleled situation. On many hands a complete breakdown of the industrial system was feared, and with it the workers felt that their organizations, for all the care and sacrifice that had gone to make them, might well crumble away. Trade union finance was never designed to meet the contingency of war. Widespread unemployment, it was felt, would mean for many unions bankruptcy, and for others a crippling of power. It is now safe to say that in most cases these gloomy forebodings have not been fulfilled, and that the unions are likely to emerge from the war period without serious leakage of membership, though in many cases not without heavy financial loss.

It is worth while to examine in a little more detail the effect of the war upon the chief trade unions. The fact that is most obvious is the extraordinary varying incidence of unemployment in different industries. Many industries, which minister directly or indirectly to the war needs of the country, have not suffered at all, or have even had an unprecedented boom. In other, including some which serve foreign markets, a period of depression has been followed by a rapid recovery. Thus, if we may judge from the unemployment returns of the blast furnace men, steel smelters, and iron and steel workers, the unions in the iron and steel industry, though not a few tin plate factories remain closed, have no longer anything to fear, while the returns of nine of the chief unions in engineering prove that in the engineering industry unemployment is less than normal. This is, of course, due very largely to enlistment and to the absorption of workers into branches of the industry connected with the war; but it is also due in a measure to a general revival of the trade. The woolen industry is, of course booming, though severe unemployment was still being felt in the largest of the wool workers' unions, the General Union of Textile Workers, well into September, by which time the winter orders of the war office should surely have been in full swing. The mining industry, partly as a result of very heavy enlistments, has in great measure recovered, while the railways where again the number of members of the unions on active service is very high, have never suffered at all seriously.

In Lancashire the position in the cotton industry is improving, but the reduction in the number of workers unemployed is largely counter balanced by the general adoption of short time. Another serious case is that of the furnishing trades, where, though unemployment has of late materially diminished, it is still severe, and this is true also of the other wood working unions. About the building industry it is more difficult to generalize, as while hut-making has given plenty of employment to carpenters and joiners, on the other hand bricklayers, painters, plasterers and builders' laborers are still suffering from unemployment which, while not enough to cause serious anxiety, is rather more than seasonal. Among other industries that have suffered a good deal are those of printing, lace and pottery. The condition of many small industries, particularly of the luxury trades, in which many women are employed, has been serious, but has not greatly affected trade unions, as so many of these workers are unorganized. The decline in east coast fishing has affected the "general labor" unions.

In the trades that are hit, the war has for the unions grave financial results. At the same time they have suffered a decrease in revenue and an increase in expenditure. They have lost the contributions of those among their members who are on military service, and they have had to meet increased demands for unemployment pay, and in some cases for death or disablement benefit. This has meant, of course, a severe drain on the unemployment funds, and not seldom on the reserve funds, or else a suspension of benefits or a drastic reduction. Then we have the National Union of Railway men declining liability to death benefit in the case of those who fall at the war, on the ground that the union's finances were not designed to meet such a contingency and that they cannot afford to pay. In the cotton trade unemployment benefits play a comparatively small part in the work of the unions, owing to the practice of short time. Here, therefore, the unions are not greatly hit; but their members have many of them been partially dependent on the relief committees, or else living on their savings.

There is now little doubt that nearly all the unions will safely weather the crisis without permanent loss of membership. Despite increased prices for food and increased calls for subscriptions and donations the remaining workers have not, for the most part, dropped their union contributions. The benefits provided no doubt hold many, but loyalty to the union is a feeling more deeply ingrained. The experience of the war has brought home to us the real strength of trade unionism.

Bookbinders' International was the first union in this country which insisted on equal pay for men and women in the trade. Women compose about 15 per cent of the membership of this union.

Female laundry workers at Providence, R. I., have organized for higher wages.

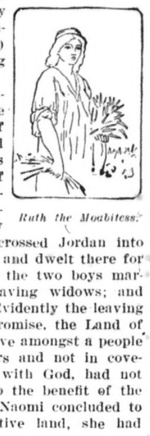
KING DAVID'S GREAT-GRANDMOTHER

Ruth 1:1-22—Feb. 7.

A Beautiful Story—Israel's Home Life. Beneath the Surface—Good People Astray — Naomi's Return — Ruth's Conversion — What It Cost — What She Got In Return.

"Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."—Ruth 1:16.

THE Book of Ruth gives us a glimpse into the affairs of the Israelites, showing a deep spirit of religion underlying the surface of wars, captivities, etc., which naturally most impress themselves upon our attention in every history of every people. The opening was at Bethlehem, "the city of David," where centuries later Jesus was born, "David's Son and David's Lord." The religious sentiment of the family is shown by the import of their names—Elimelech, "My God is King"; Naomi, "The pleasures of Jehovah." They had two sons, Mahlon (sickly one) and Chilion (pining one).



Ruth the Moabitess.

They became discouraged because of the invasions of their enemies and the frequent loss of the fruits of their labor. Finally, because of a severe drought, they left their home, crossed Jordan into the land of Moab, and dwelt there for ten years. There the two boys married and died, leaving widows; and Elimelech died. Evidently the leaving of the Land of Promise, the Land of the Covenant, to live amongst a people who were idolaters and not in covenant relationship with God, had not resulted greatly to the benefit of the family; for when Naomi concluded to return to her native land, she had practically nothing.

It is never good policy to sacrifice religious interests for temporal interests. It will not do to say that perhaps they moved to Moab to do a little missionary work; for God's Covenant was merely with Israel, and the others were aliens, like all other Gentiles. Nor would it have been proper for them to attempt to convert the Moabites; for God had called merely the Israelites, as we read.—Amos 3:2.

It was unwise to take two boys into a heathen land, where they were likely to be contaminated; instead, every reasonable influence should have been thrown about them to preserve their loyalty to Jehovah. Doubtless Naomi realized all this, as indicated by her words, "It grieveth me much for your sakes that the hand of the Lord is against me." Here again we perceive that the Divine hand was really in her favor, and that it had a proper influence upon her and brought her back to the Land of Promise.

Two Beautiful Characters.

Naomi must have been a beautiful character. This is evidenced by the deep affection manifested toward her by her daughters-in-law. Both preferred to go with her to her home land, and started with her. But as she reflected that they would be strangers in a strange land, she tenderly urged them to go back to their kindred, and remarry.

One of them so concluded, and kissed her good-by; but the other one, Ruth, broke forth in such eloquent terms that her words have become permanently identified with classic literature:

"Entreat me not to leave thee,
And to return from following after thee:
For whither thou goest, I will go;
And where thou lodgest, I will lodge;
Thy people shall be my people,

"And thy God my God:
Where thou diest I will die,
And there will I be buried:
The Lord do so to me, and more also,
If aught but death part thee and me."

When we say that Ruth was converted, we of course do not mean that she became a Christian or an heir of Christian promises; for there were none until after Jesus, by His death, had opened up the "new and living way." She was converted to Judaism, and this is a fresh testimony to Naomi's faithful living.

Both the nobility and the wisdom of Naomi's character are manifest in the course which she pursued on arriving in Bethlehem practically penniless, and unable to retrieve the interest of her husband and her sons in their share of the land. She did not beg, nor request Ruth to beg. There was no false modesty. Ruth went like other poor women to glean handfuls of grain after the reapers. Under the Law it was part of God's provision for the poor that no one should reap the corners of his field, but should leave those for the poor. Naomi counseled Ruth to glean in the fields of a wealthy relative, named Boaz.

Naomi and Daughters.

The wealthy Boaz took note of the modest young woman who daily gleaned in his fields and subsequently he learned that she was a relative by marriage. He pursued the course of the Jewish Law, and Ruth became his wife. Obed was their son, and Jesse his son, and David was the youngest of Jesse's sons. Thus Ruth the Gentile became identified with the royal family as an ancestor, and thus with King David's greatest Son and Lord—Jesus.

Magnetic Mountains.

The mountains of Porto Rico are so magnetic that they attract surveyors plumb lines, and it has been found that some old surveys are incorrect by half a mile or more.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—Are illnesses and physical defects punishments for sins committed by the individual, or are they the result of Adam's disobedience?

Answer.—In a general way, illness and physical defects are the results of the outworking of the penalty passed upon Adam for his disobedience, "dying thou shalt die" (R. V.). However, much of the sickness and physical imperfection we see are directly traceable to the Law of cause and effect; e. g., if one should eat too much he would likely suffer from indigestion. If one should get intoxicated he would suffer in some other way. This might be considered a punishment for wrongdoing, but would not necessarily be a direct infliction from God. None can sin without suffering, and every violation of God's laws brings its own penalty, but the world will be recovered from the effects of original sin in due time (Acts 3:19-21). "Vengeance is mine. I will repay, saith the Lord"; and "God hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead" (Acts 17:31).

Q.—Are there any Scriptures which indicate that there were cherubs interwoven in the linen gate of the court of the Tabernacle, and also in the door of the Tabernacle? If so, what would these representations typify? (W.)

Answer.—The Tabernacle of the wilderness erected by the Israelites under the direction of Moses, who had received instructions from the Lord as to its exact form and arrangements, was the most gorgeous and expensive tent ever made. Its estimated cost runs up into the millions. There were two compartments, the "Holy" and the "Most Holy," and the structure was surrounded by an enclosure called the "court." A white linen fence seven and one-half feet high separated the "Court" from the camp of Israel whenever they stopped in their journey towards the promised land. The "gate" leading into this enclosure was made of richly-embroidered linen, and also the "door" or entrance into the first apartment of the Tabernacle, the "Holy." No mention is made in the Bible of cherubim being embroidered either in the "gate" or the "door." But the "vail" or entrance into the "Most Holy" was thus adorned (Exodus 26:31). For the description of the "door" see verse 36; for the "gate," Exodus 38:18.

Q.—Hebrews 13:10 reads "We have an altar, whereof they have no right to eat which serve the Tabernacle." Please explain, particularly what altar is meant? (W. C. B.)

Answer.—The Apostle is writing to Hebrews. They had the Aaronic priesthood which served the Temple and ate of the sacrifices offered on its altar. He is pointing out that membership in the Aaronic order gave one no right to the new priesthood, the royal priesthood (2 Peter 1:9; Revelation 1:6). Jesus was not of the Aaronic order: he was a priest forever after the order of Melchisedec (Hebrews 5:6). Melchisedec was a priest on his throne as Jesus and his church will be priests on their thrones in the Age to come. As the Aaronic high priest was anointed with holy oil when inducted into the priesthood, so our Lord Jesus was anointed with the oil of the holy Spirit and that ointment has flowed down over the members of his body, reaching every one who has attained a position "in Christ" (Psalm 133:2; 2 Corinthians 5:17). Only the members of this Melchisedec priesthood have any right to the present benefits of their altar, but when the day of sacrifices is ended then the high priest will go out and bless all the people (Leviticus 9:22, 23). Now believers are invited to sacrifice (Romans 12:1). Through an acceptance of the sacrifice of Jesus, we are made acceptable.

Q.—In a conversation with a minister I said the Apostle Paul was a eunuch. He was very much surprised and claimed that Paul was a married man and was the Father of Timothy. He also said that he had to be a married man in order to be a pharisee. Which is right? (T. S. S.)

Answer.—There is no direct statement to be found as regards this matter but the general opinion is that the Apostle Paul was one of those whom the Lord calls "eunuchs which have made themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven's sake" (Matthew 19:12). His discussions of marriage, especially in the 7th and 9th chapters of 1 Corinthians seem to indicate that he was not married. In the 5th verse of the 9th chapter he states that he has the right to have a wife and in the 15th verse includes this as one of the privileges which he has not used. The first six verses of the 7th chapter are by way of instruction to those who are married. His purpose is to show them how they may best glorify the Lord in their marriage state. In the 7th and 8th verses he plainly states that it would be better for the unmarried to remain as he is. Evidently if he had been married he was now a widower. We know no reason to suppose that the Apostle was Timothy's father in any except the spiritual sense. We are not aware of any authority for the statement that one must be a married man in order to be a pharisee.

Q.—If the sleeping saints were resurrected in 1876 can you give any idea as to where they are now. Are they with us on the earth now or are they in spirit form in the air like the angels? (M. S.)

Answer.—The Bible chronology hints at the resurrection of the sleeping saints in 1878. All the statements of the Scriptures regarding their resurrection indicate that when they have attained it they will be freed from the limitations of human flesh. "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven" (1 Corinthians 15:50). "This mortal must put on immortality this corruptible must put on incorruption" (1 Corinthians 15:53). The angels are not immortal for one of the greatest of them is finally to be destroyed (Hebrews 2:14). Therefore the glorified Church will be above the angels when they attain the honor and immortality promised them (Romans 2:7). Like the angels they can be with men unseen, and we doubt not that the resurrected saints are interested spectators assisting the Lord's people in many of their experiences. We understand that for one thousand years they will remain in the earth's atmosphere, invisible to men but daily guiding their affairs, teaching and instructing them in the ways of righteousness until their disciplining shall have brought the human race back to the perfection lost by father Adam.

Q.—Solomon said,—"the earth abideth forever" (Ecclesiastes 1:4). Peter says, —"the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up (2 Peter 3:10). Which of these two was the greatest? (I. D. R.)

Answer.—Both Solomon and the Apostle Peter spoke under inspiration and their words are to be received with equal credit. When we find any conflict in the statements of the inspired writers we can go to the original languages with the assurance that we will find harmony there. Often a meagre understanding of the meaning resulted in the translators giving a faulty translation. When we recall that the accepted translations of the Bible were made by men just emerging from the dense blackness of the dark ages we may feel surprised that they succeeded so wonderfully in avoiding errors. There are very few bad translations. The greatest source of difficulty in understanding the Bible is in the interpretations of its figurative language. In every language figures of speech are largely used to convey thought. The Oriental uses more than do we of the Occident. Those who place a literal interpretation on all the statements of the Bible fail to note this fact. Others are led into the opposite error and interpret the literal statements figuratively. To secure harmony a common sense middle ground must be taken. The figure of 2 Peter 3:10 is one now in daily use. When one says that the kettle is boiling, he has no reference to the kettle itself but to the contents. When the Scriptures call on the earth to rejoice it is the inhabitants that are referred to. The same figure is used in 2 Peter 3:10. The fire of trouble is to consume all that are in harmony with this present dispensation, and their great and wonderful works of iniquity will go down with them to give place to the perfectly organized Society of Christ's Kingdom.

Q.—If Adam and Eve's eternal existence depended upon the eating of a literal fruit, could not the fruit loving animals also have partaken and lived forever? And will these trees of life be the sustenance of the world in the Kingdom and if so, what would hinder the willfully wicked from partaking and living forever? Of course I would presume that whatever was the source of life everlasting in the Garden would be the source in Christ's Kingdom. (J. A. L.)

Answer.—Adam and Eve were placed in the Garden of Eden with instructions to care for and prune the trees (Genesis 2:15). It could not have taken long after they were driven from the Garden for the fruit trees to have deteriorated so that they would sustain life only a few years. The Garden home and its care taker were not eternally lost. Instead, God has planned a world-wide restoration which only awaits the return of our Lord and the full establishment of his kingdom for the heavens must receive him until "the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began" (Acts 3:19, 21). When the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose the perfect fruit trees capable of sustaining life forever will no longer be confined to one little garden spot but the whole earth shall become as the garden of the Lord (Isaiah 35:1-10; Isaiah 51:3). Every man will, under divine instruction, have the pleasure of accomplishing this great transformation. They shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them (Isaiah 65:21); they shall build houses and inhabit them (Isaiah 65:21, 22) instead of building and planting that others may enjoy the result. "They shall long enjoy the work of their hands" (Isaiah 65:22). All these blessings will be lost to the wicked for God will send destruction upon them from Heaven. With their death all sin will be forever driven from the earth.

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Sheet and Tin Conference Ends

Having arrived at no conclusion after deliberating the greater part of last week, representatives of the independent sheet and tin manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the United States. The motive of the conference, according to President John Williams of the Amalgamated Association, is to decide whether there shall be a reduction of the wage scale as established July 1, 1914, for one year.

W. J. Lynch of the National Enameling and Stamping Company, and president of the manufacturers' organization, presided. Among others in attendance were: C. W. Martin, general superintendent of the De Forrest Sheet and Tinplate Company of Niles, Ohio, secretary of the manufacturers' association, and M. F. Tighe, secretary of the Amalgamated Association. Twelve representatives of the Amalgamated Association and approximately 30 manufacturers from all parts of the United States also were present.

WORKERS' WOMEN WORK

MANCHESTER, England, Feb. 1.—Says the Cotton Factory Times:

"The Ardsley (near Morley) Trades Council has determined to try to raise the wages of women workers in that region. Most of the men are union railwaymen or union miners, and the females who work in textile mills are not, although they are the union men's own daughters, sisters, or wives. The wages paid to these textile workers are very low, and the Council is inviting the Textile union to give the matter its attention. Eleven shillings is a very good wage in this part for what 16s to 20s is paid at other places in Yorkshire."

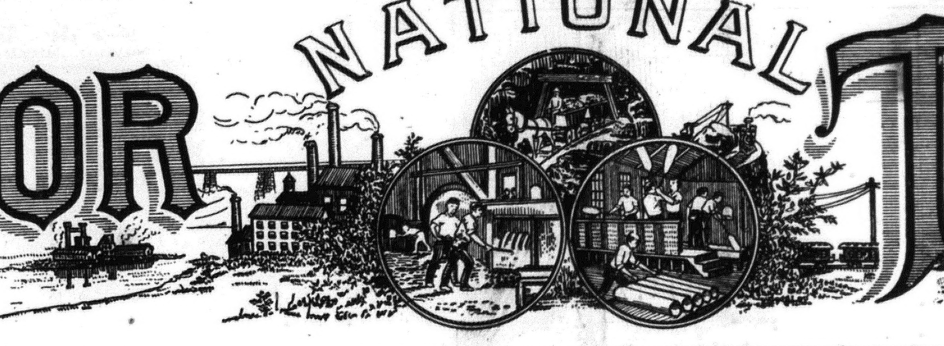
Street car men of Ohio are preparing to ask the general assembly for a law regulating working conditions.

New York (Big Six) Typographical union is paying out an average of $1,200 a week in out of work benefits.

Barbers of Phoenix, Ariz., are prohibited by city ordinance from working on Sundays.

MAY 14 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE



FORTY-THIRD YEAR, NO 11 PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1915 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

BATTLE VICE ELEMENT IN LOCAL HOTELS

Startling Conditions Existing in Downtown Hostelreys Revealed by Testimony of Investigators.

Driven from its segregated quarters in the lower avenues of downtown Pittsburgh and the side streets of the North Side, the vice element is fighting its last battle from the wine rooms and hotels of this city.

When the Bureau of Public Morals of this city took over the work commenced by the Morals Efficiency Commission it successfully brought to a conclusion the campaign commenced by the latter body to wipe out all houses of ill-fame in the city of Pittsburgh.

The result is that today there is not a single house of this character operating within the limits of the city. Hundreds of the women formerly engaged in their business have left the city, others are attempting to lead better lives—but there yet remain hundreds of others who backed by men of influence in the political and business life of the city are carrying on a lucrative business from their headquarters in downtown hotels.

Here they are protected—protected by men who, if their names were once given to the public, would be forced to leave the city for shame. Men prominent in the business life of Pittsburgh, powerful politicians—theso are the men who are responsible for the leading astray of scores of young girls later on to be abandoned to pay the penalties of the life into which they have been beguiled.

These statements are not based upon rumor or hearsay evidence. In the office of the Tribune are scores of sworn statements of investigators, employes and guests of these downtown hotels. In these statements are mentioned the names of these prominent Pittsburgh business men and politicians who spend their evenings in the wine and guest rooms of these large-scale assignation houses.

The Tribune hears the reader ask the question: Why, if you have all this information, do you not put it into the hands of the proper authorities so that these hotels can be put out of business and the men responsible for the protection afforded these women prosecuted?

The authorities already have this information. In some cases they have attempted to act—but they have failed. The power of this clique of business, political and hotel men is something that must be reckoned with. Again witnesses are averse to the notoriety attendant upon court hearings of this character, while in one instance, a technical ruling of the court prevented the introduction of testimony that would have set he whole city aghast in horror.

Many of these men who make a practice of taking young girls to the wine rooms of these hotels, getting them intoxicated and then escorting them to rooms in the same building after registering as man and wife operate almost without fear of exposure. They know that no paper would publish their names without court action being taken, for to do so would give them grounds for damages in a libel suit. And many of them know that even if they were prosecuted there would be little or no danger of the public ever hearing of it—because some of them are heavy advertisers in the daily newspapers.

The Tribune, in spite of the fact that it is in possession of numerous affidavits in these cases at the present time will not give these names, but now warn certain "gentlemen" the time is past when they can start young girls on the downward path in the wine and guest rooms of these hotels.

If this article is read by a certain director and official of a large store who has been in the habit of taking models to certain parties at a downtown hotel, it might be well to take notice.

The same applies to a certain manufacturer of this city whose rooms at a certain hotel in this city are occasionally decorated with apple blossoms.

A secretary of a large machine manufacturing plant who registers under an assumed name and not always with the same lady, may also take notice.

This also goes for a director and official of a large life insurance company of this city, an attorney who recently had aspirations to hold public office, a prominent bank cashier and several big real estate men operating on Fourth avenue.

The Tribune is going to aid wherever possible with its columns the officials and directors of the Bureau of Public Morals of the city of Pittsburgh in their efforts to drive the vice element from its last stand behind the fortifications of downtown hotels.

No advertiser is going to prevent this because the Tribune is not dependent upon the department stores or other indutsries of this city for its maintenance. It is already safely established upon a sound business foundation, securing its support from a large and intelligent circulation.

But it is not the big business men alone that make use of the big downtown hotels for these purposes. In many of these hostelrys certain favored girls operate from the wine rooms among the less wealthy classses sharing their earnings with the house detectives, waiters and possibly the proprietors.

Having these girls in the wine rooms as part of the decorative scheme means an increase in he sale of liquor. And in ninety per cent of the cases, the hotels that cater to this consistently violate the liquor laws by selling booze after closing hours. Where this is not done, the announcement by he waiter that "this is the last

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

WILL FIGHT TO SECURE GAS RATE REDUCTION

Tribune to Expose Huge Earnings of Local Public Service Corporations.

In the next issue of the Tribune will commence a series of articles that should be of vital interest to the people of the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county.

Volumes of statistics now in the hands of this publication show beyond contradiction that the public service corporations furnishing natural gas to the householders of this city are charging rates that are exorbitant and illegal.

In some instances dividends of over fifty per cent are being paid upon the capital stock of these corporations.

The state of West Virginia, from which Pittsburgh's gas supply is largely drawn, undoubtedly will shortly put a production tax of on all gas produced in that state of one cent per thousand feet.

When this is done, we look for the public service corporations furnishing gas to Pittsburgh and vicinity, to make an attempt to saddle this increase on the people.

If Governor Brumbaugh does his duty toward the electorate of Pennsylvania by refusing to reappoint the present members of the Public Utilities Commission and replaces them with men of ability who have no financial interest in public service corporations there will be an excellent opportunity presented to secure a material reduction in gas rates.

The Tribune is going to put the matter up to the city council of Pittsburgh. These men are being paid $6,500 per year to look after the interests of the taxpayer. The evidence of extortionate gas rates will be presented to them with the request that the city solicitor be instructed to file a complaint before the Public Utilities Commission on this matter.

In West Virginia a complaint filed before the Public Service resulted in reductions of gas rates to the people of Wheeling, New Martinsville and other nearby towns of from three to five cents per thousand feet.

In the next issue of the Tribune this matter will be discussed from all angles throwing light on a question that is of great import to the people of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH PLANTS GET BIG ORDERS

Ocean steamship companies are building a number of new vessels, 15 having been contracted for this year, and a large portion of the steel will be supplied by Pittsburgh mills. The government demand for plates and shapes for new coal barges for the navy brought orders for 1,200 tons to Homestead and 770 to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. It is estimated that the merchant ship construction this year has called for over 35.000 tons of material from Pittsburgh.

New bridge steel for Parkersburg, W. Va., and for elevated railroad work in Brooklyn, and some large warehouses, have given the plate and structural mills so much better operating conditions that they are able to maintain nearly 65 per cent active capacity.

The National Tube Company has received new pipe orders which will increase operations in McKeesport at once. On top of the 400-mile pipe line for the Prairie Pipe Line Company in Oklahoma recently placed, the company has secured an order for 100 miles of six-inch pipe for a line in the southwest fields. Altogether, these orders will require about 45,000 tons of steel which will be supplied by the Homestead mills of the Carnegie Steel Company.

At the present writing the Carnegie Steel Company has a total of 33 blast furnaces in operation, as compared with 22 at the close of December. This is a gain from 38 per cent on January 1 to 56 per cent at preset, and an increased production in iron or about 5,500 tons a day for this one company.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company of Youngstown officially announces that the Hannah Furnace and a merchant stack will be put in blast February 10 and 11. The resumption of the Hannah furnace will place every stack owned by the Republic Iron & Steel Company in Youngstown in commission. At the Ohio works of the Carnegie Steel Company the operations will be on a basis of 100 per cent normal capacity next week. Work on relining No. 1 furnace, the only idle stack, continues. The entire 12 open hearth furnaces are in commission.

Trade Council Elects.

Robert J. McGrath, financial secretary and business agent of the Pittsburgh Patternmakers' Association, was re-elected president over P. J. McGrath, financial secretary of Division No. 85, street car men, at the annual election of officers of Iron City Central Trades council, the allied organization of American Federation of Labor crafts in the Pittsburgh district

The United Mine Workers, headed by President Van Bittner, of District No. 5, although numerically the strongest organization represented in the council, refrained from putting up candidates for any of the offices. The election resulted as follows:

President, Robert J. McGrath, patternmakers; vice president, Harry L. Saddler, stationary engineers; recording secretary, Robert W. Beattle, stationary firemen; financial secretary, John Hoehn, brewery workmen; treasurer, A. L. Overcashier, barbers; trustees, M. P. Gordan, electrical workers; R. C. Schwartz, patternmakers, and E. F. Welsh, plumbers; sergeant-at-arms, J. J. Maloney, musicians; warden, Daniel J. Hall, bartenders; reading clerk, Ralph Freeman, moving picture operators; executive board, George Braddock, metal polishers; P. J. Cryder, elevator contructors; J. M. Dorsey, tile layers; J. H. Dudy, lathers; Howard B. Forse, bartenders; A. P. Hughes, flint glassworkers; William Lyon, sheet metal workers; Fred Reilly, teamsters, and Frank E. Smith, painters.

....1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
813 Bessemer Building,
Pittsburgh, ,Pa.

Gentlemen:
Enclosed please find .... Dollars
for which please send the National Labor Tribune for............
months to
....
....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

Bankers Get Thousands From City.

Pittsburgh Council Give Financiers Annual Gift of $60,000.

From fifty to sixty thousand dollars a year is the gift made by the city of Pittsburgh to the bankers of this city.

This is the amount in cold cash that our business council of nine is turning over annually to the corporations in whose vaults are deposited the finances of Pittsburgh.

And in spite of the fact that this council is representing to the public that it is making every effort to increase the revenues of the city in order to meet a continually rising tax levy, it has repeatedly refused to take action in this particular instance.

The city of Pittsburgh has on deposit with the various banks at all times an average of Six Million Dollars. Depositories are divided into two classes, active for checking accounts and inactive for time deposits. The active depositories are selected from all the banks and trust companies of Pittsburgh having a capital and surplus exceeding $1,000,000. Of these banks the four bidding the highest rate of interest have $250,000 apiece of the city's funds and this amount is practically kept constant by replenishing it from the funds in the so-called inactive depositories.

The other money of the city is divided equally among all banks and trust companies applying for the privilege, except that no bank can have more than 25 per cent of its capital and surplus, and a bank must have been doing business in the city for a period of three years.

Money is continually drawn from the inactive depositories to keep the $250,000 in each of the four active depositories. Thus the active depositories have a fixed amount for a long time and the inactive depositoiries have fluctuating amounts.

The interest fixed by ordinance for the inactive depositories is three per cent. No security is given by the bank for the protection of the city's money. The city provides its own guarantee fund which is provided for out of the three per cent interest received from the banks on time deposits.

It is well to keep in mind the fact that there is no competition for these inactive deposits amounting to from five to six million dollars annually. Also that the rate of interests is fixed by council at three per cent.

Now let us see how the Board of Public Education, an organization which also has millions on deposit all through the year handles its bank deposits.

The Board also has divided its accounts into inactive and active deposits. But the Board requires that all banks receiving deposits furnish ample security. With the security assured it became safe to give the money to the banks offering the highest interest. The result is that the school board receives interest on its active accounts ranging from 2.6 per cent to 3.1 per cent, while on its inactive accounts it receives from 3.1 per cent to 4.25 per cent.

The inactive deposits of the Board are comparable with the active deposits of the city as both are deposits of fixed amounts for a considerable length of time.

The Board gets from 3.1 to 4.25 per cent and security while the city gets from 3.22 to 3.65 per cent and no security. On the constantly fluctuating accounts the Board gets from 2.6 to 3.1 per cent with security. The city on the same class of deposits receives only 3 per cent and no security.

Even Allegheny county with its funds all subject to check at any time receives interest rates ranging from 3.1 per cent to 3.9 per cent and security is required from each bank.

This matter has repeatedly been called to the attention of council but without avail. It seems as if the majority in that body is determined that the bankers shall not be made to pay just interest rates on the city's deposits. In the estimate of the Tribune this delinquency is costing the people of Pittsburgh approximately $60,000 annually. This money if paid back to the city could be used to great advantage at this moment.

When the bill was framed and enacted it was pushed through in spite of the protests of many civic organizations. The bankers were given a hearing and they submitted a bill the substance of which is embodied in the present ordinance. They argued that they could not afford to furnish security for city deposits and pay a greater rate of interest than 3 per cent.

Yet when the school board and county advertise for depositories stipulating that security must be provided, these same bankers actively competed for the money and are now paying to the Board of Education and the county of Allegheny as high as 4.25 per cent. for the deposits.

This ordinance undoubtedly was enacted for the benefit of the banking interests of this city and not for the taxpayers. It should be repealed and the deposits offered to the four banks offering the highest rate of interest with ample security.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION FORCES WAGE DECREASE

Independent Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers Cut Schedules to Compete With Trust.

The tribute levied by the Morgan, Carnegie and other interests upon the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation has once more forced a reduction in the wages of the men employed in the great iron and steel industry.

This time, the reduction does not take place in the wages of the employes of the corporation and the fact that it is the incomes of the workers of smaller companies engaged in competition with this trust that are reduced is the crowning evidence in support of the argument that the United States Steel Corporation, either by law or public opinion must be forced to recognize unionism and the new demands of Labor of Capital.

Last week at a conference held in Pittsburgh, the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in conference with the independent sheet and tin plate manufacturers of this country tentatively agreed to a reduction amounting to from 6 to 11.2 per cent.

In an interview following the conference, John Williams, president of the Amalgamated Association, stated:

"We of the sheet and tin plate plants were faced with the open and shut proposition that, under our scale as it existed, the trust plants unorganized, by cheapening the cost of production, were cutting the ground from under the feet of the independent manufacturers fair enough to deal with us, and we under the circumstances made the best possible agreement."

W. J. Lynch, of the National Enamel and Stamping Company, Granite City, Ill., who acted as chairman of the conference, issued a statement blaming the trust for reduction. Mr. Lynch said:

"Today's action will enable us to compete on better terms with the trust plants. They will be able to underbid us for some business but the standard of manhood among our workers, which is higher than in the average sheet and tin plate plant we consider enough of an asset that we did not feel like asking our men to accept a reduction which would bring our wage rate down to the level of that of the trust plants."

This is but one striking instance where the ability of the United Staes Steel Corporation to operate its mills with poorly paid labor is vitally affecting every branch of the iron and steel industry.

The agreement means: On sheets, where the selling price is $1.90 a hundred pounds, and up to $2.25, the men accept a reduction of 11.2 per cent in wages; on tin plate, 100-pound boxes, where the market price is $3.20 to $3.50, the men accept a wage cut of 6 per cent.

If the market price goes higher than the two maximums named, wages are to advance, 1 to 1.6 per cent for every 5-cent-per-hundred-pounds raise.

Plants, all organized and in agreement with the Amalgamated Association, are affected in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri.

The agreement is only tentatively accepted for the men, because it goes before all the organized sheet and tin plate workers for approval or rejection by referendum vote. President Williams thinks the vote will be taken this week. Pending the result of the vote the agreement went into operation Monday. It will be a temporary agreement, automatically ceasing with the expiration of the present scale beween the independent and the Amalgamated, June 30. A new scale will be drafted at the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association in Louisville in May.

The sliding reduction accepted introduces for the sheet and tin plate plants the scales sheet adjustment now in operation on bar iron; that is, sales sheets of the different companies will be inspected every two months for purposes of fixing the wage rate. Chairman Lynch, William Follansbee of Follansbee Brothers, A. N. Flora, general manager of the Trumbull Steel Company, Warren, O., and James H. Nutt, secretary of the Bay Iron Association, were appointed a committee to make these readjustments. Their work will be to base the March and April wages on the January and February sales sheets. February wages will be based on the market price of sheets and tin plate.

The products of the independents go largely into the home in the form of household utensils.

The plants, operating 40 per cent capacity, are expected to increase their working forces at once. Inquiries in their lines made in the last 10 days or two weeks, the manufacturers say, indicate the long-looked-for industrial revival is near at hand.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 6.—A bill has been introduced in the state legislature for the distribution of free textbooks to the school children of this state. The bill provides that the books shall be printed in the state printing plant.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

WHAT DOTH THY GOD REQUIRE OF THEE?

The Standards of Character Which God Approves—The Scope of the Divine Requirement—The Golden Rule the Merest Justice—The Value of High Ideals—Living Up to Our Ideals a Duty—Failure Due to Imperfection Resulting From Inherited Sin—God's Conditional Gift to Believers—How the Righteousness of the Law Is Fulfilled in God's People. Mercy and Humility Necessary Qualifications for Eternal Life.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 7.—Pastor Russell, at the New York City Temple, West Sixty-third street near Broadway, addressed a very attentive audience today. His discourse was based on the text, **"What doth thy God require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"** (Micah 6:8.) He said in part:

Is it possible that the true religion of the Bible demands nothing more of us than is expressed in this text? What about the Jewish Law? What about its sin-offering, its burnt-offering, its thank-offering? What about the Ten Commandments? What about the digest of those commandments approved by our Lord Jesus—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy mind, with all thy being, with all thy strength; and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself?" What about church attendance? What about our responsibility to our families, to the church, to the poor? What about Bible study to know God's will? What about our responsibility for the heathen? What about Baptism and the Lord's Supper?

Indirectly all the matters covered by our questions, and many more, are included incidentally in the provisions of our text. Sometimes a whole sermon is preached in a few words. No one will dispute the reasonableness of the Divine requirement as stated in our text. Our Creator could not justly or with self-respect ask less than this of His creatures who would enjoy His favor. The interests of all demand that these principles should be required of every creature permitted the enjoyment of Divine favor to the extent of eternal life. Whoever fails to come up to these conditions would thus evidence his unworthiness of life eternal. His prolonged existence would merely be a prospering of sin and a menace to happiness and righteousness.

Let us see the scope of this Divine requirement, whose justice we have already acknowledged. We note the natural division of our text into three parts: (1) Doing justly; (2) Loving mercy; (3) Walking humbly.

The requirement of justice in all our dealings with our fellows commends itself to every rational mind. Justice includes the whole Law of God. A brief statement of that Law, which had our Lord's approval, reads, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, all thy mind, all thy being and all thy strength; and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." On these two propositions hang all the Law and the Prophets.

It is but just that we should recognize our Creator as first, that we should glorify the One who gave us our being and all the blessings that come therewith, that we should be obedient to His righteous requirements, which make for our own happiness and that of others. It is also but right that we should recognize the rights of others as we would have them recognize our rights. The Golden Rule is the barest of justice. Not a hair's breath less would come within the requirements of our text—Do justly. Come, then, let us reason together. How many of us do justly in all of life's affairs—in our relationship to our God and to our neighbor?

BEGIN JUSTICE AT HOME

Let each one criticise his words and his deeds toward his parents, his children, his brothers, his sisters, toward husband, toward wife. In all our relationships of life do we treat those who are so near and dear to us according to the standards of justice—according to the Golden Rule? Do we do toward them as we would have them do toward us? If not, after making a beginning with the Lord, striving to render to Him our homage and obedience, let us closely scrutinize every word, every act, of the home life, and see to what extent these can be improved upon and made more nearly just. The majority of people, we feel sure, will be surprised to know how unjust they have been toward those who are of the very nearest and dearest of fleshly relationship.

Follow the matter up, and consider the justice or injustice of your words and deeds in daily life with your neighbors and associates. Do you invariably speak to them in the same words and with the same tone and gesture that you would approve if they were in your place and you in theirs? In business matters do you drive a closer bargain with them than you would think just for them to make with you? Or, on the other hand, do you ask of them higher prices for the services or the materials you furnish them than you would consider just and right if you were the purchaser and they the venders?

Do you watch your chickens that they do not commit depredations upon your neighbor's garden, even as you would wish your neighbor to watch his chickens as respects your garden, if you had one? Are ou as prompt in paying your bills as you wish your neighbor to be in paying you? Are you as careful about wiping your feet, when entering his home, as you would like him to be when entering your house? Do you treat all men, women, children and animals as kindly, as gently, as properly, as you think would be just and right if you were in their place and they in yours? Do you speak as kindly of your neighbors as you would have them speak of you? Or do you hold up their imperfections to ridicule, as you would not like to have them hold up yours? Do you so guard your tongue that you speak only things that you would think proper for your neighbor to speak respecting you, if you changed places?

SIMPLE JUSTICE—NOTHING MORE

Do you not begin to see, dear friends, that what God requires of us is much beyond what the majority have been rendering? Do you stand appalled, and tell me that it would be impossible to live fully up to that standard? I agree with you. St. Paul also agrees, saying, "We cannot do the things which we would." The Scriptures again agree and declare, "There is none righteous, no, not one. All have sinned and come short of the glory of God."—Romans 3:23.

What shall we do? Shall we say that because we are unable to live up to our own standards of justice we will abandon those standards? God forbid! We are weak enough and imperfect enough as it is. To ignore our best ideals of justice would be to permit the downward tendencies of our depraved natures to go rapidly from bad to worse—to carry us further and further from God and the standards of character which He approves. We can surely be content to do nothing less than our very best to live up to our own ideals and to raise those ideals as nearly as possible to the Divine standard.

Suppose we do our very best daily to measure up to our highest conceptions of our God-given ideals and standards, would God accept of this and count us worthy of His favor and of eternal life? Surely not! The Law of the Lord is perfect. Justice is Justice. Not the hearing of a law, not the well-wishing, receives the reward, but the doer, the obedient.

Here, then, we find ourselves in difficulty. With our hearts, our minds, we approve God's Law and desire to be obedient to Him; but we find, as St. Paul says, that many things we wish to do we fail to accomplish, and many of the things we do not wish to do we cannot avoid. We approve the excellent demands of God's Law. We disapprove the imperfections of our own flesh. Like St. Paul we cry out, "O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from this dead body?"—this body that is imperfect through inherited sin and weakness. With our minds we serve God's Law and approve it; but with our bodies we come short. We cannot hope for a chance in the Divine Law. Are we then hopeless as respects Divine approval and eternal life? We answer, No.

ETERNAL LIFE THE GIFT OF GOD

In our moment of perplexity we hear God's Message "speaking peace through Jesus Christ our Lord." The Message of Peace is that what we could not do for ourselves God has provided shall be done for us through our Lord Jesus Christ. Our failure to keep the Law marks us as unworthy of eternal life, and worthy of the wages of sin—not eternal torment, but death. God in mercy concluded to offer us eternal life as a **gift**; for we do not actually merit it under His legal requirements. Thus we read, "The wages of sin is death; but the **gift** of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." (Romans 6:23.) What we could not obtain legally under the Divine requirements God proffers us as a gift. But the gift is conditional as expressed in the words, "through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Only those who accept Jesus Christ as "the Way, the Truth and the Life" may have God's gift of eternal life. Hence it will be seen that it is wholly a mistake to suppose that the heathen at home or abroad can get eternal life, the gift of God, in ignorance of Christ. All the Scriptures declare not only that we cannot save ourselves by obedience to the terms of God's Law, but that "there is none other name under Heaven given amongst men, whereby we must be saved"—through faith in His blood.

But how is this done justly? And why does God so limit His gift of eternal life? We reply that God's Law represents Himself and cannot change. He cannot require less than perfection. To do so would be to fill the Universe with imperfect and depraved beings. God has a higher plan than this and declares, "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are My ways higher than your ways." (Isaiah 55:9.) He explains that His ultimate purpose is that there shall be no imperfect creature in all His Universe. All whose hearts are loyal to Him and to the principles of His Government shall be perfected, and all others shall be destroyed in the Second Death. Thus eventually "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess, to the glory of God." Then every creature which is in Heaven and on the earth, and such as are in the sea, shall be heard saying, Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the Throne, and to the Lamb forever.

"YE ARE BOUGHT WITH A PRICE"

Possibiy God could have arranged some other way of dealing with sin and sinners which would not have required the death of Jesus as the Ransom-price, the Redemption-price, for sinners. But the fact that this method was adopted by our great Creator assures us that no other method would have been so wise, so just, so beneficial. No other method would have so fully demonstrated God's Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power.

In brief, then, God's arrangement is that all of His human creatures shall have opportunity of full return to harmony with Himself, provided they wish to do so, provided their hearts, their wills, are fully responsive to the letter and the spirit of His Law—the requirements set forth in our text. God has provided in Jesus for the satisfaction of Divine Justice as respects all of the condemned race who desire to return to His favor.

We agree with all the orthodox creeds of Christendom that only repentance of sin and an endeavor to put it way from our thoughts, words and deeds, combined with faith in the Redeemer's sacrifice and a full consecration of heart and life to do the Father's will, are attainments nothing short of which will gain the salvation which God is now holdng out to mankind. To such as comply with these conditions the Apostle explains that the righteousness of the Law of God, His Full requirement, "is fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."—Romans 8:1.

From the moment of our consecration and begetting of the Holy Spirit God deals with this class as with sons. He trains them in the School of Christ, desciplining, chastening, proving them, testing the sincerity of their consecration vows and the loyalty of their hearts. To those who prove faithful the great reward is promised—glory, honor, immortality, joint-heirship with Jesus Christ in His Millennial Kingdom and its work of blessing all the families of the earth.

Our disagreement with all orthodox creeds is respecting what shall be done with the unsaintly—with those who do not present themselves to God and who are not begotten again of the Holy Spirit. Our creeds of the Dark Ages misrepresented the teachings of the Bible in respect to these and told us that they are all to be consigned for hundreds or thousands of years to Purgatory or for all eternity in Hell torment. Not such is the teaching of God's Word, but the very reverse, as we have previously shown.

The Scriptures do not declare, In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be damned; but—the very reverse of this—that they shall all be blessed. All the sin-blinded eyes shall be opened. All the deaf ears of ignorance shall be unstopped. During that blest thousand years of Christ's Reign the world's uplifting or resurrection will proceed, while the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth. The angels on the plains of Bethlehem did not declare to the shepherds, Fear greatly; for behold, we bring you bad tidings of great misery which shall be unto all people. Their message was the very reverse of this: "Fear not; behold, we bring you Good Tidings of great joy which shall be unto **all people.**"—Luke 2:10, 11.

God, who had a due time for calling Natural Israel and who had also a due time for calling Spiritual Israel, has a due time for making known the riches of His grace to the non-elect world of mankind. And the Elect of Spiritual Israel and of Natural Israel are to be the channels of this Divine mercy and grace, which during the Millennial Age will flow as a river of salvation, and to which all mankind will be invited to come and drink freely.

LOVE MERCY AND WALK HUMBLY

It may astonish some that God requires even more than Justice, which is His legal standard. In His permission of sin and its wage of death, He has shown His own mercy and love, and it is for the sinner's benefit, and for the good of all, that God requires that all who desire the full benefit of His mercy shall be required to cultivate this mercy in their own hearts. As the sinner attempts to conform his life to the perfect standard, and finds himself unable to keep God's Law and obliged to come for mercy to the Throne of Grace, he is informed that he can have mercy only upon condition that he will exercise similar mercy toward those who trespass against him, his ideals, his interests.

To "love mercy" is to go even beyond loving justice, and signifies a delight in yielding personal rights and privileges in the interest of others, where no principles are involved. It implies readiness to forgive the faults of others—a disinclination to be too exacting in respect to others, as well as a desire to be very exacting in respect to our treatment of others.

Humility is a quality very essential to every creature. Pride is a foe which not merely besets the weak and imperfect, but which overcame the great angel of light, Lucifer, and transformed him from a faithful servant of Jehovah into Satan, the adversary of God. We are glad, therefore, that Divine Wisdom requires humility as one of the conditions of our acceptance with Him. This requirement assures us of the security of the Divine Empire against all future treason; for none will be admitted to the eternal life conditions, either now or in the Millennial Age, except the humble. Let us hearken to the lesson of our text and to the Apostle's words, "Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that He may exalt you in due time."

Appreciations

Kentucky, Jan. 20.

I am renewing my subscription to your much appreciated paper. I want to thank you for continuing to send the paper so long after my subscription had expired. I am always pleased in the way you present Pastor Russell's sermons and the other helps and wish you continued success.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL B. VANOVER.

Missouri, Jan. 21.

I assure you I greatly appreciate the privilege of having your excellent paper and also the privilege of reading each week Pastor Russell's sermons which still continue to get better to all who have their eyes open to a proper understanding of the Bible.

Yours very respectfully,
O. M. BROMLEY.

California, Jan. 30.

My wife and I so greatly appreciate your continued efforts in devoting so large an amount of your valuable time and paper to the spreading of the good tidings of great joy, Brother Russell's sermons, the Bible lessons and letters from the friends are all so grand that we can not afford to miss the communion and fellowship it brings, also the whole paper is very interesting and clean news.

Yours for the Truth,
B. WORCESTER.

Mississippi, Feb. 5.

I am sending a new subscriber through the W. T. office. I never fail to speak a good word for the Tribune and will send more subscribers along as I can. I wish to express to the editor my gratitude for the noble stand he is taking in helping to spread the glorious gospel of the kingdom now so near at hand. May our heavenly Father richly reward you now and in the life to come.

Yours for Truth and righteousness,
MRS. J. S. FOSTER.

New York, Jan. 4.

I see on the address slip on the Labor Tribune that it is made 1915 instead of 1914. That means that I shall have the paper another year. I am very thankful to the person, whoever he is, that paid for it. If it is yourself or some other dear brother or sister, I wish them a lot of God's blessings and that he will receive the great reward in the end. It is a wonderful thing to notice the way the scriptures are getting fulfilled, according to the book of Daniel. I was reading about the earthquake in Italy, how the city of Rome was getting damaged and also the city of Constantinople was getting bombarded by the British and French navies, and then how the ten powers are now fighting and destroying themselves. The dream of Daniel about the four beasts and the dream of Nebucamisa, the king's dream about the image the two legs represent the two capital cities of the Roman kingdom and the ten toes represent the ten powers that are now fighting. It is a good thing that there is no more left of the image to fight and that the stone picked out without hands that knocked the image down is to grow so great that it shall cover the whole earth. Thanks be to God for that, that we are now nearing the time that we shall get rid of the beastly kingdoms. It is a wonderful thing to notice and to know and to understand how correct Pastor Russell's teachings are. I rejoice to read his books and all his writings. I think he is the servant of God, that God speaks about through his prophet Isaiah, that He will call upon in those last days to do His work.

Yours in the blessed hope, and brother in the Truth,
S. HANSEN.

Ohio, Feb. 6.

I am againg renewing my subscription to the Tribune, as I feel that I can not afford to be without it. If there is one man that is preaching the gospel in its purity that man is Pastor Russell. How reasonable are his interpretations of the scriptures and how fearlessly does he tread upon the errors handed down to us from the dark ages, yet with all carefulness does he try not to offend those long held by the chains of ignorance on Bible themes. May the Lord bless you richly in standing for the policy you have so far shown.

Yours for Truth and fairness,
F. H. KAUFMAN and WIFE.

New York, Feb. 6.

Permit me at this time to express to you my continued appreciation of your valuable paper, which is particularly desirable because of Pastor Russell's sermons, the Sunday school lessons, and the question box.

I believe your paper is doing a grand work in the harvest field, carrying a message of comfort and cheer, bringing a blessing to many a home.

Surely your blessing must be a continuous one, knowing you have the assurance that by this means the sunshine is entering many lives.

Very truly yours,
AMY E. BARNES.

North Carolina, Feb. 4.

Just a few lines to tell you how we enjoy and appreciate the Labor Tribune for which I am renewing my subscription today through the Watch Tower B. & T. Society.

Thanking you for the meat in due season which I receive from your paper every week from Pastor Russell's sermons, question box, Sunday school lessons and the appreciations.

Wishing you a prosperous new year,
Yours in christian love,
MR. and MRS. A. A. SPAIN.

Wisconsin, Feb. 4.

I am pleased to write you that I have renewed my subscription to the Tribune. This is my fourth year in taking the Tribune. I want to assure you of my appreciation of its many excellent qualities but mostly the religious feature of your paper makes it extremely valuable to me. I appreciate the stand you have taken for the Truth. May God bless you in this noble work and all that work with you.

Sincerely yours,
M. LE MAHIEU.

Canada, Feb. 4.

Just a line to say that we appreciate your paper very much on account of Pastor Russell's sermons, question box and other helps in Bible study, also to thank you for sending it on when over due. We have renewed through the Watch Tower office. We always send them on to others.

Yours in the glorious hope,
MRS. GEORGE DUNCAN.

Cryptology of the Kingdom

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How Hiram and Manda Found The Truth.

BY MANDA

(Continued from last week)

I suppose it was awful for me to talk to a priest of God like that, but I just couldn't help it, and then I told him I would study about what he had told me, and I went away. When I got out in the air I felt better but my heart felt like a chunk of lead inside of me and I wandered for a while so blind with grief that I couldn't hardly see where I was a goin'. I thought them angels what sung that song the night the Lord was born, what said it was a goin' to bring good tidin's and great joy to all people, must a been mistaken; they must a meant only to a few people. After a while I come to another big church and it said on the first up church. I thought that was funny, for it wasn't any further up than some of the rest of them; but I see the parsonage was right by it and I wasn't a goin' to give up yet, so I went to the dor and rung the bell, and a nice gentleman come. I asked him if he was the preacher of that up church, and he said I am the minister of the first U-P. church. I didn't know why he need to spell it, but maybe he thought I looked so ignorant. He took me into his parlor, and I told him the same story I had told the rest of them. He looked sort of amused, and said we was a worryin' about things that we needn't to worry about. He said nobody knowed where people went when they died, and that the only thing anybody could do was to live right and trust the rest to Providence. I asked him if he didn't believe the Bible and he said there was some very good things in the Bible and some very good texts to preach from, but that scientific investigation and physical research had proved that a good deal of it wasn't so. He said man was a developin' and had been ever since he started as a protograph or somethin' like that, and in a few millions of years he would be all that he wanted to be. I asked him if he didn't believe into Jesus and that he died for our sins, and he said he believed there was such a man lived and that He set us a good example to live by; but he said we didn't need nobody to die for us, that was all foolishness. He said man was his own savior and that any man could lift himself over the fence by his own boot-straps if he would just do it. He said it hadn't been only a few thousand years since man wasn't nothin' but a monkey and now he was away up nearly to God. I asked him if they could prove them things, and he said they hadn't no proof for a good deal of it, they just knowed it was so. But he talked about some disease what had been invented in late years called appendicitis. He said man had a appendicks what was the remains of his tail when he was a monkey, and they was nearly all a havin' them took out now where that was done man was a little higher up in the scale of evolution and a little nearer God, and that it was a proof that the doctrine of evolution was true.

He said they had a mission church on a street lower down what they supported for the poor people to go to, so they would feel more at home than they would among the rich and educated, and he said if we wanted to join down there he was sure they would like to have us, and then he took out his watch to see what time it was, and he made it snap in a way that sounded like it said, I wish you would go, you ignorent old thing, I have an engagement, and I went home and got supper, and after it was over and me set down by the fire, I told Hiram all about my experiences, and it just seemed like we couldn't make head nor tail out of nothin' and then Hiram said it wasn't no use to hunt around any more, for if we did the first thing we knowed we would be infidels. He said we would just go and join the Methodist church, for we would have a fightin' chance there anyway. I told him what the up man said about men a liftin' themselves up by their boot-straps, and he said it wasn't so, for he tried it once himself when he was a boy. He said he got his feet up all right, but he lit with the top of his head right in the mud and on the same side of the fence at that. It was a rainin' the next day, which was Sunday, and we didn't go to church no place, but in the afternoon we went to the babies' graves as usual, and when we was a comin' home we come to a place where we heard some people a singin' and we stopped to listen at them. It didn't seem to be a church, but some kind of a hall, and we went inside of the first door so we could hear better, for it sounded awful good. I thought maybe it was one of them mission churches where the poor people go. While we was a standin' there a man came in and spoke to us. He asked us if we was a goin' in there to church, and we told him we wasn't. I think he see the marks of tears onto our faces, for he asked if we was in trouble. We told him we was always in trouble because our babies was dead. He said he could sympathize with us, for he had three dead. He said he thought if we would go in there it would do us good, and he seemed so earnest about it that we went in. He took us to a good seat, and a nice young girl brought us a hymn book a piece. They seemed to be havin' a testimony meetin' of some kind, but when I looked around I thought it couldn't be one of the mission churches where the poor people went, for they didn't all look like poor people. Some of them looked like doctors and lawyers and their wives and some looked just common like Hiram and me, and some of them looked real poor, but they all wanted to talk and they all seemed to be so happy about somethin' and they nearly all said somethin' about bein' called out of darkness into some marvelous light and then they sung a hymn called the "Old Story," and I declare I never heard anything sound like it in my life. They didn't have no choir, nor no pipe organ like the other churches did, but I thought I never heard anything sound so nice. When that part of it was over the man what was leadin' it said they would now have a discourse by Brother Jones.

(Continued next week.)

Canada, Feb. 4.

Please cancel my subscription to your paper. I am sorry to do this, as I do appreciate your paper. But times are so bad here in Vancouver, B. C., and we are up against a stone wall, as it were. I remain,

Very truly yours,
ARTHUR CARTWRIGHT.

Connecticut, Feb. 6.

I notice by my label that my subscription has expired so I am enclosing a renewal for another year and trust its visits will be just as regular in the future as it has been in the past. I have noticed by the many new names added to the list that the friends are appreciating the paper more and more and also that editors of other papers would be pleased to have so large a circulation, so both editor and subscribers are benefited.

Respectfully yours,
O. MAGNUSON.

PASTOR RUSSELL—1915—CALENDARS

A very limited number on hand, 30c each, while they last, which includes postage. The same photo without the calander, 5x7 inches, for albums and framing, 15c; two for 25c; three for 30c. Many of the friends think this the most pleasing likeness of our Pastor they have ever seen. Mitchell Studio, 619 Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

Illinois, Feb. 7.

I appreciate your large type that you print and I especially appreciate Pastor Russell's sermons and the Sunday school lessons, the question box. Wishing you the Lord's blessing on the noble work you are doing, I remain,

Yours in christian love,
MRS. E. A. M'KINLEY.

Pennsylvania, January 6.

As we do not want to miss one copy of your valuable paper I am renewing our subscription for one year through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. We especially enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons and all the religious features. Through your untiring efforts the glad tidings are reaching many who are made to rejoice because of the Truth. May you continue to spread the good news.

Wishing you success for 1915, I am,
Yours very respectfully,
ALMA G. STEWART.

New York, Feb. 4.

I wish to express my appreciation of the Labor Tribune, particularly the religious features which I am deeply interested in. I have been a subscriber to the Labor Tribune in the past, but now I am receiving the paper by the kindness of an unknown friend. I take this opportunity to thank this unknown friend. After reading I forward the paper to friends who appreciate it also.

Respectfully,
MRS. MINNIE BLAKESLEE.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Rise of Food Prices and Their Reason. British Government Expected to Interfere—Great Coalminers' Strike Draws Near—What the Trouble Is. More Sailors Get Risk Money—Female Postal Workers' Wages Advanced—Effect of Enlisting Upon Unemployment.

London, Jan. 28.—From many points of view the outstanding piece of news of the week is the rise in food prices in this country. For the first five months or so of the war prices of the ordinary articles of diet were kept well within bounds but in the last week or two a sudden enhancement of values has taken place. This has caused widespread discussion and, in fact, the amount of debate that is going on in connection with this increase in prices is likely to make the trouble appear worse than it really is. That the laboring classes find it acute enough there is no doubt. The housewife on adding up her weekly bills finds it is costing her at least six dollars to buy now what would have cost her only five dollars in December, in which month the rise began to threaten.

Bread from being 11 cents per four-pound loaf has risen to 15 cents and this is the biggest relative rise of any. Wheat market and supply manipulation is suggested as the cause of the increase in bread and flour and the shipowners especially are declared to be using national needs for the purpose of forcing up unjust and extortionate profits. On their side they declare with their hands upon their hearts that they are helpless in this matter and they endeavor to put the blame on the dock laborers.

That there is great congestion in all the British docks goes without saying and supplies are certainly held up from this case. Practically every dock laborer available finds himself fully employed in London, Liverpool and eleswhere, but even then the supplies are short. This shortage arises from two causes. First of all there is the reduction in the regular numbers of men available owing to enlistments in the new armies and to the superior wages offered by many other industries such as engineering, etc., where a positive boom is in operation owing to the large war orders placed here by the British and allied governments. Then in the second place the smaller supplies of labor are called upon to tackle more work than usual in the docks. Altogether it is a most curious twist round of things. For generations dock labor has been always available to any extent by the shippers. They have been able to pick and choose amongst the men offering and further they have been able to use some of the unemployed surplus as strike breakers whenever the more regularly employed and better men desired a little bigger share of the good things going. In these days there is no surplus. Things have shifted right round the other way.

The Labor party is tackling the question of rising food prices and has formed a national committee to look after this matter. This committee has recommended that the Government should take possession of all the stocks of wheat in the country, paying for them at a fair rate and re-selling at current market prices, paying some of the surplus to the people from whom the wheat was bought and putting the rest into the country's general revenue. From other sources the Government is also being asked to regulate freight rates for the carriage of food supplies across the sea. As these freights have doubled since the war they are also held to be playing a very important part in the rise in the price of imported meat, corn, etc.

Already under the pressure of necessity the British Government has abandoned, with the complete approval of the nation, its old traditional policy of economic inaction. Every day or so now we find Government credit extended to some new department of commerce; some branch of trade put under an embargo; some enormous purchase of commodities undertaken such as the ninety million dollars deal in sugar; some extensive new manufacture encouraged and state financial assistance offered to investors such as in the scheme for the production of dye-stuffs in this country. No matter how opposed to state control of things people may be the verdict is generally that the Government is behaving with economic courage.

Turning to another question, the threatened coal strike seems now more likely than ever. The strike ballot is still taking place in West Yorkshire and covers some 50,000 men. The point at issue relates to whether the coal owners are under obligation to pay what are called Conciliation Board percentages in addition to the legal minimum rates affixed by the Wage Act Boards, which were set up after the great national miners' strike of a couple of years ago. To try and make this matter clear to readers abroad it should be borne in mind that wages in the British coal trade are now governed by two separate principles—one voluntary and the other compulsory. The ordinary piece-work prices for cutting coal, tramming, timbering, etc., are regulated by voluntary agreements through the Conciliation Board. But, in actual practice, men sometimes fail to make what is roughly termed "a living wage" at the contract figures, through abnormal conditions, such as faults in the seam, or an excess of water. In these cases it has been customary to grant special allowances. Because these allowances were not always sufficient, we got a national coal strike and the Minimum Wage Act. Under this measure minimum rates, fixed by joint boards, are guaranteed to men working in what are called "abnormal places."

When the first minimum rates were fixed the coal owners agreed to add the Conciliation Board percentages, which might subsequently be conceded for ordinary work, to the minimum wages given for abnormal work. These percentages are added, or deducted, in accordance with the rise or fall of coal, and are based on what is called the "standard" day's wage of 1888. Roughly, 5 per cent equals 5 cents per day. After the first statutory minimum rates were laid down by the joint boards the Conciliation Board percentages were raised by three installments of 5 per cent, or a total of 15 per cent, equivalent to 15 cents per day. Thus, for example, a guaranteed legal minimum rate of, say, $1.75, became $1.90 for men working in the disputed "abnormal places." When the minimum rates came to be revised trouble arose. The chairman of the South Yorkshire joint board raised the legal minimum by 8 cents per day about eighteen months ago. The miners fairly assumed that that would be a clear gain to the men coming under the Minimum Wage Act. But the coal owners contended that this additional eight cents was a new minimum, and automatically relieved them of the obligation to continue paying the Conciliation Board percentages plus the legal minimum. The coal owners intimated this to the Miners' Association, and some of them discontinued paying the three 5 per cents which had been granted for ordinary work. The result was that the miners coming under the act suffered a reduction of 15 cents per day against the 8 cents advance in the legal minimum, or a net loss of 7 cents—not the whole of the workers, but those working in "abnormal places" and claiming the benefits of the Minimum Wage Law. There was a hot dispute, and a six weeks' strike followed, the men ultimately suffering what practically amounted to a defeat. That was nearly a year ago.

We have now a dispute on identical lines in West Yorkshire. Last July the independent chairman of the West Yorkshire Joint Board also raised the minimum for that district by 8 cents per day, and the men there claimed, as those in the Southern district had done, the retention of the three 5 per cents as well as the legal 8 cents. But the West Yorkshire coalowners, like those in South Yorkshire, withdrew the voluntary percentages when the compulsory minimum was raised. Since then there has been ceaseless agitation, now culminating in a threat to strike. The matter in dispute is largely one of principle and probably would not mean more than 7 cents a day increase on what the coalowners are now giving.

Still, it is always these questions of principle that have moved organized workers of every county to their most strenuous fights.

The question of the rate of pay of coastwise "weekly boats" sailing out of the Mersey—including the Scotch, Irish and Bristol Channel boats—has been under the consideration of the employers' committee and the men's representatives, and an agreement has been reached under which the standard rate of pay for men on weekly wage in the port of Liverpool shall be $9.60 during the war. The actual wage has been fixed at $8.35, and the additional $1.25 is for "war risks." This increase is for the period of the war only. When the war is over a conference will be held to adjust the wages question.

The Postmaster General has now authorized a new scale of wages for the women employed in the post office. Women postal sorters, for example, in London will now start at $3.50 and rise by installments to $8. The measure is also made retrospective and workers entitled to these advances from February 2 last year will have the arrears paid up to them in a lump.

With large numbers of Belgian refugees in this country the trade unions have had to be on the look-out the whole time to prevent these unfortunates from being sweated and tricked into competing with British labor at low rates. So far practically all attempts to utilize the labor of the refugees improperly have been quickly countered. The last example occurred last week in Liverpool where the dockers found that by arrangement with the local Belgian refugees' committee shipowners were getting dock labor below the ordinary prices. The fat was in the fire at once and a meeting was arranged with the refugees' committee. It appeared the committee erred in ignorance and it is now agreed that full rates shall be paid to any Belgian so working.

The report of the Board of Trade on the state of employment in the United Kingdom in December last has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. It is of special interest on account of the analysis it gives on the effect of enlistment on employment. The report is based mainly on returns received from 23,000 industrial firms, employing about four million work people, or 45 per cent of the industrial population. The improvement which took place in October has continued. In October the number of same workpeople employed showed a reduction compared with July of 10.7 per cent, which, however, was just about balanced by the percentage of men joining the forces up to that time—10.6. By December the reduction had fallen to 10.6 and the percentage joining the forces had risen to 13.3. From July to December therefore an actual diminution took place in the number unemployed representing 2.7 per cent of the male workpeople in industry.

Women were more seriously affected by the war than men, but the recent improvement in their case had been almost equally marked. As compared with July the reduction in the numbers employed was 3.2 per cent in December, as against 6.2 in October.

The figures suggested that though

(Continued on Sixth Column.)

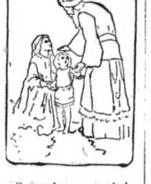
VOICE OF THE LORD TO LITTLE SAMUEL

1 Samuel 3:1-13, 19, 20—Feb. 14.

Samuel Devoted to God Before His Birth—An Opening For Service. Faithfulness In Service—Called to Higher Service—Samuel the First of Israel's Prophets.

"Speak, Lord; for Thy servant heareth."—1 Samuel 3:9.

TODAY'S Study gives a little insight into the family conditions of the Israelites shortly after the days of Samson and of Ruth. It shows the deep religious sentiment prevailing amongst many of the people. The Tabernacle of the Lord, in this Study styled the Temple, was located at Shiloh, a few miles north of Jerusalem. The priest in charge was Eli. The people by Divine direction went annually to worship the Lord, to offer sacrifice, etc., at the Passover.



Samuel consecrated.

The father and the mother of Samuel were of these annual worshipers before Samuel was born. On one of these visits Hannah made earnest prayer to the Lord for a son, vowing that if her petition were granted, her son should be devoted to the Lord's service for life. Her prayer was answered. The child was born and named Samuel. When he was weaned he was presented to the Lord through Eli, to be his servant in the Tabernacle service and in his home. The word weaned we may understand to signify the time when the child was able to do without his mother's care—probably ten years old.

God's Reproof of Eli.

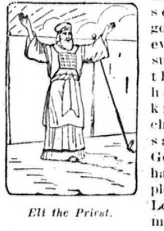
Our lesson opens with the declaration that the child Samuel "ministered unto the Lord before Eli"; that is, he was a servant of the Lord by virtue of his being a servant to Eli, the Lord's representative and priest. "The word of Jehovah was precious in those days"—it was seldom that God sent special messages at that time. "There was no open vision"—visions and revelations were not then being given. The Divine Plan was hidden. The Urim and Thummim answers of the Lord to the people's inquiries had ceased.

It is supposed that Eli at this time was about seventy years old—some think nearer eighty. His vision was dim. He was sleeping in one apartment, and little Samuel in another. The latter heard a voice calling him, and three times went to Eli to ask what service he could render, only to be told that he had not been called. But by the third time Eli realized that it was God who had called Samuel; and he instructed the lad that if the voice should again be heard, he should say, "Speak, Lord; for Thy servant heareth."

The voice came again, and apparently the angel of the Lord appeared to Samuel at the same time. Then the Lord gave a message to Samuel, foretelling the sad death of Eli's two sons and Eli's own death, and that Eli's family should nevermore serve the Lord as priests. The inference is given that Eli's sons misused their position as under priests, taking more of the sacrifices than they were allowed in the Divine arrangement, and practising immorality, thus misleading the people into unrighteousness.

Divine Disapproval of Weak Character.

In the morning Eli inquired of Samuel whether the Lord had spoken any further, and what He said. It was a trial to Samuel to tell his friend and benefactor the Lord's judgment against himself and his family; but Eli demanded to know the full particulars, and "Samuel told him every whit." Thus it is often with the Lord's faithful servants; their tenderness of heart might prompt them to hide matters which their sense of duty may require them to speak boldly. In every case the individual's conscience must be followed, but conscience must be educated through the Word of God.



Eli the Priest.

When Eli heard what the Lord had declared respecting his family, he answered most loyally, "It is the Lord: let Him do what seemeth Him good." But however faithful and submissive he may thus appear to have been, we know that his character was not satisfactory to God. He would have been more pleasing to the Lord had he had more firmness of character—a clearer appreciation of his duty toward the Lord as His servant, and toward his own children as their father. We may be sure that strong characters are most pleasing to everybody. They may in some respects be the more difficult to deal with, but, nevertheless, firmness of character is a jewel, highly esteemed by all wise people, as well as by the Lord.

Samuel grew in favor with God and with Eli, and with all Israel, as they came to know him. They perceived that the Lord's Spirit was with him, and that he would be a representative of God amongst them. Samuel is styled the first of the Prophets of Israel; and our Lord informs that John the Baptist was the last. (Matthew 11:11.) Failure to discern the change from the Jewish to the Christian Dispensation, which began at Pentecost, leaves many Christians in confusion.

There is work on God's wide earth for all men that he has made with hands and hearts.—Carlyle.

Vanity dies hard. In some obstinate cases it outlives the man.—Stevenson.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX
YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—Kindly explain 1 Corinthians 15:45, "The first man Adam was made a living soul; the last Adam was made a quickening spirit." (V. T.)

Answer.—We note in the first place the text states that Adam was the first man. This is in direct conflict with the view held by some today regarding a pre-Adamite race. If man has evolved from protoplasm it would be impossible to say when the first man was. We wonder how any can believe the Scriptures and at the same time hold this view of evolution. We next observe it does not state that man was, or has, an immortal soul. Luther clearly stated the soul was not immortal, but since the Reformation Christianity has retrograded and in some respects gone back to the teachings of the dark ages. The description of the creation of man is given in Genesis 2:7 and from it we learn that the union of the breath of lives (i. e., common to all creatures), with the body of earth, produced a living soul, or sentient being. The clay was not the soul, nor was the breath; but the combination of these resulted in a living, sentient being. In the marginal reference all living things are called "souls." The last Adam became a man, in order that he might redeem mankind. "He was put to death, flesh, but quickened, made alive, spirit" (1 Peter 3:18). Because of his obedience unto death, God hath highly exalted him, in order that he might restore, as the second Adam, the life which was lost through the first Adam. The Lord Jesus was made a quickening spirit, that "as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive" again. Both Adams represent the federal heads of the human race; the first a human being, the last a divine, spiritual being.

Q.—Please explain Job's statement (19:26, 27) that he would see God in his flesh. It seems quite apparent from the Scriptures that neither Job nor any other of the Jews before Christ's time had any promise of a change of nature. Since flesh and blood cannot see God and live (1 Corinthians 15:50), what can be Job's prospect of seeing him? (E. T.)

Answer.—Jesus brought life and immortality to light (2 Timothy 1:10). A dim ray was given those who lived before his time in that the promises made them implied a resurrection hope. As you seem to understand, none of these promises included a change of nature. Instead, they were in line with that made to Abraham that his seed should eternally inhabit the earth (Genesis 12:7). Additionally there is the promise of a restoration of the blessed condition enjoyed by Adam in the Garden of Eden (Acts 3:19-21). This restitution includes a restoring of human perfections, restoring the control over the animal creation and the earth and bringing of the earth up to the perfection illustrated in the Garden of Eden. Again Adam will be in the likeness and image of God, a condition enjoyed by none save Jesus and himself. Job will be numbered then among the perfect ones—the image and likeness of God will be manifested in his flesh—he will see God in his own flesh. We are not to suppose that Adam or the restored race are the images of God in the sense that their bodies are shaped like his, for we cannot imagine God having need for the human organism. We think rather that the resemblance is in the character. The restored human race will have God's likeness.

Q.—Matthew (23:5) and Mark (16:5) mention but one angel at the tomb of Jesus; Luke (24:4) and John (20:12) mention two; how are these statements to be reconciled? (W. G. L.)

Answer.—Several harmonizations of these passages might be suggested but that would be of little value to you. It is not difficult to find a means of harmony but it seems impossible to know the true one. Very little information is given by any one of the writers of the four gospels regarding this resurrection scene; there is too little to be a foundation for a positive knowledge of the details. Probably there was one angel at first and two angels later, or the tear dimmed eyes of the mourners may have failed for a time to see the two forms present with them. This is not the important point for us to get, however. The purpose of the account is to establish our faith in the resurrection. As the body of Jesus had been removed from the tomb to assist the disciples in grasping the fact that he had risen, so the record is given here of these incidents in connection with the morning of the resurrection that we may share their assurance. During the period of his presence with them as a spirit being prior to the ascension, he appeared to them several times with different bodies so that they and we need not err in supposing that he was encumbered with the flesh which would be of no use whatever to him in the spirit realm. Each one who attains to that kingdom must likewise lay aside the flesh. We know that "if this earthly house of our tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens" (2 Corinthians 5:1). As Jesus' body was given him merely for the suffering of death, so the Church is called from among men to "suffer with him," thus proving worthy of reigning with him.

Q.—In Hebrews 9:23 we read of the better sacrifices superseding the sacrifices of the Tabernacle. Does this mean that we are to take no notice whatever of the typical sacrifices? (D. D. S.)

Answer.—The fact that the sacrifices referred to are called "better" does not make those others "bad." No! the Law is holy and just and good (Romans 7:12), but the blood of bulls and goats merely served to give the comers thereunto ceremonial purification, whereas the "blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin." The main object of this Epistle to the Hebrews is to demonstrate how exactly the Tabernacle in the wilderness, with its rites and sacrifices, prefigured the more enduring priesthood established by better sacrifices. Thus the substance and the shadow are not more closely related than is the Law given through Moses to the Gospel of Christ's coming kingdom which that Law foreshadowed (Hebrews 10:1).

Q.—"And except those days should be shortened, there should no flesh be saved; but for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened" (Matthew 24:22). In what manner will it benefit "the elect" and how will the days be shortened? (G. R.)

Answer.—The faithful Jews and the Church of the Gospel Age are Scripturally designated "the elect." The ending of the time of trouble will come, it seems, as a miracle worked at the hands of the ancient worthies. The arm of strength will awake as in former days and God will perform miracles on behalf of his people (Isaiah 51:9-16). The glorified Church will have some share in the benefit of the bringing to a close of this time of trouble, for it is to be brought to an end so that some flesh will be saved alive. As they are to be the reigning kings on earth (Revelation 20:4, 6) they would be without subjects if the trouble were not thus ended. Again it may be true that this trouble will be shortened by delaying the commencing of it that time may be given for the sealing of the last members of this church class. They would be in this sense, the direct beneficiaries of the shortening of the days

Q.—Jehovah is three times stated to be "the first and the last" (Isaiah 41:4; 44:6; 48:12), and three times the Lord Jesus claims this title (Revelation 1:18; 2:8; 22:13). Does not this prove they are the same person, and what does "first and last" mean? (Truthseeker.)

Answer.—There should be no difficulty in harmonizing these expressions, for there is nothing in them whatever which would teach that the great Jehovah and our Lord Jesus are one and the same person. The expression "first and last" in the prophet's writings is used to demonstrate—(1) The original and ultimate possessor of omnipotence—first and last in power, Jehovah; (2) the one and only true God—the first, the last—in contrast to the claims of false gods; (3) the originator and completer of the great plan of human redemption—God all in all. In the Revelator's writings, however, a different thought obtains, because the expressions refer to a different individual. The prophet refers to *the Father*. The Revelator refers to *His Son*. Our Lord Jesus is the centre around which all of God's great plan revolves. In him the *outworking* of that plan had its beginning; thus he is the *first*. In him the plan will find completeness; thus he is the *last*. The Scriptures assure us he also was the first and only one of God's direct creation—all other creations came into being by God's command *through* the Son. All things are OF the Father and BY the Son. Reading with this thought, the Bible will have new beauties for you.

Q.—In Jeremiah 4:25 we read, "I beheld, and lo, there was no man, and all the birds of the heaven were fled." Do you think that the statement "there was no man" will ever have a literal fulfilment? (J. H. C.)

Answer.—This is part of a prophecy of the destruction of the cities of Judah. While he calls upon the people to circumcise their hearts unto the Lord, the Prophet depicts the overwhelming nature of the catastrophe. Some might hope to escape, but they are assured that "the cities shall be laid waste without inhabitant," and that every city "shall be forsaken and not a man shall dwell therein." The prophecy had a "literal fulfilment" when the people were led into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar, as is recorded in chapter 44:2: "Ye have seen all the evil that I have brought upon Jerusalem and all the cities of Judah; and behold this day they are a desolation, and no man dwelleth therein." This is a type of the great time of trouble which is coming upon Christendom at the end of this age. The cities of Judah would represent the social and ecclesiastical systems. These will be totally destroyed—not a man will be left to uphold them. The people who survive will be absorbed in the great restless multitude so graphically pictured by the raging sea. That the human race will not be totally swept away is shown by Zephaniah 3:8-9; and after the earth (the social and ecclesiastical systems) have been destroyed with the fire of God's jealousy, he will turn to the people a pure language that they may all call upon the name of the Lord.

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KAUFMANN'S
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$22.50, $25 or $27 Winter
OVERCOAT
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Every style for Men and Young Men.

Widest possible choice -- Balmacaans, Chesterfields, English Ulsters, form fitting double - breasted Coats, Raglans, Shawl Collar Coats, Ralmorals, Klavicles, Satin lined Coats and other styles n all fabrics and colors. More Overcoats at this one price than in the entire stock of all other Pittsburgh stores.
Sizes ior Men and Young Men.
Pants Special
Several hundred odd pairs of Men's Trousers made up by August Bros.. of materials that go into $25 to $35 Suits—only 1 or 2 pairs of a kind—special price..... 3.25
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Sound healthful sleep—a good day's work is only possible when free from illness.
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improves the appetite, acts as a tonic and proves a great aid to digestion. Wholesome and nourishing.
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Our Old Country Correspondence.

Continued from Second Column

recruiting was no doubt encouraged by unemployment, the prosperity or depression of a trade was by no means the only factor in determining the percentage of enlistment. In some of the most prosperous trades the percentage was very high. Enlistment from Government offices has been heavy, about 15 per cent; 460 local government bodies had taken into employment 19,700 persons to fill the places of 27,783 who had joined the colors. The enlistment percentage was nearly 13½ per cent. The enlistment percentage for commercial employment as a whole in London was 18½, which about balances the contraction of numbers employed.

In September there was a considerable discharge of male and female clerks in London, but enlistment, together with the engagement of temporary clerks in Government offices, had produced a deficiency of male clerks. Among female clerks the situation had greatly improved. There had been an increase of 25 per cent in the employment of women in London banks since the war, and a similar state of things existed in some other city employments. The railway companies had been obliged to ask the War Office to be allowed to press their employes not to enlist. The number who had joined was 60,000 out of some 600,000 employed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

For the benefit of the readers of the National Labor Tribune who are interested in the publication of the Pastor Russell sermons, Sunday School lessons and Question Box, etc., we desire to announce that the Pastor Russell Feature will continue to appear in each issue of this paper. The new management desires to assure the many admirers of Pastor Russell there will be no change in any of these departments.

Make Good Record.

APOLLO, Pa., Feb. 17.—In spite of reported depression in the steel trade the Apollo Steel Company during the year just closed employed an average of 372 men to whom were paid in wages $363,000. Out of 276 working days the plant has operated 270, and the total sales amounted to $1,637,000, turning over the capital about five and one-half times. The total production was approximately 30,000 net tons.

Every Man Says
"I SHALL TAKE LIFE INSURANCE SOME DAY"
Many are suffering today because of only good intentions.
PITTSBURGH LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
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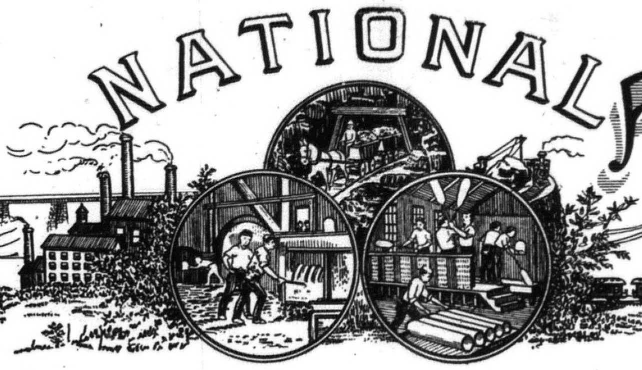
MAY 14 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE



FORTY-THIRD YEAR, NO 12 PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1915 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Pittsburgh's Householders Gouged by Gas Companies

POWERFUL AGENCIES ARE OPPOSING BUREAU

Big Financial and Realty Interests Endeavor to Upset Work of Morals Commission.

"The real charge against this man is that he has failed to solve those questions that have enlisted the attention of Christianity since its birth."

In the above words a former member of the Pittsburgh city council excused the head of the department of public safety, then on trial for malfeasance and mismanagement in office, for his inability or neglect to stamp out commercialized vice in this city.

The Tribune holds no brief for the Pittsburgh Bureau of Morals but it sincerely believes that this organization is in a fair way to solve this problem, insofar as it relates to separate and metropolitan municipalities. In fact, at the present writing, the problem seems to have been solved. What is being done now is the putting into effect of measures that will prevent a recurrence of old conditions.

But there are powerful influences at work which are doing their utmost to upset the work of the Bureau. This opposition may be classified thus:

First, those persons who are financially interested in real estate which is so situated or occupied that a wide open town triples or quadruples the income from these properties.

Second, those men of wealth of our city who were born with extraordinary amounts of those fundamental traits—present to a certain degree in every man—which prompt them to protect every girl against every man but themselves.

For the benefit of this latter class of citizens we want to quote in its entirety an editorial appearing in Colliers last week. In it will be found the crux of the whole matter and its blunt though true individual application.

This editorial entitled, "Depravity Begins At Home," follows:

"The mayor of Atlantic City, according to a newspaper interview, thinks that resort has been reformed until it's dead for want of amusement, and proposes to advertise for two hundred and fifty live wire chorus girls, fifty walloping prize fighters and as many first class gamblers.

"We do not know whether the mayor of Atlantic City has a daughter. If he has, we suggest that she be the first one employed by her father for the purpose of creating some lively night life for Atlantic City. We are quite aware that this is a rather brutal way of putting it, but we know of no means more effective to bring home to this man and men like him the precise nature of his suggestion."

It is rather brutal, this way that Collier's has adopted to bring out this pointed truth. But the truth in most cases is more or less brutal.

The trouble with Pittsburgh today is that there are too many men of the type of the mayor of Atlantic City living here. In most instances these men have wealth and singularly enough most of them also have wives—and daughters.

Such men are beyond reform. The only thing the Bureau of Morals can do to prevent them from continuing their operations in Pittsburgh is to make such operations either hazardous or impossible. The man who because of his wealth or power in the business or political world in the past has been allowed to start young girls on careers of shame should be given to understand that in the future he will be exposed and made to pay heavily for his amusement.

At the present time, we have in mind the case of a seventeen-year-old girl who was betrayed by a prominent attorney and politician of this city. Her child lived for a short time. After its death, this attorney gave her a cash settlement of $400 and then secured her a position in a downtown hotel where he continued to maintain his relations with her. Every employe of this hotel knew her story and she came to be known as ———'s girl. Afterward he gave her up, probably for some other seventeen-year-old girl.

This man who is married and has a family worked his game knowing that the risk of exposure under the old conditions was nil. He knew that he was only one of the many men prominent in the business and political life of this city who thus amused themselves.

Probably, like the mayor of Atlantic City, he is today wishing for a wide open town. And like the mayor of Atlantic City he and the rest of his ilk, should be given their wide open towns, if they are willing to provide the factors that go to make the game from their own families.

And then those persons who desire an open town for financial reasons should also be forced to make a contribution from their own firesides to the great god that holds court in the wine and guest rooms of the big hotels.

Those men, many of them pillars of some church or other, who are financially interested in houses that in the past have been used for purposes of prostitution or in hotels that should properly be

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

COUNCILMAN KERR SUGGESTS AUCTION

A novel proposition for increasing the revenues of the city of Pittsburgh is made by Councilman J. P. Kerr who suggests that instead of allowing the present stall holder at the city market to take over leases in the new market on the same terms as are in force at present that the city auction off to the highest bidder all the choice locations in the new market.

Dr. Kerr has sounded out not only stall holders in the old market but also business men who have long wished to secure stands in the market house. These men fell in line immediately with the proposal of the South Side doctor, stating that they would be willing to bid as high as $2,500 or $3,000 for some of the best positions.

It has been long known that the rates in effect in the old market house were ridiculous. Leases on stalls have come to be regarded as family heritages, handed down from father to son and and from generation to generation.

Approximately sixty per cent of the space of the old market is tenanted by butchers who pay on an average less than $4.00 per square foot per year. This is far lower than the rentals paid by merchants doing business in privately owned stores.

The records also show that there are many cases where one man, or set of men have several stands in the Diamond market. As evidence of this it may be stated that A. L. Brahm leases from the city four stands while S. Brahm's Sons lease two. Hilldorfer and Allman have two stands situated in different portions of the building.

Other stands leased by butchers whose similarity of name suggests family ownership are J. A. Eckert & Son, Eckert & Frey (two stands) and George A. Eckert.

A stall eight feet by eleven feet three inches rents for from $286 to $375 per year. The restaurant operated by P. S. Flynn in the market house occupying a space thirteen feet by thirty-one feet rents for $2,000 per year. Outside fruit stands bring various prices. One such stall, eight feet by nine feet rents for $526.50 while another eight feet by six feet rents for $445.25 per annum.

If the proposition suggested by Dr. Kerr is adopted sufficient additional revenue will be received by the city to quickly pay for the rebuilding of the market. However it is certain that the innovation will not be approved by the present administration without a fight as the present favored holders of leases in the market house are "some politicians," who will not give up their sinecures without a battle.

An effort is being made to organize the employes of the subway, street car lines and elevated roads in New York city.

A measure has been introduced in the Iowa legislature providing for an eight-hour day for laborers on state and public works.

CHAIRMAN WALSH ON FOUNDATIONS

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, which has been investigating great philanthropic foundations, in a statement today declared that John D. Rockefeller, Sr., dominates the Rockefeller Foundation, which Mr. Walsh said, can apply the enormous power of the money it controls to almost any purpose it chooses.

"The testimony at the New York hearing," declared Mr. Walsh, "showed that the trustees of the foundation exercised no authority that did not come from him. It showed that the directors of the foundation also were directors of the industries from which the foundation obtained its funds. As an interlocking system it beats anything the railroads and banks ever exhibited.

"The commission is not through yet with the Rockefeller and other foundations, but this much can be said: The Rockefeller foundation is entirely without the realm of Government control. I am not surprised that the directors and trustees of the Rockefeller

NUF CED.

Shortly after Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong took office as chief executive of the city of Pittsburgh and while the attention of the public was still focussed sharply upon the new administration, the present city council voted a fund of $50,000 to be used by the city solicitor in the legal fight then contemplated by the city against the Pittsburgh Railways Company.

Last week, this same council passed an ordinance transferring over $44,000 of this amount to the market house building fund.

Nuf ced.

The Pennsylvania State Senate has passed a bill introduced by Senator Charles H. Kline, of Allegheny county, which seeks to raise the salaries of the present members of the county court. Under the new bill the pay of the judges will be increased from $5,000 per year to $9,000, except in the case of the president judge, who is to be advanced from $5,500 to $9.500. The bill now goes to the house.

Nuf ced.

The Kline bill which permits the District Attorney of Allegheny county to increase the number of his assistants from eight to ten, allows him to increase the fees of his office and to appoint a secretary has also received the approval of the Senate.

Nuf ced.

The McNichol bill forbidding policemen and firemen in the city of Philadelphia from participating in politics under heavy penalties was also passed by the Senate with the amendment that "the provisions of this bill does not apply to the policemen and firemen of Pittsburgh, Scranton or third class cities.

Nuf ced.

PASS THE WORD ALONG.

Three issues of the Tribune have been published under the new management. In these three numbers the readers of this paper have been given some idea of what the future policy and character of the paper will be.

We believe we are filling a long felt want in this community. We further believe that we are going to do things that will be of material benefit to thousands.

But in order to carry out this policy the Tribune needs your assistance, both morally and financially.

If you believe we are entitled to such support please give us some manifestation of your well wishes by making use of the subscription blank printed below.

Pass the word along to your friends. Tell them what the Tribune is doing and be a booster for this publication by speaking of it wherever possible.

.................................1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
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Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for.......... months to

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12 months—$2.00
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Hatters Appeal To Congress For Relief.

Desire to be Freed from Payment of Big Damages Following Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—On Wednesday the five United States Representatives from Connecticut each presented a petition to Congress asking for an appropriation to relieve the petitioners from the award of damages made by the court in the case of D. E. Loewe, hat manufacturers of Danbury, against them. The petition recites the history of the controversy and the suit, in all its phases through the courts, and also recounts the general understanding that the Sherman anti-trust law should not have been held to apply to the voluntary organizations of the working people, and that the courts did so hold and that under that interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law the hatters of Danbury were mulcted in damages to the sum of $252,000, with interest and costs amounting to nearly $300,000. The petition ses forth that either the United States Congress in enacting the Sherman anti-trust law erred in failing to make its meaning clear in so far as that act was not to be applied to the normal activities of the organizations of labor, or that the courts erred in interpreting the law that it did so apply. And that in either event the Congress should make an appropriation to meet the award made by the court and relieve the 161 peitioners who otherwise would have their small saving and investment in humble homes confiscated to satisfy the judgment. The petitioners are the survivors of the 243 who were originally sued, and all of them are of far advanced age.

The United States of America.

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives of the States comprising the United States in Congress Assembled:

We, the subscribers, residents and citizens of the State and district of Connecticut, respectfully represent:

That we are journeymen hatters and for many years have been members of local associations of hatters; associations formed not for profit but for mutual protection and advancement; associations of which the membership are justly proud for the reason, among others, that their existence in this country dates back to the period of the Revolution, at which time they were known as "Hatters' Guilds," and by virtue of membership in such associations we have become members of the United Hatters of North America. That your petitioners, the subscribers thereto, are not officers of the United Hatters' association, or of the local unions of which we are members. Indeed, many of us, by reason of advanced age, are exempt from attending meetings and payment of dues. Nor have any one of us taken any part, either directly or indirectly, in the doing of the several acts for which we have been cast in judgment in the sum of over a quarter of a million of dollars and under which the judgment-creditor will now take the little savings resulting from a lifetime of work and frugality, a large part consisting of the humble homes in which we have hoped to pass our declining years. The statute upon which has been rested the claim of right to a judgment against us is the so-called Sherman act, passed by your honorable body and approved on the 2d day of July 1890, and entitled: "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraint and Monopolies."

We are informed that said act **was not designed or intended to apply to or affect labor organizations or combinations of working men**, and this was stated repeatedly in the discussion of the measure in and by your honorable body prior to its enactment into law, and neither the subscribers nor any other persons had any knowledge that the law could be held to apply to the normal acts of labor organizations until the question had been submitted to and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, the matter coming to said Supreme Court from the decision of the trial judge by whom, as a question of law, it was decided that the law did not apply to associations of working men;

Nevertheless, in an action brought by D. E. Loewe and another in September, 1903, against your petitioners, and a number of others, many of whom have since deceased, the plain-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

UTILITIES COMMISSION SHOULD PROBE RATES

Subsidiary Fuel Corporations of Philadelphia Company Pays Dividends of Fifty-five Per Cent on Capital Stock.

That the people of the city of Pittsburgh are being charged extortionate rates for natural gas by the Philadelphia Company and other public service corporations operating in this district is the charge now made by the Tribune.

In fact, so exorbitant are these rates, that these gas companies every year, in addition to paying huge dividends on gigantic watered capitalization have been enabled to swell the surplus funds in the treasury millions of dollars annually.

In the following paragraphs statements are made and figures given compiled from the various reports of these companies which prove beyond contradiction that something must be done to prevent further robbery of the public by these public utility corporations.

We especially call this matter to the attention of our city council, the Realty Association, the Allied Boards of Trade and last and least the Chamber of Commerce. It is up to these organizations to start proceedings before the Public Service Commission to ascertain whether or not the charges made by the Tribune are true.

In compiling these figures we have been greatly handicapped because many of these inter-company transactions of the Philadelphia Company, which corporation is the chief offender, have been kept secret.

However, if an investigation is ordered all these secret agreements relating to the buying prices of gas by one branch of this monopoly from another will be made public and the people will then be enabled to get a better idea of the extent to which they have been plundered in the past.

We hope that there will be at least one member of the Pittsburgh city council with sufficient initiative to take up this matter with a view to having council instruct the city solicitor to prepare a complaint and demand an investigation by the Public Service Commission. If no councilman will take this up perhaps sufficient public opinion can be worked up to see that some appropriate action is taken.

The largest producer, distributor and retailer of natural gas in the Pittsburgh district is the Philadelphia Company.

This corporation supplies natural gas to the North Side through one of its subsidiaries, operating under the name of the Allegheny Heating Company.

In Pittsburgh proper the Philadelphia Company sells gas through the Equitable Gas Company.

We will take first of all the case of the Allegheny Heating Company. According to its 1914 report this company has installed in Allegheny over 25,000 meters, which shows that it supplies gas to a majority of the North Side householders.

In 1914 the annual capacity of this company was 3,954,957,200 cubic feet of gas for which it received a gross price of 30 cents per thousand cubic feet and a net price of twenty-seven and one-half cents per thousand cubic feet.

Here is the dividend record of the Allegheny Heating Company:

1905	28 per cent.
1906	30 per cent.
1907	32 per cent.
1908	42 per cent.
1909	42 per cent.
1910	50 per cent.
1911	55 per cent.
1912	55 per cent.
1913	40 per cent.

This means that the average dividend rate for the Allegheny Heating Company covering a period of nine years was 41.5 per cent.

The capital stock of this corporation is $500,000 of which $475,000 has been issued. Of this the Philadelphia Company owns $266,400 worth. In 1912 this corporation on the above capitalization paid a dividend of $261,470.

The Equitable Gas Company until December 31, 1913, was but a small gas distributing corporation, furnishing gas to but 2,041 householders. On that date, however, the Philadelphia Company, which holds controlling interest in the stock of the Equitable Company turned over to the latter concern all transportation and service lines, regulating and pumping stations in Pittsburgh proper. Under the terms of the lease the Equitable Gas Company pays to the Philadelphia Company an annual rental for the use of the properties and in addition purpases all its gas from the Philadelphia Company at a price fixed by the parent company.

The number of meters served by the Equitable Company following the transfer totalled 94,334. Figuring five persons to the average family it is readily seen that this corporation serves nearly all of Pittsburgh, excluding Allegheny, with natural gas.

But before we proceed further it is well to again emphasize the

(Continued on Page Five.)

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Important Section of British Coal Miners Ballot Four to One in Favor of Strike—Dockers and Machine Shop Workers Demanding More Money Because of Higher Food Prices—Shortage of Labor Difficulties in Leading Industries—"On War Service" Badges for Industrial Workers — Unemployment Figures Touch Further Low Record—Attempts to Tamper With the Education and Labor Laws—London's Pauperism Steadily Decreases to Record Low Rate—Trade Unionisms in Delmark.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Strikers and rumors of strikers are once more in the air. Considerable bodies of British working men have become convinced that the industrial truce which was declared when the war broke out is being unfairly used by certain employers to prevent those increases of wages which are justified by the booming times in business here and which also, in fact, have become necessary from the rise in food and drink prices. Last week I explained the reasons behind the threatened strike of West Yorkshire coal miners. The ballot of these men has now taken place. The Yorkshire Miners' Association has a full financial membership of 37,812. Of these 26,676 voted for handing in the strike notices and only 7,211 against. Spoiled papers account for 245 more members which gives a total of 34,132 members voting and a majority in favor of the strike of 19,465. As a result strike notices will be tendered next week unless the coal owners give a written undertaking to pay the minimum wage as fixed by Judge Amphlett's award of July 28 last plus 15 per cent advance granted by the Conciliation Board and the payment of all arrears. The coal owners have issued a statement denying the justice of the men's claim to the extra sum desired which after all would only be about 7-8 cents a day beyond what they are getting now. Coal is now at exceedingly high prices in this country and the operators should be well able to pay more than this tiny increase although of course it can be agreed that it is the transport magnates, whether railway or shipping, who are getting most of the advantage of the present increased prices of coal.

Several strikes of longshoremen, dockers, wharf workers and other port and harbor employes are being recorded. Usually the men are only asking for an advance of 25 cents a day. District Secretary Blundell of the Dockers' Union at Manchester in defending the men's claims showed that in the large towns the cost of living had gone up by 19 per cent on January 1, and everybody knew that during the past month the increase had become much larger. "Take frozen mutton for example," he said. "The Board of Trade intimates that the increased price ought not to be more than 4 cents per pound, but, compared with a year ago, it is actually twice the price. Even if the cost of living is only 20 per cent higher it means that the purchasing power of a sovereign ($5) has been reduced by $1. The shipowners in their explanation of higher freights say there has been a great advance in the cost of shore work. So far as Manchester and Liverpool are concerned there has been no advance to warrant higher freights. It has also been said that, owing to the pressure of work, dockers are earning $20 and $25 a week. That is an absurd statement if it refers to these ports. The compensation award under the Workmen's Compensation Act is some guide in the matter, as men are entitled in cases of total incapacity to half their former earnings. It is very rarely that a man receives an award of more than $5 a week, and the average is considerably lower than that."

Inquiiry in other quarters showed that the Manchester Ship Canal dockers receive a minimum of $1.25 a day and $1.85 a night. A man who works ordinary hours from Monday to Saturday earns $6.75, and if in addition he works half a night his wages may go above $7.50. There are higher rates of pay for special work.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has applied to the employers on the North-East coast for an advance of $1.25 in the wages of fitters, the ground of the application being the increased food prices.

It is pretty clear that there is getting to be a more and more pronounced shortage of labor in many important industries arising either from heavy enlistments in the new armies or from the great growth of business thrust upon these industries. With regard to the former question it is the rule now to discourage enlistment in all industries upon which the successful conduct of the war depends. Workmen engaged directly upon War Office or Admiralty work are, in fact, practically forbidden to enlist and they are given a Government badge to wear bearing the words "On War Service." This badge is being given not only to workmen directly employed by the Government but also to the workmen of Government-employed contractors. These rules have been in operation now for a month or two so that the increasing shortage now can be put down purely to the increase in business.

In the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, namely, building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle-making etc., the percentage of unemployment at January 15 was 2.99 as compared with 3.37 a week earlier, 3.28 a month ago, and 5.71 for the corresponding date twelve months ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom, and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. The rate of unemployment in these trades is little more than half the rate of a year ago.

As regards the uninsured trades, one of the principal clues is the number of men and women on the registers of Labor Exchanges. At January 15 this number showed an increase on the figures of a week earlier, being 47,059 as compared with 46,173. For men alone the corresponding figures were 17,285 and 18,344, and for women 29,774 and 27,829. It will be seen therefore that whilst the male unemployed had decreased, even there the increase in the total figures was accounted for by further female unemployment. At the same time all these figures are well below what the figures were a month or two ago.

As ever, certain employers seize every chance of a labor shortage to suggest alterations in the labor laws of the country. In connection with the shortage of farm laborers farmers in their associations are now massing together to demand the Government shall permit children in the country disricts to leave school at the age of twelve as against the present age of fourteen. This is the sort of raw action which some people will always try to pull over no matter how much other people are working for their country's good. That any attempts should be made to lower the school age in this country and therefore reduce the level of education at a time when this country's greatest foe is reputed to be all the stronger because of the fact that it is the best educated nation on the continent is curious in the extreme.

Then there are various chambers of commerce in the coal districts petitioning the Government to suspend the Eight Hours' Day Act for miners. Of course these associations of capitalists and traders almost fall over each other in asseverating their desire not to injure the miner. They almost protest too much that they are solely concerned with the woes of those other laborers in the engineering works, etc., who are being held up for want of coal. One can agree that the coal mining industry has been very heavily hit by enlistment. For example, quite 50,000 Scottish miners have enlisted up to date and the qualified coal miner is not a man who can be replaced easily. Still, plenty of coal is being produced, especially in view of the high rates that are now offering and if there are delays in supplying the needs of other industrial establishments the fault, as indicated above may most truly be laid at the doors of the transport magnates.

Pauperism continues to decline in this country. The latest return of the number of persons in receipt of poor law relief in London shows that on January 16 there were 70,596 people in the poor houses and 30,394 in receipt of what is here called "outdoor relief," which usually takes the form of the paymen of a contribution by the poor law authorities to enable indigent people to continue living in their own small homes. This total of 100,990 is 4,045 lower than the number relieved on the corresponding day of January last year and represents a rate of 22.4 paupers per 1,000 of the London population as against 23.2 a year ago. The total pauperism of London is now lower than it has been on the corresponding date of any year since 1886, with the exception of the years 1891 and 1892. Furthermore, the rate per 1,000 of population has never been lower.

According to some belated but sufficiently rare as to be worth nothing figures from the Government Statistical Department of Denmark the number of trade unionists in Denmark in 1913 was about 153,000, an increase of 13,000 or 9.3 per cent, as compared with the previous year. In 1903 the corresponding total was about 88,000, so that the number of organized workpeople has increased by 65,000, or 73.9 per cent, during the decades. The 153,000 unionists were grouped into about 1,700 unions or branches; and of these 1,260, which had an aggregate membership of 115,000, were affiliated to the Ceneral Federation of Trade Unions.

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H. B. Kantner, Druggist, Neuropath and Chiropractor, Goldshmid Bldg., Altoona, Pa.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 6.—Steel mill operations will be about the same next week as during the past six days, a slight improvement being announced at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube mills, where the puddle mill is to be operated to its normal capacity and No. 1 blooming mill which has been idle for some time, is to go into commission. During the past two weeks only the scrap furnaces in the Sheet & Tube puddle department have been operating. The schedule for the other departments remain the same.

At the plant of the Brier Hill Steel Company the operations will be the same next week as during the past, the schedule being about 65 per cent of normal capacity.

At the works of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, only the 7-inch and 10-inch continuous mills and the 20-inch bar mills will be out of commission next week. The metal tonnage will be increased the latter part of the week when Hannah furnace in Smoky Hollow will be blown in.

Some improvement will also be noted next week at the plant of the Youngstown Iron & Steel Company, where nearly all of the hot mills will be in commission.

The Carnegie mills will continue to work on a 100 per cent normal schedule at the Ohio Works and about 85 per cent at the upper and lower mills.

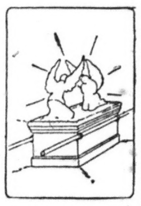
ARK OF THE LORD IN WICKED HANDS

1 Samuel 4:1-18—Feb. 21.

A Corrupt Priesthood—A Demoralized People—Attempt to Bring God Into the War—The Ark of the Covenant Captured—Same Principle In Operation Today—Tragic Death of Eli and His Two Sons—Which Nations Are In Covenant Relationship With God?

"Be ye doers of the Word, and not hearers only, deluding your own selves."—Jas. 1:22.

SOME twenty years after God's prediction of the calamities to befall Eli and his family, the tragedy related in this lesson occurred. In all that time Eli, now ninety-eight years old, had allowed matters to continue in his sons' hands, notwithstanding their dishonesty in the things of God, and their immorality and pernicious example. We are not to overestimate the moral and religious conditions of the people during those twenty years, but we may assume that the evil example of the priests, the sons of Eli, had a demoralizing effect. According to God's Covenant with the nation, He was bound to punish them



The Ark of the Covenant.

A fresh invasion of the Philistines took place. The Israelites went out to meet them in battle and were defeated. In their chagrin they looked to God, just as all the nations of Europe today are doing.

Indeed, the Israelites had more ground for attempting to bring God into the war, for invoking the assistance of religious symbols, etc., than have the warring kingdoms of today; for God had declared that they were His special people, and that He would protect them as long as they would be loyal to Him. On the other hand, the kingdoms of this world have no such Divine promise, have no ground for such expectations of Divine aid. They are falsely styling themselves Christian kingdoms—"Christendom"; whereas they have neither part nor lot with the Lord. He recognizes no nations except Natural Israel of the past and Spiritual Israel of the present.—1 Peter 2:9.

A Present-Day Parallel.

The Israelites doubtless had read how the Ark of the Lord went before them in the Wilderness journey, how it was in the midst of the Jordan when the people crossed dry-shod, and how it was in the procession that marched around Jericho when the walls fell. So they determined to bring the Ark and put it into the battle. Their reasoning apparently was that God would not permit the Ark of the Covenant to be injured or captured; and that hence the victory would be bound to come to Israel.

The people forgot that they had been living in violation of their Covenant with God; and that that Covenant called for punishment upon them at the hand of their enemies. They forgot that the two priests were thieves and robbers, garbed as the priests of God; that they were immoral, impure, posing as the representatives of the Divine Holiness.

Today, as in the days of Eli's sons, the people shout as they couple the Cause of God with their national projects. Again they forget that God's Cause is under Divine direction, and will prosper best by the permission of a great defeat to all these systems of men, preparing incidentally for the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom, after the Armageddon of the Bible shall have humbled the world and made them ready to accept the new King Immanuel and His Kingdom.

There was a great slaughter and a scattering of the Israelites. Eli's two sons were slain. The Ark of God was captured. A swift runner brought the sad intelligence to Shiloh, where Eli as judge sat upon his high seat in the gate, fearfully remembering the twenty-year-before prediction of disaster. The runner reported to Eli that the battle had gone against the Israelites, that his two sons were slain and that the Ark of the Lord had been captured by the Philistines.

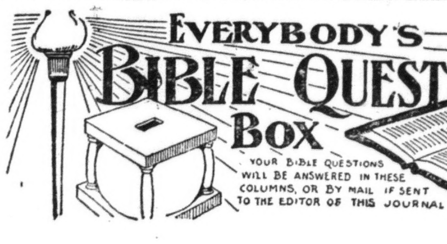
When Eli learned that his precious treasure, for which he was guardian by Divine appointment, had been taken by the Philistines, the poor old man fell over in a faint, his chair toppled, his neck was broken. Although faithful at heart until death at ninety-eight, nevertheless he is not without reproof in that he neglected to see that the work entrusted to him was not interfered with by those of his own household. His loyalty to God was not sufficiently great to hinder him from shirking his responsibility. In his character was too much of the spirit of "peace at any price," not enough of that which is prepared to die for righteousness' sake.

The Death of Eli the Priest.

Israel Different From Other Nations.

The lesson taught to God's Covenant people, Israel, the Lord next sent chastisements upon the Philistines, so that they were glad to return the Ark to the people of God. This does not authorize us in supposing that pestilences, etc., are special punishments of God. We must remember that the nation of Israel was in covenant relationship with God and under Divine supervision.

He could not endure the wearing of ornaments. The slightest constraint was insupportable to him. He would tear off or break anything that gave him the least annoyance.—Memoirs of Mme. de Remusat.



EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—Does Luke 20:36 infer that the angels are immortal, and that restored mankind will also be immortal? (Dunamai.)

Answer.—No! It is possible for angels and men to have everlasting life and still not be immortal. Indeed, there is no promise in the Scriptures that mankind or angels will ever be immortal. Some confusion has arisen because of the common idea that everlasting life is a synonym for immortality, but this is not so. The angels were created before the human race, and for very many years have been in existence, yet in 1 Timothy 6:16 the Apostle tells us that "God only hath immortality." It is apparent, therefore, that the angels do not possess immortality, surely it would be presumption on our part to assert that we have a higher form of life than angels and equal to God himself! Life will be offered to the world in the Messianic age (because of the sacrifice of Jesus), which will be a continuous one, throughout eternity, but dependent on Divine power for its supply. Immortality, on the other hand, is that form of life which is not dependent on other sources for its continuance, but is life inherent. Such as possess it cannot die. Immortality is not subject to death under any circumstances. Everlasting life, as the angels have it, and as restored humanity will possess it in the world to come, is sustained by God and subject to everlasting obedience. The Apostle tells us in 2 Timothy 1:10 that our Lord "brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel"; i. e., life for the world generally and immortality for those who constitute the Bride of Christ, as his joint-heirs in the kingdom glory.

Q.—Does the Bible support Monarchical rule? (A. L.)

Israel was a republic whose officers acted under a divine commission. And to the confusion of those who claim that the Bible sanctions an established empire rule over the people, instead of "a government of the people by the people," be it noted that this republican form of civil government continued for over four hundred years. And it was then changed for that of a kingdom at the request of "The Elders," without the Lord's approval, who said to Samuel, then acting as a sort of informal president, "Hearken unto the voice of the people in all that they shall say unto thee, for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them." At God's instance Samuel explained to the people how their rights and liberties would be disregarded, and how they would become servants by such a change; yet they had become infatuated with the popular idea, illustrated all around them in other nations. (1 Samuel 8:6-22.)

In considering this account of their *desire* for a king, who is not impressed with the thought that Moses could have firmly established himself at the head of a great empire without difficulty? While Israel as a whole constituted one nation, yet the tribal division was ever recognized after Jacob's death. Each family, or tribe, by common consent, elected or recognized certain members as its representatives, or chiefs. This custom was continued even through their long slavery in Egypt. These were called chiefs or elders, and it was to these that Moses delivered the honor and power of civil government; whereas, had he desired to centralize power in himself and his own family, these would have been the last men to honor with power and office.

Q.—Was not the Jewish priesthood a selfish institution, inasmuch as all priests were supported by tithes from the other tribes of Israel? (A. D.)

Answer.—The priesthood may be claimed by some to have been a selfish institution, because the tribe of Levites was supported by the annual tenth, or tithe, of the individual produce of their brethren of other tribes. This fact, stated thus, is an unfair presentation too common to skeptics, who, possibly ignorantly, thereby misrepresent one of the most remarkable evidences of God's part in the organization of that system, and that it was not the work of a selfish and scheming priesthood. Indeed, it was not infrequently misrepresented by a modern priesthood, which urges a similar system now, using that as a precedent, without mentioning the condition of things upon which it was founded, or its method of payment. It was, in fact, founded upon the strictest equity. When Israel came into possession of the land of Canaan, the Levites certainly had as much right to a share of the land as the other tribes; yet, by God's express command, they got none of it, except certain cities or villages for residence, scattered among the various tribes, whom they were to serve in religious things. Nine times is this prohibition given, before the division of the land. Instead of the land, some equivalent should surely be provided them, and the *tithe* was therefore this reasonable and just provision. Nor is this all: the tithe, though, as we have seen, a just debt, was not enforced as a tax, but was to be paid as a voluntary contribution. And no threat bound them to make those contributions: all depended upon their conscientiousness.

Q.—Will you please explain how the Passover Lamb could be taken from the sheep or from the goats? See Exodus 12:5. (Searcher.)

Answer.—A lamb was specified because its meek disposition fittingly typified our Lord's submissiveness (Isaiah 103:7). It was incumbent on all the circumcised (Exodus 12:43-48) to eat the Passover (Numbers 9:13) and as some might not be able to provide a lamb, the less valuable goat would be acceptable. This principle was in general operation, to enable all, even the poorest, to approach the Lord; thus in Leviticus 5:6-13 a lamb, goat, two doves, or flour was accepted according to the ability of the offerer. Of course, the kind of animal and its value varied also according to the nature of the sacrifice.

Q.—Will you please throw a little light on the following text: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, Before Abraham was, I am?"—John 8:58. (A. E.)

Answer.—There can be no mistake about the meaning of these words. Our Lord avers that he existed before Abraham. Nor do the Scriptures in any place intimate that the existence of the Only Begotten ever ceased from the time it began, as "the beginning of the creation of God," until it ceased at Calvary for three days; after which he was raised from the dead to die no more, death having never more dominion over him (Romans 6:9). The incident of his birth as a human being, "a little lower than the angels," for the purpose of being man's sin-sacrifice, did not involve a death to the spirit nature preceding the birth as a human babe, but merely a transference of his life from a higher or spirit nature to a lower or human nature. Hence our Lord's words, "Before Abraham was I am," signify that there had been no cessation of his existence at any time in the interim, and positively identifies Jesus, the Son of God, in the flesh, with the Logos, the firstborn of all creation, by whom were all things else made.

Q.—Will you please explain 2 Corinthians 5:17: "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away, behold all things are become new?" (J. W. M.)

Answer.—"New creature" means (as the margin puts it) a new creation. This new creation is not human or angelic, but a high order of spirit beings "far above angels, principalities, powers, and dominions." This new creation has its beginning in us now in the sense that we are said to be begotten of God's Holy Spirit. God no longer deals with us as human, but spirit beings, and so the Apostle Paul says, in Romans 8:9, that we are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit. We are judged by men according to the flesh, but by God according to the spirit (I Peter 4:6). In the resurrection these prospective new creatures will be born from the dead, like their Lord, and see him as he is. All things are become new in the sense that, having received God's Holy Spirit, they can now understand spiritual things which cannot be understood by the natural man (see I Corinthians 2:9, 16). When this new creation is completed, it will be absolutely new, entirely different from any creation before existing.

Q.—Some seem to have the idea that even the wicked cites of ancient times are to escape eternal torment in spite of the depths of depravity to which they descended. Is there any foundation for such a thought? (Gospeler.)

Answer.—Lest some should think that we are painting fancy sketches from our imagination, lest there be some who do not remember the Scriptures on this subject, we refer you to our Lord's words re Sodomites who were destroyed because of their wickedness. He says that during his Kingdom reign, the period of his judging of the world, Sodom and Gomorrah will rise up as superior to some of the Jews and condemn in contrast the peoples of the cities of Capernaum, Bethsaida and Chorazin, for if, as our Lord says, the mighty works that were done by himself and the Apostles in those cities had been done in Sodom and Gomorrah, they would have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes. Hence our Lord declares that it shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah under the judgments of the Kingdom than for the people of Bethesaida and Chorazin (Matthew 11:20-24). It is therefore not a question as to how intolerable it will be for any of them, but the reverse. It will be tolerable for Capernaum, Bethsaida and Chorazin, but more tolerable for the Sodomites. We remind you also that the Lord has told us through the prophet Ezekiel something about the Sodomites and what shall be their future state. He tells most distinctly that times of restitution (Acts 3:19-21) are coming for the whole world of mankind, to lift them up out of their fallen condition and degradation, to bring them back into full harmony with God, as originally represented in the perfect man Adam. The elect Church is to be changed in the first resurrection to be like our Lord, to be his Bride, of his nature. At the same time the Jews will return to God's favor, and the same general beneficent favor which will forgive their sins will arrange also for the blessing of all mankind, including those wicked Sodomites (Ezekiel 16:53-55).

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THE LATEST COAL MARKETS

Conditions in Pittsburgh warrant no change in our report of circumstances for the past two weeks. All told, January coal business was about all that was expected, though general business was disappointing. February opens with prospects brightening, but with no specially new developments. From the viewpoint of optimists, existing conditions will mend very shortly—this applies to both coal and coke and is based on the better business slowly developing in iron and steel.

According to their view, it is impossible for business on domestic account to remain much longer under such complete restraint as has existed for months past, and the facts noted below as to blast furnaces and steel mills resuming operations lends color to this view. The issuing of new bonds by leading railroads furnishes a clue that might be followed to an explanation of the resumption of the many coke ovens that are being fired by the steel interests in the Connellsville district. They evidently have knowledge that there will be heavy railroad buying very soon, or, knowing the condition of supplies on hand, feel that necessity will compel the purchasing of new supplies at an early date, and are going to be ready.

Following a heavy snow fall, three days of continuous warm rain brought the rivers to a flood stage with a large amount of heavy ice on Tuesday morning, and created great activity along the wharfs where large fleets of empties had to be put in safe anchorage, and numerous tow boats were forced to seek berths of safety, and caused a complete cessation of all shipping for the present week. The water reached a twenty-eight-foot stage, although considerable damage has been done all along the river fronts locally, and also through Ohio and West Virginia, slack water shipping will be resumed and a drop in the temperature of about twenty degress has checked the rainfall.

In brief, the situation has remained unchanged, business at a standstill, prices firm, and while there is absolutely nothing doing, the most hopeful views as to the future seem to be held by all, but just how soon that "future" will develop is a mooted question.—Black Diamond.

HAD THEIR HAND IN THE PIE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Supplemental to documentary evidence that the trusts have financed opposition to immigration restriction, published last week by the A. F. of L., President Gompers has made public an agreement between the National Liberal Immigration League and Bela N. Sekely, field representative of the league, in which the latter pledges itself to pay Sekely the following commissions on all moneys raised:

Sums over $10,000, 10 per cent.

Over $5,000 and up to $10,000, a commission of 15 per cent (20 per cent.)

Over $1,000 and up to $5,000, 20 per cent.

Sums of $1,000 or less, 25 per cent.

It is agreed that Sekely shall receive a commission of 10 per cent on all contributions made by parties one year after their first contribution.

The agreement provides that when a contribution is made by trusts or holding companies the amount is to be divided among the several concerns. The United States Steel Corporation is used to illustrate this point.

With the agreement is reprinted a letter from N. Behar, managing director of the league, to Sekely, in which the writer closes as follows: "No more so, since I must count the souls and the pfennings."

MAY 14 1915
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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 13 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1915 FIVE CENTS A COPY

UNION NOT IN POLITICS REPLIES REV. ZAHNISER

Secretary of Christian Social Service Association Answers Critics in Interview.

Emphatic denial of the charge that the Christian Social Union is in politics and that it is making a target of the municipal administration to further its own ends is made in the following interview with Rev. Charles R. Zahniser, general secretary of the union.

"The charge is as foolish as it is false," declared Rev. Zahniser. "Sufficient answer is the fact that we have refused to make public the names of unsatisfactory magistrates. That would have been the easy way to embarrass the administration.

"But it would make against our fight for a better system. We have not raised the question as to whether or not the present magistrates are worse than those who held office under other administrations. It is the system, we condemn, and which we intend fighting until some remedial action is taken by the proper authorities.

"So far as I can find out not over one-third of our central board voted for Mayor Armstrong's opponent at the polls and nearly another third live in the boroughs. This is a church organization, not a political one.

"The amount of politics in this organization is just this: we are trying to increase the political power of Christian people by getting church men to actually vote and helping them to do so intelligently.

"We are also trying to undermine the political power of the vice interests in Pittsburgh. If we accomplish that it will both reduce vice itself and aid greatly in purifying politics. We rejoice that the closing of the red light district has destroyed the largest money chest of the vice element in politics. We know also that to take the police magistrates out of politics is to destroy the key position in their political machine.

"This is the position they use to terrorize the poor and control the vicious so that both will vote as the vice leaders desire.

"In this way the vice interests get control of a big vote which they use in close political contests to compel the political leaders of opposing factions to grant concessions to vice under penalty of defeat at the polls. This is the way one magistrate came to have over 1,000 votes which it was generally understood he could deliver to whatever party offered the best concession.

"When it is all over, political leaders of all factions will rejoice that they are rid of what can be a very dangerous enemy and is at best a very unreliable friend."

CONTROL BY COURTS IS UNSATISFACTORY

That administration of workmen's compensation laws by the courts is the most unsatisfactory system that could be devised from the worker's point of view is the conclusion formed by the American Association for Labor Legislation which has just completed the first thorough investigation made into the operation of state compensation law in this country.

New Jersey, in 1911, was the first state to establish a system of accident compensation, and the report just issued by the association covers three and a half year's experience of its operation. Since New Jersey led the way, twenty-three more states have passed Workmen's Compensation Acts and in the present year the question is before the legislature for forty-four states. No other single issue, it is stated, is the subject of so much legislative activity.

The New Jersey law, contrary to the usual practice, created no special machinery for the administration of the act, but left cases to be settled between the injured workers and insurance company or employer according to the schedule prescribed, contested cases to come before the Courts of Common Pleas in the twenty-one counties of the State.

In the course of the investigation not only were numerous officials, employers and workers interviewed, but 655 cases from court records were studied and many were followed up to the homes of the workers. It was found that court proceedings seriously handicapped the workers in a number of different ways. While the worker is less well informed as to the law and court procedure, he is at the same time, owing to the expense involved, generally unable to engage such expert lawyers or witnesses as are available for the employer. Under the New Jersey law the court determines the amount to be paid in fees by the claimant to his counsel. As counsel's fee is customarily determined by he amount of the award and not by the work done, attorneys can usually only be induced to take up cases involving larger claims on a speculative basis. Thus very few minor claims are

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

MANY ACCIDENTS ARE REPORTED

Thirty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-six accidents were reported to the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry during the year 1914. This represents a great loss, not only in time and money to both employers and employes, but also represents a wide-spread condition of suffering and unhappiness in the families of the workmen.

The one hopeful feature of this record is, that of the 38,000 accidents, 34,000 are reported of minor seriousness. Such a large number of accidents of this character would seem to indicate a greater amount of carelessness than of actual danger, and would imply a possibility that the number could be greatly reduced.

One of the best ways of preventing accidents is by educating the individual workman to a realization of his absolute personal responsibility. Each man should become trained to avoid foolhardy or careless actions when working with machinery; and also trained to use the precautionary methods that are being so generally developed by safety experts throughout our large industries. Employers should see to it that educational work in the mills is accompanied by the best mechanical means of protection, by supplying safeguards for all dangerous places, and where necessary for the moving parts of machinery.

The loss in wages due to the accidents reported was $1,048,503.96; and this is by no means the total amount. In this figure the loss to employers has not been included. Whenever an accident occurs, it causes a general disturbance among all the workmen, that requires some time to settle again to normal activity. The injured man must, in many instances, be replaced by one who is probably new to the establishment, and probably less experienced in that particular job. In this way, the organization of the establishment is disrupted, production is lessened, and costs increased. Accordingly, it may be justly assumed that the $1,048,503.96 given above represents only a part of the total monetary loss.

According to the report, the total number of days lost by the workmen on account of these accidents is 426,-

(Continued on Page Five.)

Compensation Not Sufficient Is Charge.

Half of the worker's wages is an inadequate proportion for compensation according to a report on the New Jersey Compensation Law which has just been issued by the American Association for labor legislation. The report attacks the New Jersey system for having fixed the basis for compensation too low. Under the act the injured worker is entitled to only two weeks' medical attendance with a $50 maximum and to 50 per cent of his wages. This, remarks the report, is one of the lowest scales in the country.

Recent laws tend to fix compensation on a more liberal scale. New York and Ohio started with a 66 2-3 per cent scale. Massachusetts, after two years experience with 50 per cent, recognized its inadequacy and raised it to 66 2-3 per cent, at he same time very greatly extending the period of payments. In a dozen states this year active legislation campaigns to establish compensation on a basis of 66 2-3 per cent are in progress.

Family life cannot be maintained on $5 or $6 a week and this is all that numbers of New Jersey families are entitled to having during disablement under the existing law, since, according to a report of the New Jersey Bureau of Labor Statistics of 1912, 48 per cent of all employes engaged in manufacturing received $10 or less per week in wages. In consequence of the low scale of payment many injured workers were found whose wives and children had been compelled to seek poorly paid work or to beg for charity.

Compensation at a rate which does not allow for the continuance of the family life of the worker defeats its own ends, the worker suffering deprivation and hardship while the community is left to support the family through one channel or another.

Medical aid, it is urged, should be determined solely by what is necessary for the injured worker in order that he may return to his work as soon as possible. The limits set by the Jersey law are illogical and indefensible. If the worker should lose the medical attendance needs at the end of a fortnight, his prolonged disablement is not only to his own injury, but is contrary to the interests of his employer.

Strnog objection is raised to the New Jersey system by which a workman is compelled to accept the services of the doctor selected by his employer or to pay all his own medical expenses. The existence of a board for the administration of the law which would make impartial provision for necessary medical aid would greatly improve the existing system.

The report strongly urges the policy of compulsory insurance for compensation, compensation breaks down completely when firms which have not insured their workers against accident become bankrupt. In a number of cases in New Jersey, after favorable settlement in the courts had been obtained injured workers or their dependents have not received any compensation owing to the failure of the firm from which payments were due.

Receivership May Follow Meeting.

Shareholders of United Traction Company Plan Proceedings Against Pittsburgh Railways Company.

A receivership for the Pittsburgh Railways Company is forecasted in a news item from Philadelphia to the effect that a meeting of the preferred shareholders of the United Traction Company will be held in that city within a few days at which sanction is expected to be given to a program of contemplated action against the Pittsburgh Railways Company arranged by a committee of preferred stock holders.

Among other things it is alleged that the $17,000,000 of common stock held by the Philadelphia Company, which company owns the Pittsburgh Railways Company, was illegally issued and was not in accordance with the deposit agreement between the committee and the Philadelphia Trust Company, depository.

The committee through its counsel is drawing up a bill for the purpose of obtaining the cancellation of the common stock of the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh and securing an injunction against the voting of the common stock for the purpose of obtaining a receiver for either the Pittsburgh Railways Company or the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh for the purpose of obtaining better terms and security with respect to the preferred stock of the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh.

All of which indicates that it is a long lane that has no turning. The Pittsburgh Railways Company has been able to prevent any action along this line by the city of Pittsburgh but it seems that at last it is up against the real proposition.

These preferred stockholders have real money at stake and will have genuine standing in the courts. It is significant that while this meeting may eventually result in a receivership for the Pittsburgh Railways Company properties that every one of Pittsburgh's newspapers that carried the story succeeded in burying it way in a remote corner where it was unobserved by the readers.

Child Labor Bills.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.—Governor Brumbaugh today discussed child labor and workmen's compensation legislation with Joseph R. Grundy of Bristol, president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association. The proposed continuation school system, which contemplates schools in industrial establishments, where above 20 or 25 boys or girls under 16 are employed, was gone over.

PASS THE WORD ALONG.

Three issues of the Tribune have been published under the new management. In these three numbers the readers of this paper have been given some idea of what the future policy and character of the paper will be.

We believe we are filling a long felt want in this community. We further believe that we are going to do things that will be of material benefit to thousands.

But in order to carry out this policy the Tribune needs your assistance, both morally and financially.

If you believe we are entitled to such support please give us some manifestation of your well wishes by making use of the subscription blank printed below.

Pass the word along to your friends. Tell them what the Tribune is doing and be a booster for this publication by speaking of it wherever possible.

....1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
813 Bessemer Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for............ months to

....
....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

Labor Movement Permanent Says Walsh

Competition and Individualism in Industry Dead—Best Government Governs Most.

By JOSEPH SHAPLEN

"The workers will never again be satisfied. They will continue to demand more and more of the product of their toil, until, through the attainment of those material and spiritual values which are justly theirs because of their position in society as the productive, the organic class of society, they shall have attained what we call happiness."

Thus spoke Francis Patrick Walsh, of Kansas, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, in reply to a question in regard to the final aim of the organized labor movement.

Walsh had just adjourned the session of the commission in the Aldermanic chamber in the City Hall at New York. It was a hard, weary session. The last witness on the stand was John R. Lawson, of the United Mine Workers. Lawson, in a strong, straightforward statement, had told of the wrongs under which the miners of Colorado were obliged to suffer; he denounced John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for his professed ignorance of the situation in Colorado; held up to ridicule the "magnanimity" and "greatness" of the Rockefeller Foundation, and charged that it was the workers' money, money coined out of the sweat and blood of labor, that Mr. Rockefeller was distributing as a monument to himself.

Was Walsh impressed? To my mind he was. He was, but he did not show it. Walsh is no sentimentalist. He realizes too well that the emancipation of humanity from economic injustice and all other injustice will not be brought about through the preaching of the "Brotherhood of Man." He knows, and he has said it, that the final solution of the problem will resolve itself into a test of power between the exploited and the exploiting, between the "haves" and the "have nots." And, what is perhaps more important, he knows that if the exploited are to be the victors in that battle they will have to train and prepare themselves for it by means of organization, education, training and dicipline.

"Modern Weapons" Needed.

Training and discipline. These two words, according to Walsh, equal power, and power equals victory and happiness.

Walsh has a great mission in life to perform. The French Revolution, some one has said, begun with the cry of a woman for bread in the streets of Paris. Walsh knows only too well that there are thousands upon thousands, nay, scores of thousands of men and women crying for bread in the streets of American cities, and his mission is to avert a repetition of the French Revolution if possible. He believes that it is wrong to use thirteenth century weapons in twentieth century struggles. By that he does not mean the use of the modern rifle or howitzer in place of the ancient bow and arrow, but the substitution of thought and social consciousness for the barricade and the guillotine.

Walsh is probably one of the most hard-working men in the United States. But he is never too tired to talk of those things which are so vital to the interests of the people. That is why he so readily assented to submit to an interview after a strenuous session of the commission and a lot of other work done in between.

"You know," he said, "sometimes I get discouraged when I realize the immensity of the task before us. But when I pick up some of the many letters I get every day from men and women who follow the work of our commission I get increased strength to carry my work to completion. Some people think that what our commission is bringing out, the facts that we have established, are truisms, but you would be surprised to know the vast amount of ignorance that exists in relation to the most fundamental problems of industry and government.

"The great, the most pressing problem before us is to undermine the lethargy which envelops the public mind. We must make people think if we are to bring happiness and satisfaction to the greatest possible number. And the best way to make people think is to give them facts to feed upon. It will not be so much the recommendations that we may make to Congress as the facts that we will

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

INVESTIGATION OF GAS RATES SOON TO START

Financial Secrets of Philadelphia Company and its Subsidiaries Will be Made Public by Commission.

Resolutions introduced into the city council of Pittsburgh shortly will set in motion the machinery which will eventually bring relief from the extortionate charges of the large gas corporations supplying Pittsburgh and Allegheny county with this necessity of life.

One resolution which will be introduced requests the mayor to instruct the city solicitor to file a complaint with the Public Service Commission of the state in which allegation is made that the rates for gas are excessive and praying the commission to take testimony with the view of ascertaining whether or not the charges made by the Tribune are correct.

The other resolution to be presented is a respectfully worded request to Governor Brumbaugh asking that official to appoint as members of the Public Service Commission only such men, who, by reason of their ability and integrity, are qualified to act and who are not connected with any public service corporation operating in the state.

The fate of the public in this matter is in the hands of Governor Brumbaugh. If he does his duty by the people of this commonwealth by ousting at least five members of the present commission and appoints in their places men who would inspire the confidence of the people we can look forward to a just and impartial hearing of this gas rate question.

If Governor Brumbaugh does this, all the hidden secrets of the Philadelphia Company and its subsidiaries, which Mr. Joseph Guffey, vice president and general manager, says are not made known even to the stockholders—all these secrets will be dragged into the light and given to the public.

The public will also be told about the $2,000,000 of gas money which the Philadelphia Company is said to have paid T. Hart Given, Tom Bigelow and Mike McMullin for the Grant Boulevard franchise—the franchise obtained through bribery of council and passed only by the vote of our present mayor—Joseph G. Armstrong.

The public will also be told just how much of the present total capitalization of $83,820,000 is water and how much of this money derived from the earnings of the gas companies went into traction and lighting speculations.

Corroboration will also be given of the statement now made by the Tribune that four and one-half cents of the price received for every thousand feet of gas is required to pay the interest on the funded debt of the Philadelphia Company.

Of course in reply to this statement, the officials of the Philadelphia Company will say that the income on the investments to which the funded debt of $36,577,000 has been applied will more than pay the interest. It will, certainly, but how about sinking fund that has not yet been established for the purpose of retiring these bonds?

In 1898 the Philadelphia Company was in the control of the late George Westinghouse and his associates. The total capitalization of the company at that time was $7,500,000. In that year control passed to the T. Hart Given—Patrick Calhoun—Mike McMullin—J. H. Reed—Joshua Rhodes outfit and immediately they started out to issue bonds and sell stock, all floated on the future earnings of the gas properties. The proceeds from the sale of these stocks and bonds with but few exceptions were applied to the purchase or maintenance of the traction and lighting plants that became part of the monopoly.

The first year in business these high financiers purchased the Allegheny County Light Company and a few gas companies. Then they bought the Consolidated Traction Company and later on the United Traction Company of Pittsburgh.

All down through the years until the present time, these financial kaisers continued to mortgage the excessive earnings of their gas properties and with the proceeds bought and leased all the public utility corporations in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county worth having.

If these purchases and leases had been made with new capital or out of legitimate gas dividends no one would have the right to protest but it is significant that dividends on the preferred and common stocks of the Philadelphia Company during all these years have been almost as regular as the seasons while in addition the earnings of these gas properties have enabled the financiers of the Philadelphia Company to increase the capitalization annually from One to Twenty Millions of dollars.

It was the millions secured from the excessive gas charges that enabled the Philadelphia Company to obtain control of the Duquesne Light Company and its subsidiaries and the Pittsburgh Railways Company and its subsidiaries.

Today the Philadelphia Company boasts of owning stocks and bonds of other corporations amounting to over $70,000,000. We have been unable to discover just how this has been apportioned among the various companies but we do know that at least $60,000,000 is represented in the book value of its traction and electric light holdings.

Of course the officials of the Philadelphia Company will say that they secured much of this money from the sale of stocks and bonds. So they did. But how much?

(Continued on Page Five.)

should be thrown out

is a major operation, when it shall be $75."

trayal of trust.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

BILLY SUNDAY UNIQUE; HIS VIRTUES AND FAULTS.

Prelude to Pastor Russell's Stirring Sermon—Kindly but Pungent Dissection of Billy's Furor — Fake Preaching Abominable to God—God and Man Dishonored by False Doctrines Which Preachers Do Not Believe—Instilling Superstitious Fears a Crime—If the Bible Does Teach That Eternal Torture Is the Fate of All Except the Saints, It Should Be Preached, Yea, Thundered, Weekly, Daily, Hourly—If It Does Not So Teach, the Fact Should Be Made Known and the Foul Stain Dishonoring to God's Holy Name Removed.

February 21.—Pastor Russell spoke today from the text, **"I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ."** (Romans 1:16.) Prior to his sermon he made some kindly but pungent remarks on "Billy" Sunday, the "most noted preacher of our day." The Pastor would not depart from his custom and the Bible rule, "Speak evil of no man." His remarks merely appertained to "Billy's" preaching of the Gospel.

"Billy" Sunday catches the public eye and ear by the novelty of his methods. Some go to hear him lambaste the preachers on the platform behind him, and to watch their faces and see them smile as though it were a good joke when he tells them that their preaching has made the churches cold storage places with little storage, or when he likens them to the Scribes, Pharisees, hypocrites, of old, or when he tells them that they are leading their congregations straight down to Hell. These things told in the newspapers seem so astounding that people must see and hear for themselves.

BILLY'S CHAIR-SMASHING PROCLIVITIES

Others go to hear "Billy" because it is the "fad." Business men and electric and steam railway managers realize that thousands will come to town as they would to a circus. They bring pressure to bear upon the poor preachers; for "Billy" wisely insists that he will not come and save the citizens from Hell if there is any competition in the business—insists that all the churches close down. Under the pressure the preachers cannot help themselves and try to make the best of it, hoping that people will not take "Billy" seriously as respects their hypocrisy, etc., and assured that he will divide the spoils evenly amongst all the churches—not the financial spoils, but the souls for "cold storage" or to be let down to Hell.

Others attend to see "Billy's" acrobatic feats, jumping onto a table or smashing a chair; others because they have been invited to be of the large choirs; others to say that they have heard "Billy" Sunday. The worldly adage is, "Nothing succeeds like success;" and every time "Billy" succeeds has has more success.

Amongst Billy's virtues we should not forget the fearless way in which he attacks the social customs and sins which assail the family and the community, the fearless way in which he tells the preachers what he really thinks of them and what the masses of the public think of them, and the above-board manner in which he bargains the result of his efforts for cold cash—the meeting of the expenses and the giving to himself of certain collections for himself and his troupe. If the Gospel must be sold, it is better to have it done in the open rather than in the name of the heathen, the collectors getting the most.

To the extent that "Billy" Sunday seeks to defend the Bible against the Higher Critics, to the extent that he really shows up the coldness, formalism, hypocrisy, of the Church of Laodicea (Revelation 3.14-17), to the extent that he encourages righteousness of life and discourages drunkenness and lewdness, we can surely wish him Godspeed, and trust that some good is accomplished by him, in awakening the people to do some thinking for themselves along religious lines.

SOME OF "BILLY" SUNDAY'S FAULTS

The Pastor said that if the reports that "Billy" prayed to God most irreverently, and addressed the Redeemer as "Old Pal," were true. then Billy's influence on the public would lead on in the direction in which the world is now rapidly moving anyway—toward irreverance. He hoped that "Billy" would become more reverent, and believes that this result would follow a better knowledge of God. He could scarcely reconcile with honesty Billy's attempt to tie up all the souls he saved, in the churches which he declared were cold storage plants leading down to Hell. He wished that "Billy" would reconcile these opposites.

He was pleased to note that "Billy" Sunday's last sermon in each place was usually on the Second Coming of Christ; and that "Billy" apparently recognizes the present and last stage of the Church, typified in Laodicea. This caused him all the more to wonder why "Billy" would help people into the Laodicean Church, which the Bible styles Babylon, and declares that God spues out of His mouth. (Revelation 3:16.) Next Sunday the Pastor will discuss the Second Coming of Christ, viewing that great event and Messiah's Kingdom from a somewhat different angle from Billy's.

The Pastor declared that it makes his blood boil with righteous indignation to find Billy's preaching a practical indorsement of the God-hishonoring theory that the great mass of humanity are to suffer eternal torment because they were born in sin, misshapen in iniquity (Psalm 51:5), and then failed to live saintly lives. True, "Billy" does not explain Hell. Like most preachers he probably hides his true thought on this subject, while allowing the common people to think that he believes in a Hell of eternal tortures. The Pastor could not believe that Mr. Sunday or any other intelligent man of our day really believes this invention of the Dark Ages, which antagonizes the Bible as well as common sense.

Mr. Sunday and all other preachers who realize the fallacy of this great "doctrine of devils" (1 Timothy 4:1) owe it to the people who trust them and who make up their collections, to tell them the truth. More than this, they owe it to God that this foul stain upon the Divine character be denounced. They owe it to themselves as men to stand for and speak out the truth and to assist in opening the eyes of the poor, deluded world.

The Pastor hopes that Mr. Sunday will yet realize that no one can long maintain a moral standard higher than that which he attributes to his God. The injustice and persecution of centuries is largely attributable to the false doctrines which represent the Creator as a demon who unjustly and unlovingly created our race with the knowledge and intention that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand would endure an eternity of torture. Of this as a Gospel the Pastor has been ashamed for forty-four years. A better understanding of the Bible has led him since to preach.

THE NOT-ASHAMED GOSPEL OF CHRIST

Beginning his discourse the Pastor said, Everybody knows that the word Gospel signifies Good Things, as in the angel's Message at the birth of Jesus—"Behold, I bring you Good Tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people!" Who is responsible for the fact that this Message of Joy to all people has been turned completely around to mean bad tidings of great misery to all people—except to an elect handful? The fact is that no person deliberately plotted this turning of God's Word upside down. It is the work of the Devil who gradually foisted it upon the Church as well as upon the heathen world, with the view to turning people away from God and the Bible.

St. Peter and St. Paul both predicted the falling away of the Church and the success of the doctrines of demons. "The god of this world (Satan) hath blinded the minds" of all unbelievers. If it were not for these delusions of Satan, the whole world might speedily be brought to know, to admire, to love, the true God. The Apostle continues, telling us why Satan blinds men—"lest the light of the knowledge of the glory of God * * * should shine into their hearts." Wherever the true knowledge of God shines into the human heart, it presents the Almighty in such glorious character as to demand the reverence of His creatures. Hence Satan's endeavor to blind men's minds through false doctrines which misrepresent the Almighty's character and Plan.

But while we Scripturally hold that Satan had chief responsibility in the matter, it is not for us to say that the clerics of the Dark Ages did not more or less connive at the error, trusting that it would make the people subservient to the clergy, through whom they might hope to escape future tortures. But leaving the past and its responsibilities, we may surely say that great and grave responsibility rests upon the preachers of today for their perpetuation of this great deception—this fraud upon the people, slander upon the Almighty and opposition to the Truth. Of the degree of this wickedness only God is capable of judging correctly; but it is wicked to keep the people in darkness on the subject, and it is slanderous blasphemy against the Divine character.

There is no question that nearly all ministers privately confess that they do not believe these slanders, while publicly they continue to speak words which give the opposite thought. The time when such horrible assassination of the Divine reputation can prosper is surely short. Messiah's glorious Reign will make an end of all such lies; as it is written, "I will lay justice to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies."—Isaiah 28:17.

GOD'S POWER TO EVERY ONE BELIEVING

If belief in the real Gospel is the Divine power which works in the believer, it follows that whoever has not the Gospel has not this Divine power; and that in proportion as the Gospel is perverted its power is lost. So we see today millions of people professing to believe the Gospel, yet acting like devils under delusions from the Dark Ages which have been fostered by the preachers of Christendom. If they knew the real Gospel, they would act differently and not dishonor Christ by claiming to be His followers.

The Gospel Message is double. It has one portion of promise of blessing for the Church and another for the world. For the Church, who renounce earthly hopes and ambitions and cultivate the Heavenly, it promises the high reward of glory, honor and immortality with Christ in His Millennial Kingdom, to be entered into by the power of the First Resurrection. The Gospel Message tells the Church of God's gracious purposes for the world—that through Christ's Kingdom the blessing of Restitution (Acts 3:21), everlasting life as perfect human beings in a world-wide Paradise, has been made possible for all mankind through the Redeemer's sacrifice, and that as soon as the Church shall have been glorified, the blessing of the world will begin—to be accomplished fully during Messiah's Reign of Righteousness. We leave for next Sunday the discussion of the beautiful teachings of the Bible vs. the teachings of Mr. Sunday, the Adventists and the creeds on this subject.

ONLY—"TO EVERY ONE THAT BELIEVETH"

Only a comparatively small number of humanity have opportunity of believing during this Age. Messiah's Kingdom will give the whole world an opportunity of believing in Christ—not merely those living when Messiah's Kingdom will be set up, but, as the Bible says, "All that are in their graves shall hear the Voice of the Son of God and shall come forth" from the grave—not from Heaven, not from Purgatory, not from our Protestant Hell of eternal torture, but from the grave.

The Church will constitute the First Resurrection class; and having passed their trial successfully, they will have the reward of the everlasting on the Heavenly plane. The world to be awakened at that time will include the heathen, and all the millions of Christendom who have never known what real Christianity is. They will all be brought to a knowledge of the Truth, that they may be tested, or judged, thereby and prove themselves either worthy or unworthy of everlasting life as human beings, in that world-wide Paradise.

So Jesus declares of them, "They that have done evil"—that have not been approved of God—"shall come forth unto a Resurrection of Judgment"—trial, testing—with a view to seeing how they will respond to those judgments, enlightenments, etc., that the willing and obedient at the close of Christ's Reign may be received into all the liberties properly appertaining to God's children. (Romans 8:21.) The wrong thought in the mind of the translators of our Common Version Bible has misled them occasionally into giving poor translations. See John 5:29, Revised Version.

THE NOT-ASHAMED GOSPEL BRIEFLY STATED

All God's work is perfect. (Deuteronomy 32:4.) Man originally was perfect, in the Creator's likeness. Disobedience brought upon man not a penalty of eternal torment, but a death penalty—"Dying, thou shalt die." "The wages of sin is death." For six thousand years the world has been undergoing this sentence. Cut off by sin from fellowship with God, man has degraded himself. Saton has contributed to this reign of Sin and Death by deceiving mankind, fostering errors, misrepresenting God, etc. God has the situation fully in hand. He purposed to permit both angels and men to see one great illustration of the effect of sin, leading on to disease, and death, mental, moral and physical. Meantime the Creator has gracious purposes for man. Their experiences with sin and death will not be fruitless. They will have opportunity of learning valuable lessons, profitable for eternity. The first trial as to their worthiness of eternal life or of everlasting death was through one man; and his disobedience settled the matter for the race—the death sentence was the penalty.

As a basis for man's recovery, the Son of God died for man's sin—not to get mankind out of eternal torment nor to keep them from going to eternal torment or to Purgatory, but to save them from extinction, "that whosoever believeth on Him might not perish." (John 3:16.) The recovery from sin and death is Scripturally styled the resurrection of the dead. Thus the Church of true believers are represented as "risen with Christ" to "walk in newness of life," and are promised an actual resurrection—the First, the Chief Resurrection.

Next comes the world's resurrection. The Truth will be made known to them. Instead of being confused and hampered with superstition, lies, doctrines of devils, the true light of the knowledge of the glory of God will shine upon them. Gradually the willing and obedient of the world will rise—mentally, morally and physically—to perfection; whereas the Church, which is to get a new nature, spirit nature, will be perfected by an instantaneous resurrection.

This is the Gospel which St. Paul preached—that the dead sleep in Hades—Sheol, the Bible Hell, the tomb, awaiting the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom which will bring glorious blessings. St. Paul declared that if there be no resurrection of the dead, all faith is vain, all preaching is vain, all hope of forgiveness of sins is vain. We might as well eat and drink, and consider that when we die we perish. But, he declares, there is to be such a resurrection; and the fact that Jesus died and rose again is God's guarantee to all believers that all who sleep in Jesus shall be brought from the dead by and through Him and His power.

"There's a wideness in God's mercy
Like the wideness of the sea."

Of this Gospel I am not ashamed. Of every other gospel that I have ever heard I would be ashamed—ashamed if I had been its inventor, ashamed to endorse it, ashamed of the God who would have such a gospel. But the true Gospel, shining out of the Bible and enlightening men's hearts all over the world's is a Message of Grace, Justice, Wisdom and Love. Let us lay hold upon it. Let us love and serve it and the only living and true God, the God of the Bible, not the God of the creeds; and let us show forth the praises of Him who has called us out of darkness into His marvelous light.

Appreciations

New Jersey, Feb. 15.

I wish to thank the dear friends for sending in my name for a year's subscription, also the dear sister who so generously supplied the money. We appreciate so much, Mr. Editor, your noble stand for Present Truth (2 1:1) and know you are receiving a blessing now and will receive seven fold when the kingdom is fully established. We consider it one of the very best papers publishing our dear Pastor Russell's sermons and appreciate fully all the different phases the Truth is presented in and are greatly pleased with how Hiram and Mandy got the Truth.

We are a pilgrim and a stranger and here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come whose builder and maker is God and which is founded upon righteousness.

With much christian love for all, I remain one of the colporteurs in His glorious service.

MRS. IDA B. NICHOLS.

Canada, Feb. 16.

I am sending in through the Watch Tower my subscription to your paper. I receive a number of papers, but not any publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, and in thinking of subscribing for one which prints his sermons, I decided in favor of the Tribune. It contains so many other features of interest.

Of course the sermons interest me most. I have heard Pastor Russell slandered and called vile names—in fact all manner of evil spoken against him falsely by clergymen but all that does not change my ideas regarding him, and I do pity those who uttered these things. All the evil they speak of Pastor Russell (and those in the Truth) does not alter the fact that he has a message for the people that the so-called "ordained" ministers have not got, and that those who read his books and sermons thoughtfully and intelligently see much to love and reverence in God that they never saw before.

Wishing the Tribune every success.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PALMER.

West Virginia, Feb. 14.

Find enclosed check for which please renew my subscription for your valuable paper. I greatly appreciate its presence each week. It is quite a welcome visitor; however, not in the ordinary sense, as it always brings its food along. Such is found in Pastor Russell's sermons. I assure you my subscription as long as they appear. May the Lord ever bless your good endeavors to serve Him.

Yours truly,
ELMER CUPPETT.

Iowa, Feb. 14.

I have been taking the Tribune for quite a while on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and the rest of the religious features of the paper. I certainly admire the Labor Tribune for these religious features and truly hope that in this respect it will continue the same as it has been in the past. I find Pastor Russell's sermons very instructive and they manifest a beautiful christian spirit and I find so much harmony with them and the Bible—the greatest of all books. In fact since reading these sermons and others of Pastor Russell's writing my Bible has become such a grand and beautiful and harmonious book to me as I never dreamed of before. Thanking you very kindly for past blessings and with a God bless you, I beg to remain,

Yours very sincerely,
W. O. SIPE.

New York, Feb. 15.

May I express to you my appreciation of the clean news in your valuable paper, especially the religious news, such as Pastor Russell's sermons and the question box, which is such a help to many, especially now as the different prophecies recorded in Daniel and Revelations are being fulfilled, the great European war being one of them, it must be of inestimable value to inquiring minds to receive information through such a fair and true source.

Respectfully yours,
J. S. GRISTEDE.

New York, Feb. 15.

I take pleasure in renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I value your paper every week. I believe the Labor Tribune is one of the best leading newspapers in the United States.

Yours very truly,
JOHN E. EKLUND.

Illinois, Feb. 16.

I have renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower office. Three years ago it was brought to my attention as having Pastor Russell's sermons and the question box. Believe me, I have not regretted ever taking it. I have received so many blessing, and pass the paper on to some of my friends. I appreciate the firm stand you take in publishing Truth, especially at this time when error is so prominent among the people. May God bless you and prosper you accordingly.

Sincerely yours,
HARRIET H. MOORE.

Texas, Feb. 18.

I wish to express my appreciation of your valuable paper, particularly the religious features. We have been subscribers to your paper for several years and will continue as long as you publish Pastor Russell's sermons.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. ALICE SKIDMORE.

West Virginia, Feb. 14.

I see my subscription to the Tribune is about out. I am renewing the same through the Watch Tower. I appreciate your paper very much for its Truth and candor in all of the publications. I hope its change of hands will be all for the better. I hope you will continue the religious feature of your paper, as I am especially interested in that part of your paper. I notice a feeling in the world not altogether agreeable to sects. It does not seem to me that their criticisms are justifiable at least to some extent. They have been preaching their doctrine for more than a thousand years without a dissenting voice. They have had the army and the navy of christendom behind them to carry their gospel to heathen lands. They have had the congress and parliaments to enact such laws as they desired. They have had the police and courts to enforce the law, and they have had billions after billions of dollars given to them to carry forward their work. They claim to be the instrument in the hands of God to bring peace on earth, good will to men. After having everything given to them that it is possible for man to give them, we look around and what do we see. Instead of peace and good will we see christendom red with human gore. And this awful crime against humanity spreading to heathen lands, and may spread all over the world, including our own land. This war started right in the very heart of christendom. But some may object that the sects are not responsible for this war. It matters not whether they admit that they are responsible for it or not, we know they have set themselves up as the instrument in the Lord's hand to bring about peace. And they trampled upon and opposed every effort put forth for the cause of the gospel which did not come under the lash of their whip. They have not only failed to bring peace on earth, but they have not peace among themselves, for do we not see hondreds of sects all at one another's throats, fighting for supremacy? All teaching a different doctrine, and yet all claim to be the church of Christ; notwithstanding, 1 Chronicles 1:10, which reads: "Now I beseech you brethren by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no division among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." 1 Corin. 3:3, "For ye are yet carnal; for whereas there is among you envy and strife, and divisions. Are ye not carnal and walk as men?" Margin reads: "Walk according to men. Again in Romans 8:6-7, "For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. Because the carnal mind is enmity against God." John 17:22, "That they may be one even as we are one." Surely the Father and Son are not in heaven fussing and quarreling as to which one shall do this or that as do the sects here on earth. By the fruits we shall know the tree. If they were spiritually minded they would have peace. We could point out other scriptures along this line, but this we think will be sufficient to convince any unbiased mind that there is something wrong with the claim of the sects. There is but one church—the church of the first born whose names are written in heaven. (Heb. 12:23.) Our Lord said in Matthew 24:45, "And Jesus answered and said unto them, take heed that no man deceive you. For many shall come in My name, saying I am Christ, and shall deceive many." If there is but one church, one Christ, what are all of the sects calling themselves churches but false churches or false Christs? For are they not many and are they not deceiving many? These scriptures cannot apply to the few fanatics who have claimed to be Christ for they were not many and did not deceive many. But let none misunderstand us when we speak of the sects as meaning the people who are members of the sects for there are many good people in them, some of the Lord's true people, even some of their ministers are sincere in their faith. We sympathize with them for we was bound with the same bands as they are. Therefore we wish to see their band burst asunder that they may go free from sectarian bondage that they may seek and find the true Christ, the anointed of the Lord. Wishing the Tribune every success, and that you, dear editor, may gain the crown in the kingdom.

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES O. MORRIS.

How Hiram and Manda Found The Truth.

BY MANDA

(Continued from last week)

One night Bro. Jones and his wife come up to see us, and we talked till nearly midnight. And he told about what a wonderful time it would be when the kingdom was established, and what glory and honor would be on them what had made sacrifices to be kings and priests to rule and bless the world, and I told him I supposed King Edward and Queen Victoria and all the kings and priests what the Bible talked about would be among them. But he said I had a wrong impression, that it wasn't the kings of earth that was meant, but that God was a creatin' a new line of kings and priests, and that He was a gettin' them mostly from the lowly and humble. He said the wise and the rich and the great was too well satisfied to accept the call; but of course, he said, there would be some of that kind, but not many. And then a thought struck me that nearly took my breath away, and I said you don't mean that he would want people like Hiram and me to be members of His bride do you? And he said that is just what I do mean. He said God didn't ask people for their wealth or their beauty or their lofty birth, but said, My son give Me thine heart, and then I see it and I said: Well, He is welcome to my heart and everything else that is inside of me, if He will just forgive what's on the outside. And Hiram said, Me too, and we give Him our hearts right there.

Well, time went on and we kept a readin' and a studyin' and a goin' to the meetin's. It seemed like the world had been made new, the sun seemed to shine brighter and we was happy if the babies was dead. And one Sunday when there was several meetin's we just clean forgot to go to their graves.

After a while I got to thinkin' that it was awful selfish in me when I had found what was so good to be a keepin' it to myself, and I thought I ought to tell the neighbors about it so they could go there and be happy too. So one morning after I had got my work all done up I thought I would go into Mrs. Smith's and tell her about and get her to go with me to the meetin's and when I got there Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Black and several others was there and they was all a talkin' and a quarrelin'. They had all joined different churches and they was each a tryin' to make out that theirs was the only right one, and they was pretty mad at one another. So when I see a chance to git a word in I told them they ought not to quarrel about things like that, for they was all right and all wrong, and if they would just take out what was wrong in all of them, and keep what was right they wouldn't have nothin' to quarrel about. They looked awfully stumped and said they would like to know how I knowed anything about it. And then I told them about where I had been a goin' and how they knowed all about the Bible, and could harmonize all the different views, and that there was a place for election and free grace and baptism if they would just put them where they belonged, for them was the things what they was a quarrelin' about. They wanted to know how I found out all that and I told them we had been a goin' where there was a class of Bible students what didn't call themselves no church, and knowed all about the Bible, and Hiram and me had been a studyin' till we knowed it too. And then when they found out where we had been a goin' they just seemed to forget they had been a quarrelin' and just throwed up their hands in horror. And they said, My, Manda, I do hope you haven't been a goin' down there with them awful Bible students. They are the worst set of people on the face of the earth. That riled me up some, and I said it wasn't so, they was awful nice people and then one of them said she didn't know nothin' about it only what her preacher said. And another one said her preacher had preached about them the other day, and he said awful things about them. He said they wasn't nothin' but fools and cranks, and just went around a takin' the best people out of the churches, and then they got to be fools and cranks too. And another one of them said she knowed that was so, for they took Dr. Gray and his wife out of their church, what was among their main pillars. And she said since they had gone down there they was so cranky they didn't do nothin' but go around and harp on the Bible, and they wouldn't even come to a little card party what they invited them to and they had a nice cut glass dish for a prize. Then another one said her preacher said the worst thing about them was that they didn't take up no collections, and it was a settin' such a bad example to the people, for they couldn't hardly get enough to pay his salary as it was. And she said she believed where there was smoke there was fire, and that if they wasn't bad people they wouldn't be talked so much about; for if people done right they didn't get talked about. And then I put in, and I said it wasn't so, for the Bible said that them what lived Godly would have to be persecuted, and it said they was blessed when they was reviled and evil spoken of for Christ's sake, and would get a great reward in heaven. And then one said her preacher said them Bible students said there wasn't no hell and that people could do all the bad things they pleased and not have to go to hell for it. I tried to explain to her that the real hell was the grave, and to give her scripture to prove it; but she wouldn't hear it. She said she knowed there was a lake of fire what would never go out, with worms in it; and if there wasn't, there ought to be. She said there was that old man Mooney down there what got drunk and abused his wife, and she just done everything she could for him, nursed him and doctored him up and then I asked her just to see what she would say: Why Mrs. Mooney didn't build a fire and burn him up and get clear of him? And she said you know she wouldn't dare to do that, they would hang her higher than Haman, and then it would be inhuman. I asked her if she thought it would be right for God to do what was wrong for her to do? And she said God was higher than we was, and He could do anything he pleased and nobody couldn't hinder Him.

Well, when I see that it wasn't no use to talk to them any more I got up to go home, and some of 'em told me they was awful sorry that Hiram and me had gone astray, for they thought we had more sense than that. But I told them I had found a God of love and I was satisfied. I told Hiram about it and he was surprised, for he thought they ought to be glad to know it. And the next time I see Bro. Jones I told him about it, and he laughed fit to hurt himself, and he said: Well, sister, you are just a comin' out in blossom now. When you begin to bear fruit you will be wiser. The message is only for him that has an ear to hear, in the present time; but the time will come when all the deaf ears will be unstopped. Then the knowledge of the Lord will fill the whole earth as the waters cover the sea and the wayfarin' man, though a fool, shall not err therein. And I see that it wasn't that way now, but was a goin' to be some time. But he said if I got them to quit quarrelin' among themselves I had done some good any way. And he said it was a fulfillment of the scripture what said they are federated against you. I was a little more careful after that, but I talked whenever I had a chance, in season and out of season. Hiram said my tongue had got loose at both ends, but I didn't care if it was loose in the middle too, for I was a goin' to keep on a singin' the praises of Him what had called us out of darkness into His marvelous light.

And we are a tryin' to refrain our voices from weepin' and our eyes from tears on account of the babies, for we know that they will come again from the land of the enemy.

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should be thrown out

is a major operation, when it shall be $75."

trayal of trust.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Higher food prices produce authoritative demand for State intervention. Many demands for more wages. West Yorkshire miners strike may be settled amicably. Less and less unemployment and some actual shortage of labor. Railway men demand $1.25 a week more. Laborers handling military Stores strike. Trade unions and enlistments. Good record of the retail clerks.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The high cost of living is becoming an outstanding topic in the United Kingdom, especially in labor circles. During the first few months of the war this matter was by no means pressing. It is true, there was the rush up of prices of certain commodities in the first week or two of August, but this was almost entirely owing to selfishness, overstocking, and hoarding by moderately well-to-do people. A prompt government inquiry showed that food supplies in this country were ample and prices receded to the normal. So matters remained until practically the opening of the present year with an all-around rise of the stample articles of diet in household use setting in. A government committee is sitting now to look into the matter as it is believed that practically the whole of these increases are due to improper manipulation by wealthy interests including shippers, railway companies, etc. These latter can, of course, as usual advance many well-sounding reasons in their defense. The only thing that can be said, however, without question is that the importation of certain articles commonly used here has been impeded by shipping disturbances. A large number of ships have been taken over by the government ever since the war began for conducting the transport of troops and army stores to the continent. Others have been used as transports between the Colonies and England. Furthermore, owing to the general disturbance in international trade owing to the war a great number of ships are only doing half the usual work. They travel one way practically in ballast. Further, there are diverted voyages leading to a ship being detained upon a certain mission much longer than usual. Then with regard to internal transport there is a certain amount of railway congestion at times owing to army needs. Finally, there is some congestion of the docks through inefficient methods of dealing with the incoming cargoes, and methods whose inefficiency has been brought out strongly by the rush of business at certain ports owing to other ports being closed. When all is said and done, however, the amount of increase in the retail price of certain goods is only accounted for to a very small degree; the remainder of the rise is beyond all doubt occasioned by manipulation, to call it by no more severe a term.

The straight labor view on all this was given when the General Federation of Trade Unions met in London on January 28 and passed the following resolution: The management committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions deplores the government's delay in dealing comprehensively with food supplies and food prices. It cannot admit that the government has been taken by surprise, or that there has not yet been time to deal with the situation, because immediately the war broke out various labor organizations called attention to the danger of exploitation, and the government took some steps, though very imperfect ones, to regulate the actual prices. Since that time nothing effective has been done and though the importations of wheat for the first week in January, 1915, were approximately equal to the importations of the first week in January, 1914, prices have gone up 72 per cent. Nearly all other food supplies have risen in a greater or lesser degree. The management committee does not overlook the fact that the cabinet committee is reported to be considering the question of food supplies, but this committee's previous action does not encourage hopes of anything more than reports. The management committee regrets that no attempt has been made to control freights or to purchase directly from food producers, and it urges, among other means of relieving the situation, the immediate purchase at fair prices of all internal grain stocks, together with the state control and utilization of such shipping as is necessary to insure direct and unexploited food supplies from abroad, and the transference of both internal and overseas supplies to municipal or other public depots for sale at prices covering only the cost of carriage, transport and distribution.

As might be expected with rising food prices large sections of labor are demanding increased wages. This demand is supported also by the fact that business in the country is extremely good. Before the war this country had been enjoying two or three years of extremely abounding good trade and the inevitable decline was at last setting in. The war, so far from aiding the decline, altogether checked it and after a few weeks replaced it with big trade recovery. This was, of course occasioned very largely by the enormous numbers of orders placed for war material, direct and indirect, not only by the British government, but by the allied governments of France and Russia. The new boom began in the armament works, as might be expected, but soon spread much more widely than that. The woolen mills of Yorkshire which were going on short time are now working to capacity on the demands for uniforms, blankets, etc. The leather and shoe trade is another one directly helped. There are probably about three million men in this country now being drilled and trained for war and their demand for strong marching boots is naturally tremendous. The rubber trade also benefited by the big demand for hospital and waterproof goods, and so the movement spread until practically every trade in the country has been helped.

An actual shortage of labor has resulted in most of these industries. The Board of Trade anonunced on January 2 that in the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, viz., building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, etc., the percentage of unemployment at January 29 was 2.58, as compared with 2.72 a week ago, 3.37 a month ago, and 5.50 a year ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom, and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. It will be seen that the rate of unemployment in these trades is less than half the rate a year ago.

Of course, these figures do not include all workers, though they cover very large proportions, especially the highly skilled ones. Furthermore, they do not include some of the very busy sections as the woolen, leather, and rubber trades. On the other hand, the above figures do not touch the cotton trade which is about the only big depressed section at the present time. Neither do they include coal miners, who until recently were working a lot of short time although now things have turned in that big department, and coal mining labor is getting scarce.

Is has to be borne in mind that activity of business is not the only cause of these low unemployment figures, although they are playing a very general part now in it. The first big cause was the great numbers of enlistments in the new armies that are drilling here. For example, fifty thousand Scottish coal miners alone are known to have joined the colors.

Certain employers of labor especially farmers, having failed to secure Belgian refugee labor at a cheap and sweated rate for their purposes, are now trying to get the education authorities in the country to lower the age of leaving school so that boys of twelve years of age can be secured for work at, as may be imagined, low wages. This demand is being checked pretty generally by the local education authorities who refuse to give the requisite permission to leave school under fourteen.

The war has made many fresh openings for female labor. Women are now being used in the machine shops, the trade unions having relaxed their rules at this time of national emergency.

The big outstanding labor dispute of the moment is that concerned with the West Yorkshire coal miners. The overwhelming majority of the men have voted in favor of a strike in order to compel coal owners to pay them a little extra money which they claim they are entitled to under the various recent arbitration awards. Although the matter in dispute is only a few pence a day the coal owners declare they cannot pay it although coal is now selling at an exorbitantly high price. Quite fifty thousand miners are affected by this development. Now that the miners have shown their determination a peaceful settlement is expected before them actually come out.

There is also again seething discontent among railway men. These, like other bodies of workmen in this country, have lately observed the industrial truce proclaimed between capital and labor when the war broke out, but again employers seem to be desirous of taking advantage of the truce for their own ends and the men are kicking against it. Higher food prices and increased expenses of living are making the railway men put forward a national claim now to an extra $1.25 per week. As large numbers of these men only earn from $6.25 to $7.50 a week the need for an advance is obvious . Nearly two thousand laborers handling military concerns at Newhaven harbor have struck. They are demanding an advance of about 12 cents to 25 cents per day. A conference between the workers, the army authorities, and the railway companies, all of whom are concerned in this is taking place.

An official of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks (this is our national union of retail clerks), informed me today that roughly 8,000 members have enlisted in the army since the war began. Glasgow contributing 180 of the total. Taking the elligible membership between 18 and 35, this represents a recruitment of nearly 30 per cent. Throughout Scotland the proportion of enlistment has been greater than for the rest of the country. Some friction recently arose between the union and one or two of the co-operative societies in Scotland which had secured contracts to supply local battalions, but a rupture was prevented by the firms concerned agreeing to pay the union's minimum rate of wages and overtime rates, though not until the union officials had communicated with the war office to the effect that unless what they considered reasonable terms were conceded the employes would cease work. War conditions have accentuated the difficulty as to the pay of female substitutes for male assistants. No permanent displacement of male labor is expected in the drapery trade but in the grocery trade hundreds of women, it seems, have been engaged by one or two big firms as an experiment, which, it is feared, has no connection with the war. Working as it does on behalf of both men and women the line taken by the union is that in the interregnum equal pay should be given for equal work. In this way the chances of the reinstatement of the soldier employe after the war would be safeguarded.

Will Dyson, the cartoonist whose remarkable drawings enabled the little "Daily Herald," England's first labor daily newspaper, to carry on for so long in the face of overwhelming odds, has now distinctly achieved fame. He has issued a book of Kultur cartoons with a preface by H. G. Wells, the famous novelist. This

(Continued on Sixth Column.)

CONFESSION OF SIN, FORGIVENESS, VICTORY

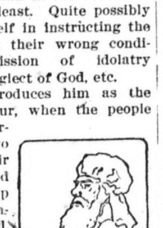
1 Samuel 7:3-17—Feb. 28.

Samuel, Prophet and Judge—His Influence For Good—Israel Was Penitent—Convention at Mount Mizpah. The Watch Tower — Fasting and Prayer—God's Favor Returned—Philistines Rebuked—Israel Blessed.

"Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."—1 Samuel 7:12.

SAMUEL the Prophet might serve Eli the Priest, but could not become his successor because not of the priestly family. It is probable therefore that, as he reached maturity, he found other service; but there is a blank in the record of twenty years at least. Quite possibly he engaged himself in instructing the people respecting their wrong conditions—the permission of idolatry amongst them, neglect of God, etc.

Our lesson introduces him as the leader of the hour, when the people had become thoroughly aroused to a sense of their unholiness and their need of help back into relationship with God. Having brought them to this proper condition of mind, the Prophet Samuel appointed a general meeting at a small mountain called Mizpah —Watch Tower They came in considerable numbers, seeking God.



Samuel the Prophet.

A Great Reformation Effected.

The Prophet Samuel put the matter before the people distinctly, saying, "If ye do return to the Lord with all your hearts, then put away the strange gods and Ashtaroth from among you, and prepare your hearts unto the Lord, and serve Him only; and He will deliver you out of the hand of the Philistines." He was warranted in telling them this; for God's Covenant with them was that if they would obey His Laws, and be loyal to Him, He would guide their interests to their highest welfare, but that if they were disobedient and disloyal, He would deliver them into the hands of their enemies and punish them Seven Times.

Baalim is the plural of Baal—caretaker. The Israelites had been forewarned to keep themselves from idols to such an extent that they might not even make an image of Jehovah. But all around were the Canaanites, whom they had not driven out of the land. These Canaanites had Baal idols in all their towns and even in their homes, as protective genii.

Ashtaroth is the plural of Ashteroth, a female deity, known also as Ishtar and Astarte. Connected with her worship were many licentious services supposed to promote fertility—propagation of the human species. If Samuel's work influenced all Israel to put away their gods and to worship and serve Jehovah only, he accomplished much. Such reformations do not come by change, nor are they miraculous.

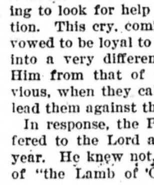
Samuel prayed for the people of Israel, who poured out water before the Lord, fasted and confessed that they had sinned against the Lord. This confession was appropriate when asking the God whom they had offended to receive them back into covenant relationship with Himself. The humility necessary to such confession would be profitable in their character-building.

Israel Blessed by Samuel's Judgeship.

"Samuel judged the children of Israel in Mizpah"; he gave advice in respect to their affairs—disputes, proper course of conduct, etc. Thus the nation was making a new start.

Meanwhile the Philistines, having heard of the gathering, came against them with an army. The Israelites had come together for prayer; nevertheless they were probably more or less armed. But they felt quite unprepared to meet the Philistines, and asked Samuel to cry to God, that He save them from the Philistines. They were learning to look for help in the right direction. This cry, coming after they had vowed to be loyal to Jehovah, put them into a very different attitude toward Him from that of twenty years previous, when they called for the Ark to lead them against the Philistines.

In response, the Prophet Samuel offered to the Lord a lamb of the first year. He knew not, but it was a type of "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." Then he cried to the Lord on behalf of the people, and the Lord heard him. While the offering was yet upon the altar, the noise of the approaching hosts was heard. Deliverance came in the shape of a violent storm, which swept down the hill Mizpah into the faces of the approaching hosts. They turned their backs against the storm; and the Israelites, perceiving the opportunity, rushed onward with the storm, driving the Philistines before them, and gaining a great victory on the very spot where, twenty years before, the Ark had been captured by the Philistines. Samuel there set a stone as a monument and called it Ebenezer, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

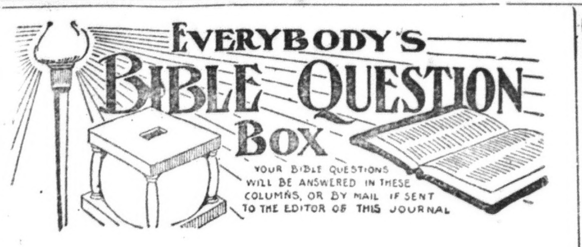


"Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Samuel continued to be a judge, an interpreter of Divine Law, a counselor to his people, all the days of his life. Thus the nation began to be cemented as one people.

London, ere going to sleep, looks under the bed for submarines.

Well, how can the center fly, unless the wings can move?



EVERYBODY'S
BIBLE QUESTION
BOX
YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—We read in Genesis 5:27 that Methuselah lived 969 years. Do you take these to be literal years as stated? (F. W. L.)

Answer.—Yes; we consider the period of Methuselah's life to be one of literal years, and see no reason to think otherwise, especially when the line of Scriptural chronology agrees so perfectly with the facts of life periods as given in Genesis. An important point which is not generally given sufficient weight is the fact that before the flood the climatic conditions were practically ideal. That, together with the fact that in those early days the race had not lost much of its physical force (being so much nearer the perfect head Adam), would tend to corroborate the Bible account of human longevity before the flood.

Q.—How do you explain Romans 9:8; "They which are the children of flesh, these are not the children of God; but the children of the promise are (ac)counted for the seed?" (C. R.)

Answer.—In the original oath-bound covenant which God made with Abraham, the promise was given that in his seed all the families, kindreds and nations of the earth should be blessed. This promise the Jews had taken unto themselves claiming that they were the seed of Abraham, having descended from him. The Apostle here points out that merely being a descendant of Abraham would not constitute one a member of the promised seed from the Lord's standpoint. Only those who would exercise the faith manifested by Abraham, and would prove obedient to the will of the Lord, could be of the promised seed. The same Apostle explains elsewhere who the seed is through whom all of the families of the earth are to be blessed when he says, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus; and if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed and heirs according to the promise" (Galatians 3:28).

Q.—Since the Apostle says, "It is not of him that willeth, nor of him that runneth, but of God that sheweth mercy" (Romans 9:16), to what extent do our efforts avail? (M. C. R.)

Answer.—We understand the Apostle to mean that even though it be as a reward for our "willing" and our "running" that the Lord will give the crown of life to the overcomers, yet back of all this lies the fact that we of our own selves could never merit such reward. We needed and received first of all God's mercy through Christ in the forgiveness of the sins that are past, and the call to run the race for the glory promised, to encourage us on the way, and we still must have imputed the righteousness of Christ, which covers the blemishes apparent in even our best efforts. It is therefore by our willing and by our running that we obtain the prize; but it is not of our willing nor of our running, but of God's mercy. The Apostle recognizes the same distinction in the use of the prepositions "of" and "by" in 1 Corinthians 8:6: "To us there is but one God, of whom are all things, * * * and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things." God is the originator or author of our salvation upon whom all depended, yet in his divine arrangements it lies with us to "work out our own salvation with fear and trembling" (Philippians 2:12).

Q.—Will you kindly tell me what Christ meant when he said to Mary, "Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended to my Father?"—John 20:17. (G. C. W.)

Answer.—This text clearly shows that the Lord Jesus had not ascended into heaven at the time of his resurrection, nor during the three days in which he was in the tomb. There are some Bible readers who are somewhat confused in their minds as to where the Lord was from the time of his crucifixion to the time of his resurrection. Some have the thought that he was in heaven; some that he was in hell; some that he was away preaching to the spirits in prison; and some that he was in paradise. This confusion of thought has arisen from the erroneous teaching of the creeds to the effect that the Lord was not actually dead during that time. The Scriptures, however, declare emphatically that he poured out his soul unto death; that he was buried; and that he was raised the third day (Isaiah 53:12; 1 Corinthians 15:3, 4). When Adam sinned and passed under the sentence of death, he as a living soul, went into the tomb. The Lord Jesus, as a corresponding price, "made his soul an offering for sin." Having been raised from the dead, and appearing to Mary, making himself known, the Lord would now have Mary go and testify to his followers the fact of his resurrection. We may reasonably, therefore, understand his words as follows: "Embrace me not; do not tarry for further demonstrations of your affection, but go to my brethren and say unto them that you have seen me and that I have not yet ascended to the Heavenly Father, but that I will be with you for a season and then I will ascend unto my father, and your father; to my God, and your God." Very little of the Bible can be appreciated until one accepts the plain truth that the dead are not more alive than ever.

Q.—In John 14:6 we have our Lord's words that "No man cometh unto the Father but by me." Then, in Romans 4:3, "Abraham believed God, and it was counted to him for righteousness." Please explain how this can be, seeing Abraham was dead hundreds of years before our Lord's time. (L. B.)

Answer.—Many Scriptures can only be understood when the Bible is studied dispensationally, and John 14:6 is one of these. It refers to the call of the Bride of Christ during the Gospel Age. Abraham was not called to this honor, nor was any other prior to John the Baptist (See Luke 17:28). Before Adam fell he enjoyed fellowship with God in the Garden of Eden. After that only certain men had a measure of his fellowship—friendship. Later God adopted a nation—Israel—as his peculiar people, and dwelt (representatively in the glorious light manifested in the Holy of Holies of the Tabernacle) in their midst. Through the typical priesthood and sacrifices the nation had access to God. When Jesus came this typical nation rejected and crucified him, and was, therefore, cast off from favor for a fixed period. Jesus brought a higher and grander favor to light. To the few Jews who accepted him "gave he power to become sons of God;" but he said of these, "Thine (Father) they were, and thou gavest them to me." Since our Lord's ascension God has continued to draw to him from all nations "a people for his name"—to be his Bride. They are to share now in Jesus' sufferings and death; then, by-and-bye, in his resurrection, glory and throne.

Q.—Does it not seem that the Books of Moses (so-called) were written by designing priests rather than by a servant of the Lord? (A. K.)

Answer.—It is worthy of note that the laws of the most advanced civilization in this twentieth century do not more carefully provide that rich and poor shall stand on a common level in accountability before the civil law. Absolutely no distinction was made by Moses' laws. And as for the protection of the people from the dangers incident to some becoming very poor and others excessively wealthy and powerful, no other national law has ever been enacted which so carefully guarded this point. Moses' law provided for a restitution every fiftieth year—their jubilee year. This law, by preventing the absolute alienation of property, thereby prevented its accumulation in the hands of a few, (Leviticus 25:9, 13-23, 27-30). In fact, they were taught to consider themselves brethren and to act accordingly; to assist each other without compensation, and to take no usury of one another (see Exodus 22:25; Leviticus 25:36, 37; Numbers 26:52-56). All the laws were made public, thus preventing designing men from successfully tampering with the rights of the people. The laws were exposed in such a manner that any who chose might copy them; and, in order that the poorest and most unlearned might not be ignorant of them, it was made the duty of the priests to read them to the people at their septennial festivals (Deuteronomy 31:10-13). Is it reasonable to suppose that such laws and arrangements were designed by bad men, or by men scheming to defraud the people of their liberties and happiness? Such an assumption would be unreasonable.

Q.—Three-fourths of humanity are still heathens totally ignorant of the Lord—and this after more than eighteen centuries. And more than this, the natural increase of heathenism so far outstrips our most energetic missionary effort that disproportion doubles with every century; for instance, today there are twelve hundred millions of heathen, while a century ago there were six millions. What does it mean? Has the Cross of Christ proven a failure? Did Christ die in vain, even relatively? (N. D.)

Answer.—We have made a great mistake in the reading of our Bibles. We have failed to discern that God's time for dealing with the heathens is future; that a Millennial Age is to be introduced in which Christ with power and great glory will suppress the power of Satan and drive away the mists and fogs of ignorance and superstition and lift from the degradation of sin and death all who will then accept his gracious provisions. This is the Kingdom for which the Master told us to pray, saying, "My Kingdom is not of this world (age)" (John 18:36). Again, he said, "Pray ye: our Father which art in heaven; hallowed be thy name; thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven" (Matthew 6:9,10). Ah, yes, while doing all that we can for ourselves and our neighbors, let us remember that the work is not ours but the Lord's and that he has declared that the coming Millennial Age of the reign of Christ and the Church is his time appointed for the blessing of all the families of the earth. Then the Cross of Christ will triumph, because without his Cross no such Millennial Kingdom and its "Times of Restitution of all things" would be possible. First, the sacrifice for sins needed to be made before the "curse" could be lifted and the blessing could come to the race of sinners. Now he is developing the judges of the earth (1 Corinthians 8:2) by whom the inhabitants will be taught righteousness (Isaiah 26:9).

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Come in and pick out any $15 to $20 Suit or Overcoat and pay us $9.90--or if your taste runs to something better, $14.90 will give you the pick of any $25 to $35 Suit or Overcoat in our Fall and Winter stock.

These garments are the product of the World's Leading Clothes Makers and cannot be equalled anywhere for style, fit and wearing qualities. These prices positively do not cover the cost of materials of which they are made. Most of the Suits are of medium weight and can be worn well into the Spring with perfect comfort. You can also get a good two months' wear out of the Overcoats, and at their price they are a good investment even if laid aside for next Winter.

Conspicuous among these groups are a number of Young Men's Suits and Overcoats ultra in style and in keeping with the very newest of the better merchant tailors.

An important point to remember, Gentlemen, is this—Kaufmann's Clothes can sell regularly at their original prices all the year round, because their quality makes them worth it. Clearance for Spring stock is our only reason for urging these Garments to go.

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Our Old Country Correspondence.

contains twenty original war cartoons and has been reviewed by the press everywhere and in every phase of opinion in the most eulogistic terms and is selling extensively. The original drawings themselves are on view in a London picture gallery where they are attracting crowds of sightseers. The same vigor that he put into his "Daily Herald" drawings Dyson puts into these and although they are war cartoons Dyson never hesitates to express always the labor movement of the day. Every cartoon tells against oppressive wealth and in favor of emancipated labor. One cartoon was reproduced by the "Daily Mail" of London, England's most largely circulated newspaper, and the whole back page of the paper was used,—the largest space ever occupied by any cartoon in any British newspaper. Dyson is, of course, an Australian and came from the staff of the famous "Sydney Bulletin."

THE LATEST COAL MARKETS

The coal mrket is just as full of perplexities as it has been for a long time past. The uncertainties of the war can be positively asserted as the cause for much of the depression in the industrial world, and that explains the stagnation in coal—in fact, the stagnation has maintained so long that a green scum seems to be gathering over the surface, and even the most optimistic eye fails to see the bottom under it.

A feature of the market is the firmness with which prices are being maintained. Quite a number of producers are unwilling to name quotations except for prompt delivery. The new Canadian tariff law increasing duties on coal 7½ per cent it attracting much attention, and the fact that it places a duty of 7½ per cent on coke which heretofore has been on the free list excites the coke trade to a considerable extent, and this change will have to be figured on as the contracting season opens, producers already claiming an increased price will have to be had, as present prices are even now unprofitable, especially as to coke.

While changes in the market have not been at all pronounced, occasional tonnage business is heard of, but the bulk of the buying is in small lots.

Domestic trade, owing to continued warm weather, remains quiet and unless all signs fail an early spring will probably keep it quiet, for robins and red birds are reported as seen in their local haunts, and they are not good signs of coal demand. Melting snow with light rains brought the rivers to a boating stage the first of the week and the wharves show a considerable activity again.

A shipment of coal aggregating 680,000 bushels, consigned to southern points, left the local harbor Monday last. If the river remains at a coal boat stage, another shipument will leave late in the week. Fleets of empties are arriving home from down-river points, and the local harbor has the appearance of business, even though the aggregate be small, compared to normal conditions.—Black Diamond.

Plates.

Plate manufacturers continue to report moderate improvement in the market. A number of attractive orders have been taken, and prices appear to be holding firmly. Material is being held at 1.10c for February 1.15c for March and 1.20c for second quarter delivery. The Carnegie Steel Company has taken 9,000 tons of plates and shapes for the Fore River Ship Building Company for a couple of ocean vessels, and the Carnegie company will furnish the shapes for a standard Oil Company tank boat, to be built by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

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MAY 14 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 14 PITTSBURCH, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1915 FIVE CENTS A COPY

Machinery is Set in Motion to Force Gas Rate Reduction

MADAMES OF RESORTS ARE REAL PROSECUTORS

Former Proprietresses of Disorderly Houses Finance Successful Case Against Morals Bureau.

JUDGE SHOULD INVESTIGATE CHARGES.

The decision of Judge James R. Macfarlane handed down last week declaring the Bureau of Public Morals an unconstitutional agency came as a great surprise to those people of this city who are interested in the fight that has been made against the vice interests.

It is unlikely at this writing that any objection will be filed by the attorneys for the Morals Bureau to the opinion of the court which means that the bureau will cease to exist and that the work done by it in the past will be delegated once more to the public safety department of the city of Pittsburgh.

The injunction suit against the bureau was brought by one Charles G. Moll. Who this man is, no one really seems to know. His attorneys were Kerin and Behen of the Berger building.

While such action might not change Judge Macfarline's decision, we believe that the court would do well to place Messrs. Behen and Kerin on the stand for the purpose of questioning them regarding the real prosecutors in this case. Let his honor ask these respected members of the bar who paid the expenses of the prosecution, and how much they received as fees.

Information in the hands of the Tribune is conclusive in showing that the real prosecutors of this case are a number of former proprietresses of disorderly houses in the downtown and Allegheny districts. We are further informed that fees aggregating over $5,000 will be paid when Judge Macfarlane makes his order in this case final.

According to authentic statements each of these landladies agreed to pay to Behen and Kerin the sum of $250 each, $25 down and the balance when the Bureau was put out of commission. A large sum of money was collected in this manner as several of these women acted as solicitors calling upon their former colleagues and explaining the "proposition" to them.

Here is a portion of an affidavit made by one of these women who was invited to contribute. This woman later called at the offices of Behen and Kerin where the entire matter was officially explained to her.

AFFIDAVIT

"I was in the bath-room of my house about four weeks ago—in the bath-tub, and the door bell rang and Mrs. Jeanette ——— of ——— street came to my door and said 'I want to see you.' She came up to the bath-room and she says: 'Well, are you going to stand with us women, or ain't you?'

"I asked: 'What are you talking about?'

"She says: 'You know we're out collecting money, Annie and I. * * * We are going to try to put this Morals Bureau out of business and then we are going to try to open up.'

"I laughed so hard, she said to me: 'Don't choke yourself.'

"I said, 'Any old tommy that's been in the business as long as you. Jeanette, I think you are going crazy. Not me.'

"So she said, 'May gave $25, I gave $25, and Alice ——— gave $100 or $150. We got $150 from Net ———. Net called up her attorney to find out whether to pay or not. He said to go ahead and pay. We got the money from Net.'

"And she said she got money from Ollie ———, $25, of ——— street, and Annie ——— she's puttin in $150. Jeanette said, 'Of course we've been out two days hunting money. Now you are going to be a squawker? Ain't you going to help us put the Morals Commission out of business?'

"I said, 'Go back to the farm. I'm going to go back the same as I came here.'"

Question: Who was the originator of this fund?

"Annie ——— and Jeanette ———. May ——— is boosting the thing along asking if you are going to put money in."

Question: Who is the lawyer?

"In the Berger Building—Kerin I think it is. Jeanette said she would either take me to this attorney or to give her the money and she would take it to him. He would explain everything."

Later this woman did call upon these attorneys and the entire matter was explained to her. However, she did not make a contribution to the fund.

Here is a partial list of charter members of this organization of former proprietresses of disorderly houses, who paid $25 or more:

Kittie ———, Isabella street	$ 25.00
Olive ———, Isabella street	25.00
Jennie ———, East Robinson street	50.00
Jeanette ———, Dasher street	25.00
Mae ———, Dasher street	25.00
Alice ———, West Canal street	100.00
Nettie ———, West Canal street	150.00
Annie ———, Dasher street	120.00
Grace ———, Craig street	25.00
Lizzie ———, Craig street	25.00
Mrs. ———, East Lacock street	100.00
Eva ———, Second avenue	Amount uncertain
Sadie ———, Liberty avenue	Amount uncertain
Emma ———, First avenue	Amount uncertain

Such people as these then are the real prosecutors in this case against the Bureau of Public Morals which Judge Macfarlane decided in their favor. We do not believe, however, that if the court were in possession of the above information that he would have listened to the petition of the plaintiff.

In our opinion it is not yet too late for Judge Macfarlane to ascertain the truth about this case and if the facts as alleged by the Tribune are substantiated the whole case should be thrown out of court.

Compensation Act Now Being Discussed.

Bill With Companion Measures to be Introduced Into Legislature.

The tentative draft of a workmen's compensation act and measures to put it into operation, as prepared under the direction of Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh, were sent throughout the state last Friday. There are six bills and a resolution, the latter proposing an amendment to the constitution to make the act clearly constitutional.

The six acts provide for workmen's compensation; creates a bureau to enforce the act; creates a state insurance fund; regulating policies of insurance against liability of employers; authorizing the creation of mutual liability insurance associations and specifically exempting farm and domestic employes from the compensation act.

Compensation for death runs for 300 weeks and the payments from 25 to 60 per cent of weekly wages, according to who survives the deceased. Where a child is left without father or mother, payments must be made until the child is 16 years old. Fifty per cent of the wages is fixed as compensation for disability and must be paid during such disability, except for the loss of a hand, arm, foot, leg or eye. A specific number of weeks is fixed for payment in such cases.

The employer is made liable for the negligence of his employes unless it can be shown that they were intoxicated or had a reckless indifference to danger. The burden of proof, however, is placed on the employer. An employer and employe, can by written agreement, decline to accept the provisions of the act.

The act is to be administered by a "bureau of workmen's compensation" in the department of labor and industry with a "workmen's compensation board," and both are created under a separate bill. The board is to consist of three members to be appointed by the commissioner of labor and industry, with the approval of the governor. The board is authorized to divide the state into not more than 10 districts, each to be under a referee.

The schedule of compensation is as follows:

"For the first 500 weeks after the fourteenth day of total disability, 50 per cent of the wages received at the time of injury, but the compensation shall not be more than $10 per week nor less than $5 per week; provided that, if at the time of injury the employe receives wages less than $5 per week, then he shall receive the full amount of such wages per week. Should partial disability be followed by total disability, the period of 500 weeks shall be reduced by the number of weeks during which compensation was paid for such partial disability. For disability partial in character, except in certain specified cases, 50 per cent of the difference between the wages received at the time of the injury and the earning power of the employe thereafter shall be paid, but such compensation shall not be more than $10 per week. This compensation shall be paid during the period of such partial disability not to exceed 300 weeks. Should total disability be followed by partial disability, the period of 300 weeks shall be reduced by the number of weeks during which compensation was paid for such total disability.

"For all disability resulting from permanent injuries of the following classes the compensation shall be exclusively as follows:

"For the loss of a hand, 50 per cent of wages for 175 weeks.

"Loss of arm, 50 per cent for 215 weeks.

"Loss of foot, 50 per cent for 150 weeks.

"Loss of leg, 50 per cent 215 weeks.

"Loss of an eye, 50 per cent for 125 weeks.

"For the loss of any two or more of such members, not constituting total disability, 50 per cent during the aggregate of the periods specified for such.

"The loss of both hands, or both arms, or both feet, or both legs, or both eyes shall constitute total disability.

"No compensation shall be allowed for the first 14 days, but the employer must furnish surgical or medical care unless refused by the employe, the cost to be limited to $25 unless there is a major operation, when it shall be $75."

OF INTEREST TO YOU.

Here is an example of how the seven big newspapers of Pittsburgh are safe-guarding (?) the interests of the people.

On Tuesday of last week, Dr. G. A. Dillinger had introduced into council a resolution which was unanimously passed and which will open the fight for lower gas rates in the city of Pittsburgh.

But in spite of the fact that this gas question is the most vital proposition affecting the people of this city at the present time five out of the seven newspapers deliberately censered the report of the proceeding as furnished to them by the Tri-State News Bureau, the official agency of all the papers.

Two other newspapers, the Dispatch and Press, printed the item, a paragraph buried almost beyond notice in a general story of the councilmanic activities of the day. Here is the paragraph:

> Dr. Dillinger introduced a resolution which was adopted asking the mayor and law department to initiate proceedings to have the public service commission determine whether the rates for electric light and gas in Pittsburgh are reasonable.

Now what is the reason for such editorial disregard of a matter in which the people are vitally interested?

The answer is easy. In the first place, if the newspapers printed the truth about the gas, electric light or traction situations in Pittsburgh the Philadelphia Company would simply refuse to carry the papers of the offending publisher. And in this the octopus is sustained by a clause in the Public Utilities Act. The result is that no newspaper would dare to wage a campaign of the character now being launched by the Tribune.

Again the Philadelphia Company and its subsidiaries, the Duquesne Light Company and the Pittsburgh Railways Company, annually spend thousands of dollars for advertising and of course the proprietors of Pittsburgh's newspapers would do nothing that would jeapordize their share of this appropriation.

We are fighting your battles and we demand your support. For several weeks past we have been bringing to light many facts concerning the morals situation in this city—facts that no other newspaper dare publish. We are going to keep up this fight and in succeeding issues more facts and information bearing on this important phase of the social life of the city will be given.

In this issue, the Tribune begins a series of articles in which the patent medicine fakir, who, has for years been using the columns of the daily newspapers in his business of selling to the public drugs composed of alcohol, heroin, cocaine and morphine will be exposed.

The Tribune for some time has been compiling the reports of chemists and investigators who have made analyses and studies of the thousand and one patent medicines sold over the counter of the drug stores. This information will all be published in the columns of this paper so that the public will have an opportunity of ascertaining just what they are buying when they purchase such goods.

The Tribune needs your help in this fight. The time is at hand when these evils that have thrived because they have been protected by the big newspapers will be exposed. We want everyone to know about the Tribune and what it is doing We want everyone who is interested in knowing the truth about the daily happenings of this city to subscribe to the Tribune.

Make use of the blank appearing on this page and send in your subscription either for one year or six months. Then pass the word along.

WE BELIEVE

that the proposed

Workmen's Compenastion Act

SHOULD BE DEFEATED.

Read our editorial in this issue on

FOURTH PAGE.

......................................1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
813 Bessemer Building,
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Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for............ months to

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12 months—$2.00
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DILLINGER RESOLUTION ORDERS INVESTIGATION

City Solicitor to Request Public Service Commission to Inquire Into Gas and Electric Charges.

The first move by the Tribune in its fight to secure reasonable gas rates for the city of Pittsburgh has been successful.

A resolution introduced into the city council by Dr. G. A. Dillinger requesting the mayor to instruct the city solicitor to file a complaint with the Public Service Commission in the matter of gas and electric light rates obtaining in Pittsburgh was unanimously approved by that body.

We understand that the mayor has already forwarded the resolution to Charles A. O'Brien, city solicitor with instructions to comply with the councilmanic request.

This is but the first step in a fight that promises to be the most sensational ever waged between the public service corporations and the people. Before the week is passed other interests representing civic and business organizations in Pittsburgh and surrounding territory will have entered the case with their attorneys prepared for a battle to the finish.

For the first time in its history the Philadelphia Company faces the prospect of having to turn over to the public for inspection the record of at least 16 years of financial piracy. The enormous earnings received from the sale of gas to the public in that time will be adduced from the evidence and will in itself be an incontrovertible factor in supporting the Tribune's demand that rates for natural gas be substantially reduced.

As stated in prior articles on the gas situation, the Tribune has been greatly handicapped in obtaining specific and authentic statistics relating to the operations of the Philadelphia Company and its subsidiary corporations owing to the fact that the inter-company transactions in most instances are not made public, and where published are in such form as to in reality mean nothing.

However, the Tribune is able to state without fear of serious contradiction that the Philadelphia Company has invested in actual capital in gas producing plants operated under the names of the Philadelphia Company, the Equitable Gas Company and the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Company not over $15,000,000. In making this statement we refuse to make allowance of the claim made by Judge J. H. Reed, president of the Philadelphia Company, that this corporation has expended out of the earnings of the company from 1886 to 1914 for extensions and betterments $21,631,931.55, no part of which has been charged to capital account.

We refuse to take this into consideration because this was not money invested by the stockholders of the Philadelphia Company, but was surplus earnings of the corporation remaining after the usual dividends on the stock had been paid.

In other words this $21,631,931.55 represents capital secured from exorbitant gas rates and belongs to the people who paid the gas bills.

But to return to our original statement. It is the opinion of the Tribune that $15,000,000 will more than represent the entire amount of money put into the Philadelphia Company by its stockholders for the purpose of operating its gas properties.

In 16 years the total net earnings of the Philadelphia Company from its gas properties have been upward of $45,000,000. Practically $3,000,000 annually returned on an investment which in those 16 years climbed from $7,500,000 to $15,000,000 or on an average investment during all these years of $11,225,000.

This means a net annual earning on gas alone of twenty-five per cent.

In the general balance sheet issued for the fiscal year of March 31, 1914, and for the Philadelphia Company, the Equitable Gas Company and the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Gas Company, the property and plant of these three big companies is only placed at $11,878,901.

Isn't that statement significant?

Now that the entire matter is up to the city solicitor of Pittsburgh, the Tribune intends seeing that no time is lost in preparing the complaint to be filed with the Public Service Commission.

It is our opinion however that council should take more than the perfunctory interest evinced during the passage of the resolution in this matter. It should provide an appropriation with which special attorneys who have made a study of public utility problems can be employed to look after the city's interests in this fight. If the city solicitor intends turning this important matter over to some of the numerous cub lawyers on his payroll, we may as well quit now before the whole proceeding becomes a farce.

The attorneys who will represent the Philadelphia Company and the other corporations coming within the scope of the investigation are the best that money can buy. The gas octupus realizes what it has at stake in such an inquiry and it will not spare expense to win.

But the city has more to lose or gain than the gas trust. And if the men who compose our city council do not do their duty in this case by providing counsel of ability to represent the people in the coming investigation they automatically plead guilty to a betrayal of trust.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

WHY, WHEN AND HOW CHRIST'S SECOND ADVENT.

"Billy" Sunday's View Better Than "Orthodoxy's," Yet Quite Unscriptural—Bible Views Long Buried Now Coming to Light—Erroneous Teachings of the Creeds—Reasonableness of Bible Presentation—Instead of World-Burning, Messiah's Kingdom Will Bring World-Wide Blessing—Anarchy Destructive as a Fire Will Prepare the Way—"The Desire of All Nations."

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 28.—Pastor Russell, addressing a large audience here today, discussed "Why, When and How Christ's Second Advent," from the text, **"If I go away, I will come again and receive you."** (John 14:3.) He complimented "Billy" Sunday by saying that although "Billy's teachings do not come up to the Bible, nevertheless he is far ahead of so-called "orthodoxy" on this subject.

Mr. Sunday preaches considerably as I do on this subject, said the Pastor, yet still comes far short of my conception of the Bible teaching. Mr. Sunday's presentation recognizes that the Lord Jesus at His Second Coming will establish a world-wide Empire which will bless the entire world with light, knowledge and fullest opportunity to walk in the ways of righteousness. To this we agree.

But we disagree with Mr. Sunday's theory that the thousands of millions who died during the past six thousand years in ignorance of Christ are to suffer tortures to all eternity because of that ignorance. Amongst these billions he includes all who have never heard of Jesus' name in the true sense in heathen lands, and at home where, he explains to us, some of them were led straight down to Hell by the churches. These billions, according to Mr. Sunday, were very unfairly treated—very unlucky.

We disagree with this and present the Bible thought, that the dead are neither in a fiery Purgatory nor in a fiery Hell, but in the Bible Hell—the tomb. We insist that the Bible teaches that "all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God and come forth." The saintly will come forth to the rewards of the Church in glory with Christ in His Kingdom. Others will come forth to a resurrection—a raising up out of sin and death—by judgment. See Revised Version, John 5:28, 29.

These billions who have not intelligently heard of Jesus and His salvation are not on trial now. Their death is the penalty of Adam's sin and not of their personal rejection of Jesus, whom they never knew. It is to give these the opportunity of a judgment, or trial, during the thousand years of Christ's Reign, that they will be called forth from the tomb. As all died through one man's disobedience, all are to be awakened and brought forth to an opportunity of everlasting life through the obedience of the other man—Christ. The resurrection of the dead, both just and unjust, is their hope. (Acts 24:15:) Aside from a resurrection, there is no hope. It is in view of this that the whole world, good and bad, are said to "sleep with their fathers."

"ORTHODOX" VIEW IS STILL WORSE

Those who style themselves "Orthodox" are still further astray from the Bible than is Mr. Sunday. While the latter proposes Millennial blessings for the fortunates living at the Second Advent, "Othodoxy" declares to the contrary—that there will be no Millennium—that there will be no hope for anybody except the Elect few. They hold that, instead of establishing His Kingdom at His Second Advent, Jesus will destroy the earth and its inhabitants with fire. They overlook the teachings of the Lord's Prayer—that His people should pray "Thy Kingdom come," and expect it; and that they should believe that ultimately God's will shall be done on earth as fully as it is now done in Heaven. They neglect the Scriptures which tell that Paradise, lost as the Garden of Eden, is to be restored world-wide—that "the earth is God's footstool," and that "He will make the place of His feet glorious."—Isaiah 66:1; 60:13.

They neglect the Bible declaration that "the earth abideth forever;" and that God "created it not in vain, but formed it to be inhabited." (Ecclesiastes 1:4; Isaiah 45:18.) They neglect St. Peter's declaration that the Restitution Times declaration that the Restitution Times mentioned by all the holy Prophets are to be realized at the Second Coming of Jesus. (Acts 3:19-21.) Instead, they hold, and express it in all their creeds—Catholic and Protestant—that at Christ's Second Coming the earth and its inhabitants are to be consumed with literal fire. They are led to thus give a literal interpretation to St. Peter's symbolic statements, which portray the fire of anarchy which will destroy present institutions and make way for the New Heavens and the New Earth—the New Dispensation of Messiah's Kingdom.

They fall into this error because of another formed during the Dark Ages; namely, that the only kingdom of God that this world will ever see will be such an one as it is now enjoying, while the various so called kingdoms of God are butchering each other. Each is trying to justify its own selfish course, and all unite in saying that the civilized nations of today are Christendom—Christ's Kingdom.

This theory began in the year 800, with Pope Leo III., since which time Catholics claim that the Church is glorified, reigning with Christ, and the Pope serving as the world's king—vicegerent, or instead of Messiah. English, German and other reformers coming out of Catholicism brought with them the same theory, which has been falsely added to the Lord's Prayer in the words, "Thine is the Kingdom and the power and the glory forever," which words do not appear in the oldest MSS. nor in the Revised Version. Protestants generally, refusing the Pope as the vicegerent of Christ, are much confused when they attempt to explain the Kingdom for which they pray, "Thy Kingdom come," and the reference in Revelation to its lasting a thousand years. Protestant preachers are becoming Higher Critics, Evolutionists, etc., and take little account of the Bible testimony. What a pity that such do not instead reign their pupils and enter business life, where higher standards of honesty prevail!

WHAT TROUBLES HONEST PREACHERS

There are honest preachers who believe the Bible, yet find it difficult to believe respecting Messiah's Kingdom. Properly enough these argue that if Jesus has been glorified for eighteen centuries as a Spirit Being, at the right hand of the Father, and has been preparing the Church for the Heavenly Courts, it would seem to be a retrogression for Him to return to earth and establish an earthly kingdom with soldiers, servants, courtiers, etc. Properly they reason that for the Lord Jesus to leave the Throne of Heavenly Glory, and return to sit upon a throne of gold and ivory, would seemingly be taking a backward step.

The difficulty is that these ministers have slipped a few cogs in the great Divine Plan of the Ages. What they need yet to note in the Bible is that Christ and His Church, His Bride class, the Royal Priesthood, the Household of Faith, are the only ones of the human family promised a share in the Heavenly rewards and blessings—that the Divine arrangement for the remainder of mankind is an earthly Eden, or Paradise, and human perfection in the Divine likeness. They fail to see that the saintly Church, now being gathered from the world for eighteen centuries, will compose a Spiritual Kingdom which, backed by Infinite Wisdom and Power, will be better able to serve the world's interests than could any earthly kingdom; and that, furthermore, the Divine Plan provides that the Ancient Worthies, from Abel down to John the Baptist, are to be resurrected perfect human beings, who will be honored by being made "princes in all the earth"—representatives, agents, of the invisible Spiritual Kingdom then in control.

THE KINGDOM NOW IN EMBRYO

Our Lord's many parables refer to His Church as a Kingdom class, a Royal Priesthood. This does not signify that He intended them to occupy places of honor and distinction now. The Master Himself was neither a King nor a Priest on earth. His is the Melchizedek Priesthood of the Messianic Age. Then He will also be the great King over all the earth. Well did He declare to Pilate, "My Kingdom is not of this Age" (John 18:36.) As His saintly followers are to share in His Kingdom, they also must wait for its establishment. While waiting they pray, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in Heaven."

Of this Royal Priesthood the Apostle John declares, "The world knoweth us not." We are kings and priests only from the Divine standpoint, which none are able to recognize except "the brethren." Only in embryo are God's saints spoken of as the Kingdom class. They are now on probation. Jesus says that the overcomers will be granted to sit with Him in His Throne, as actual member of the Royal Priesthood, to reign with Him a thousand years.—Revelation 3:21; 20:6.

"HE MUST REIGN UNTIL—"

After telling about the resurrection of the dead, St. Paul explains that the resurrcetion of the Church to glory, honor and immortality will be first on the program. Subsequently all will come forth, "every man in his own order," and Christ shall reign until He shall have put down all insubordination. Other Scriptures clearly inform us that the length of His Reign will be a thousand years."

From the Bible viewpoint the Thousand-year Day of Christ is ample for the great work to which it has been consecrated by the all-wise Creator from before the foundation of the earth. Nor should we forget that all power in Heaven and earth is vested in the One who then will take the Throne. Neither should we forget that for eighteen centuries the Church has been under special preparation and instruction in the School of Christ, training for their work as a Royal Priesthood. They will be able to sympathize with the groaning creation and to be merciful, even in the administration of stripes necessary to many for their assistance along the Highway of Holiness, then opened up.

MESSIAH'S KINGDOM INVISIBLE

Some of the noblest minds have been repelled from faith in the Second Advent by the thought of an earthly Kingdom with Christ and the saints in regal state. They were quite right in thinking that earthly court and state would be beneath the dignity of Messiah and His Bride. The Scriptures declare that Jesus left His glory, humbled Himself to become a man, in order that He might become the great Sin-Offering for our race. But the Redeemer prayed to be glorified with the glory which He had with the Father before the world was; and He promised His Church a share in His Heavenly glory. Did He lead us to expect a Heavenly glory, Heavenly in heritance and glorious change from earthly to Heavenly conditions, and will He give us, instead, earthly glory and merely perfection in the flesh?

How slow we have been to see that God never purposed that either Jesus or His faithful Elect should remain in the flesh! A few Bible statements misunderstood got us into difficulty. We read, "Every eye shall see Him," and forgot that there are eyes of understanding as well as natural eyes. We forgot that Jesus declares that very few now see or hear—only the saintly, whose eyes of understanding have been opened by the anointing of the Holy Spirit. We forgot that Jesus said, "A little while and the world seeth Me no more. When once we discern that He has been glorified—that He has been given a spirit nature again, that He no longer has the human nature which He surrendered as a Sin-Sacrifice, then we see why the world will see Him no more, and why the Church must be changed by resurrection power before she can see him.

"I WILL COME AGAIN"

Jesus left the world, not so much in the sense of going so far away that He could not see His disciples and communicate with them, but rather in the sense that He **would not** see them or communicate with them. He would compel them to "walk by faith and not by sight," to "search the Scriptures," and to receive their spiritual blessings through the fellowship of the Spirit of the Truth. By His Holy Spirit He would be with them, and not by personal contact or further manifestations.

His Second Coming would be at the end of the Age, to awaken His sleeping saints and to change them to the Heavenly state. Thus He would come again and receive them unto Himself—first the sleeping ones and subseqently those alive and remaining, who would experience their resurrection change in the moment of death. Additionally, in the Harvest with which the Age ends, He promised to take special supervision of the gathering of His Elect.

This stage of His Coming is called, in the Greek, His Parousia—His presence. The world is not to know of His Parousia. On the contrary, it is described as secret—"as a thief in the night." Jesus described His Parousia, saying that at that time the world would be eating, drinking, planting, building, and know not of His Coming in the Harvest of the Age, even as the world in the daye of Noah knew not. The intimation is, however, that some of God's people would be made aware of His Parousia; while others of God's people, the Foolish Virgins, would be overcharged with the cares of this life, and know not.

We cannot here discuss fully how Christ comes as a thief, but we offer free of charge a booklet which we have written with a view to making the matter very clear. Whoever will adress me—Pastor Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.—requesting a copy of Parousia Booklet—will receive a copy free.

"WORLD SEETH ME NO MORE"

If Jesus really meant it when He said, "A little while and the world seeth Me no more," how can humanity know about the new, invisible Kingdom? The Bible answers most distinctly. It tells of the shining forth, the Epiphania, of the Messianic Kingdom. It tells of His Apokalupsia, manifestation, or revealment—"He shall be revealed in flaming fire." This flaming fire signifies severe judgments, as elsewhere. These are to be so severe that the elements of society will melt with the fervency of the heat in a terrible Time of Trouble. Additionally, "the heavens," the ecclesiastical systems, will be involved, and will pass away with a great noise, or commotion. It is from this revealing in flaming fire, Divine censure upon the world, that the great, the high, the mighty, the poor, all, shall seek to "hide themselves in the dens and caves of the earth"—in the social orders and in affiliation with strong governments, etc.

Gradually mankind will see that it is "the wrath of the Lamb" that causes the "Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation." The plowshare of trouble will go so deep that the world will effectually learn the lesson. As their eyes of understanding open still more widely, they will discern the beauties and blessings of the Messianic Kingdom—"the desire of all nations."

But first The Christ, Jesus the Head and the Church the Body, Bridegroom and Bride, must enter into the glory of the Kingdom. Then will be established the earthly phase of the Kingdom in the hands of the Ancient Worthies. The world will "see Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all the prophets;" but they will not see the King, nor the Bride, nor "the virgins her companions" on the spirit place. These will be as invisible to humanity as are Satan and his demon host at the present time.

One of our great obstacles in the past has been the failure to discern that God has been presenting two distinct salvations—that of the Church to the spiritual, Heavenly, Divine nature; and that of the non-elect, through the elect Church. To them will come the opportunity of earthly Restitution to human perfection, in the image and likeness of God, as was Adam—in a world-wide Paradise. Our Savior's First Advent was necessary for the redemption of mankind. His Second Advent is for the overthrow of Satan and sin and for the release of sinners.

Appreciations

Canada, Feb. 17.

We are renewing our subscription through the Watch Tower office and take the opportunity of letting you know that we appreciate your paper more than ever. It is an ideal labor journal as it not only carries to the thousands of toilers the news and information necessary for them to know to keep posted on present day events, but it also carries to them the precious bread of life, which cometh from above. Pastor Russell's sermons, etc., are very much appreciated in our home. We congratulate you on the position you hold at the present time. Wishing you further success, we remain,

Your appreciative readers,
J. AND M. E. MERCER.

Kansas, Feb. 15.

I must again write and tell you of my deep appreciation of your continuing to send the Tribune. I had hoped ere this to renew, but found it impossible. Our paper came a day late this week and I felt sure I would not get it any more, and oh, how I missed it. So it was with great joy we read it when it did arrive. I do so much appreciate it for it is the only paper we get with the full sermons and the type is so clear, too. We appreciate the other features of your paper, too. May God bless you. You shall receive your reward in God's due time.

Very sincerely yours,
MRS. M. J. JONES.

Pennsylvania, Feb. 16.

Your most excellent paper is always a welcome visitor and much appreciated. I very much enjoy Pastor Russells sermons and the other scriptural features. Wishing you God speed, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,
C. W. MELOY.

Indiana, Feb. 15.

I wish to tell you how we enjoy and appreciate the Labor Tribune. We especially enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons and the other religious features. We rejoice to note that the Pastor Russell features will continue to appear as in the past and may the Lord's blessing be with you in spreading the good tiding of great joy.

Yours for Truth and righteousness,
MR. and MRS. ALVA O. COX.

New Jersey, Feb. 16.

A few months ago a dear friend of mine put in a subscription through the Watch Tower office for the Labor Tribune.

It is with much interest that I read Pastor Russell's sermons, the Sunday school lessons and the question box.

I certainly want to thank you for the large space you use for religious features by which so much knowledge can be gained in regard to the Bible.

I look forward for the paper every week. I trust you will continue to print them and may God bless you for it.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. LOUIS HAAS.

New York, Feb. 28.

We are glad that the Tribune is to continue printing Pastor Russell's Sermons and we delight to express thanks and appreciation for your stand in publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons and the Question Box is so helpful to us all we pray you may continue to receive God's blessing.

Pastor Russell's treatment of the Sunday School Lessons has also been a great help to us wishing you much joy in the Lord's service.

Yours very sincerely,
DAVID HOLMES.

Texas, Feb. 27.

I am very much pleased to see that the new management intends to keep up the Pastor Russell feature and I promise to be a subscribed to your paper and aid in sending you other subscribers as long as you carry this good work on and I am sure you will be richly rewarded for your stand for the Truth. Wishing you much success. I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,
R. J. SKIDMORE.

Indiana, Feb. 27.

Just a few lines to tell you I do appreciate your good paper and after reading—pass it on to others. I have renewed my subscription for 1915 through the Watch Tower, my time expired the 7th of February. I have also renewed Mrs. Sallie R. Lee's subscription for another year, her time expires about the 12th of March.

Wishing you a prosperous year and may God bless you for the noble stand you have taken for the Truth.

Respectfully,
MRS. MOLLIE L. MOORE.

New York, Feb. 28.

Just a few lines to express my appreciation of your helpful paper which has been a weekly visitor to my home for quite a number of years. I first subscribed because of Pastor Russell's Sermons in which I take great interest. I also enjoy other reading, such as the Question Box, letters, the Sunday School Lessons and various religious subjects outside of religion, also the matter is clean. Your paper is not filled with murders, vice devilishness and the like, but the columns are full of good healthy reading, beneficial to any household. The paper is good, type clean, besides I find since the change in the firm. You seem to be hunting grafters. In fact it suits me. Now, friend Jones, as long as you continue to print Pastor Russell's Sermons and the food we Bible students hunger for, I for one, will continue to be a subscriber. May God bless your efforts.

Very truly,
G. P. HAVILAND.

Oklahoma, Feb. 28.

I look forward every week to your paper and appreciate Pastor Russell's sermons, the question box and Sunday school lessons very much and shall continue your paper as long as these publications are kept up. Please notify as to when subscription is up, but do not fail to send paper.

Very respectfully,
LEOTA S. CUNNINGHAM.

IMMORTALITY.

What It May Mean.

Written for Labor Tribune by E. I. Dillon, of Dublin, Ireland.

The change which the christian will experience in the first resurrection when raised from the fallen human or fleshly plane of being to the highest and supremely grandest spiritual nature, namely, the divine, will be so transcendently glorious that no human tongue could express, nor imagination conceive what it will be. Not until the faithful overcomers are changed into His image will they realize what it means to be clothed with immortality.

Imagine the joy of suddenly finding yourself in possession of a mind greater in range and power than that of any angel. Think of the tremendous mental illumination which will instantly result. In order to realize what it will mean let us consider the mental power of the average man, and then contrast it with that of an immortal being.

The power of the mind is, in the final analysis found to be dependent upon the strength of the memory. The human memory is immeasurably weaker than men realize. Let us prove this. When the last great procession of say twenty thousand people passed through the streets of your city it was witnessed by many thousands of people. What impression was left on the minds of those onlookers? A very shallow one. It is safe to say that the majority of those who witnessed it could not, after it had passed, remember distinctly 100 faces out of the twenty thousand, or in other words only one in every two hundred. Now if an immortal being could remember clearly the faces of all in that procession would not his memory be two hundred times as strong? The impression however on his mind would be an indelible one. He could recollect them all equally clearly 100 years hence, whereas in the case of those human spectators the hundred faces remembered after the procession had passed would rapidly dwindle so that at the end of a week they could not perhaps remember clearly the face of more than twenty distinct individuals or in other words only one in a thousand. If therefore the immortal being remembered the faces of all would not his memory be a thousand times as great? Actually, however, the disparity between the power of their respective memories would be greater even than this, because the twenty faces remembered by the mortal being a week afterwards, would continue to dwindle as the weeks and months passed by so that probably in a year's time he could not recollect more than four or five faces of those which had passed him in the procession. This is an indisputable fact as many know by experience. You have only to recollect the great processions which you have witnessed in the past and ask yourself how many of the faces of those which you saw in each of them do you remember. You will probably in some cases have to admit that you cannot remember the face of a solitary person which passed you in some of these processions. They have all completely vanished from your mind. This same thing would apply to all the books you have read. Some of these contained thousands of ideas, and yet you will find that in the case of some of these books you cannot now recollect ten distinct ideas which impressed your mind at the time of reading. Truly we are "leaky vessels."

Our thought then is that in the first resurrection the church class, owing to being raised to the divine nature and thus becoming immortal, will be possessed of memories as perfect as it is possible for them to be. If this then as we have seen means that their memories will be more than a thousand times as strong as that of the average man today, we can form some idea of their truly glorious condition. With them therefore the acquisition of knowledge would be exceedingly rapid, and the increase of knowledge would increase the range and power of the mind and consequently enlarge the personality. In fact, under such conditions the mind would be in a state of rapid and continuous growth. Mental concentration would be the natural condition of the mind and it would not therefore require the driving power of the will to compel it to concentrate on any subject. There would therefore be no such thing as mind wandering.

The more intensely men concentrate their minds on anything the deeper is the mental impression and the deeper the impression made, the easier will it be to recollect it. It can readily be seen then that the strength of the memory is entirely dependent upon the power of mental concentration.

The individual who habitually concentrates his mind on whatever comes before him cultivates also the habit of thinking clearly. The deep impressions made on his mind by mental concentration make for clearness of thought. This in turn greatly strengthens the power of the imagination—one of the grandest faculties of the human mind. We cannot conceive an idea except through the power of the imagination. It is by the imagination that we are enabled to realize our own existence and that of our environment. Thus self consciousness—the realization of our own existence and that of the material universe around us is found to be inseparably connected with the imagination and it in turn is dependent upon mental concentration. It logically follows therefore that the more vivid the imagination the stronger and clearer will one grasp or realize the fact that he is a living conscious entity. Strange though it may appear to some, all people do not realize the fact of their own existence to the same degree of intensity. The greater the intelligence a being possesses the more conscious will he be of his own existence and that of others.

Some people pass through life as though asleep. They are not thoroughly awake. Days, months, years and decades roll by, but they heed it not. Their mental lethargy prevents them realizing the value of the passing hours. They consequently fail to make use of them to raise themselves to a higher intellectual plane. They "live and move and have their being" in a mental rut the existence of which, however, they were not conscious of, for had they been they would probably have endeavored to get out of it. Their failure to vigorously exercise the various faculties of their minds on all the grand and sublimely interesting subjects which absorb and enrapture the minds of the thinking men, leaves them the possessors of intellects the mental horizon of which is extremely narrow. Their outlook upon life being narrow and cramped prevents them realizing, and hence appreciating the infinitely grand and engrossing themes which bring so much happiness and mental pleasure to those of nobler minds.

All these thoughts emphasize with irresistible force the tremendous importance of mental concentration, because the stronger it is the deeper and more vivid will be the mental impression; and the deeper and stronger this is, the easier will it be for the memory to permanently retain and clearly recollect it. Briefly stated, mental concentration will develop the three powers of memory, namely, acquisition, retention and recollection. It will also develop clearness of thought. This in turn will have a grand effect upon the imagination. It will enable the possessor to be more intelligently conscious of his own existence, and thus increase his capacity to enjoy life.

How supremely glorious will be the condition of those raised to the highest plane of spiritual being. Their minds will be so constituted as to enable them to be intensely conscious not merely of their own existence but also of that of Him whom the apostle calls "The Father of Mercies and God of all comfort." They will see Him and like the angels "Behold His face," and also that of Christ who is declared to be the express image of the Father's person. What a thrill of rapture will the glorified saint experience when he suddenly finds himself in the very presence of God, beholding His infinitely beautiful, all intelligent, love-lit countenance. The superlative grandeur of such an experience could not be adequately expressed in the terms of mere human language, firstly because it must be remembered that the glorified christian will then have been raised to perfection on the highest spiritual plane and will consequently be then possessed of mental powers which will outrank those of all the other spirit beings on lower spiritual planes of being, such as Cherubim, Seraphim, angels, etc. Secondly, he will be possessed of a nature in which the emotions will be immeasurably deeper and more intense. In other words his capacity for emotional pleasure will be enormously enlarged. Obviously then, human language could not picture to the human imagination the sublime ecstasy of such an experience.

Life in the realms of immortality will be joyous beyond description. The noble and God-like quality of love will then be the predominating attribute of the christian's character. It will be the inspiring and controlling influence governing every thought and word and action. What an ineffably sweet and hallowed influence will it exert upon every phase of life throughout the highest realms of spiritual being. What an elevating and ennobling effect it will have upon all. It will then be realized that love is the grandest thing in the universe. Love purifies the character. It transforms the heart and mind as nothing else can. It drives away selfishness. It "casteth out fear." It produces a transparency of heart and character at once so beautiful and so sweet as to compel our admiration. It is truly the crowning grace of christian character. This quality is divine in its very essence. It imparts in a pre-eminent degree to character that supreme loveliness, that intense desirability that nothing else can. It is it that fills the cup of joy to overflowing. Life without it is mere existence. Life with it in fullest measure is "bliss beyond compare."

Another thing which will increase the deep and profound joy of those glorious beings will be the prophetic power which accurate and comprehensive conceptions of all the laws of the universe will impart to their minds. They will have no incorrect ideas on any subject. Prejudice will not warp their judgment to the slightest degree. To all reasoning minds it is evident that a being whose every thought was true and accurate could only arrive at correct conclusions when reasoning on any and every subject. These immortal beings, then, will not merely realize how the past led up to and became the present, but also because of intensely accurate conceptions of everything they will be able to penetrate to quite a considerable degree the vale which hides the future from the mortal's gaze. This quality is possessed in infinite measure by God alone. To Him the future is an open book. He speaks of things that are not as though they were. (Rom. 4:17.)

This grand quality of prophetic foresight will doubtless be possessed by the church class, when they have been raised to the very highest spiritual plane and "made like Him" who is our highly exalted glorified head and Redeemer. The imparting of this grand mental quality would increase their joy and we cannot think of any adequate reason that God might have for not bestowing upon them this quality of mind. He has already proved his love to us by the gift of His only begotten Son, whom the apostle calls "His unspeakable gift." To Him there be, that already gave us His grandest gift, the mere bestowment of the mental quality of prophetic foresight would be seem a far lesser gift. This thought is supported by the scripture which says that if He spared not His only Son be delivered Him up for us all, how shall he not with Him freely give us all things?

(Continued next week.)

PASTOR RUSSELL—1915—CALENDARS

A very limited number on hand, 30c each, while they last, which includes postage. The same photo without the calendar, 5x7 inches, for albums and framing, 15c; two for 25c; three for 30c. Many of the friends think this the most pleasing likeness of our Pastor they have ever seen. Mitchell Studio, 619 Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

LONDON LABOR LETTER

British Labor Disputes Clearing Off. Employers Granting All Demands for Duration of War—Railway Workers Moving for Their $1.25 Per Week—General Federation of Trade Unions' Report on Labor Conditions and Recruiting—House of Commons Discusses Patriotism of Trade Unionists—Workers' Record Stands High in This Respect—Boy Labor Very Scarce—More Price of Food Protests.—German Unemployment Figres.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—All the threatened labor disputes which I have mentioned in these columns as having arisen during the last week or two are being speedily wiped out.

Take, for example, the threatened strike of the West Yorkshire miners—50,000 in number. The men had ballotted and given an overwhelming majority for a strike unless the employers conceded their very modest demands. The points at issue related to the interpretation of Judge Amphlett's award under the Minimum Wage Act. The men claimed that this increased their wage by 8 cents per day in addition to the 15 per cent grant of the Conciliation Board. The owners contended that the percentages were the subject of special resolutions, and were no longer operative in view of the new award. An agreement was reached in the following terms:

The owners, with the object of avoiding the disastrous consequences of a coal strike in a national crisis, will during the continuance of the war between this country and Germany concede the contention of the workmen's representatives respecting the Conciliation Board's resolutions, and will pay to workmen paid by contract the minimum wage fixed by the new award of his Honor Judge Amphlett, dated 21st July, 1914, plus 15 per cent on not less than two-thirds of the minimum wage fixed for each workman by Judge Amphlett's original award of June 10, 1912. This arrangement to commence from the next making-up day, and the arrears to be paid on or before the second week in March next.

It would seem that the trouble in the Leeds clothing trade, which has been brewing for a week or two, has reached a climax. The War Office is paying a flat rate for all uniforms and overcoats, which are being turned out in Leeds in hundreds of thousands every week, but many of the large firms with up-to-date machinery are paying a much higher rate than others to workers engaged in the same class of work. This has given rise to serious dissatisfaction.

The result of the conferences now being held in London between representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen and of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen on the one side and representatives of the railway managers on the other is being awaited with anxiety. In some of the larger centers the general body of railway workers have remained opposed to the action of the committee of the National Union in cancelling or surpending on the outbreak of the war the national program issued early last year. This program, on which they had based their hopes for better future conditions of labor, comprised an eight-hour day or a 48-hour week; an immediate advance of $1.25 a week on the existing minimum and maximum scale rates, with a proportionate advance to piece-workers; and a guaranteed day and a guaranteed week exclusive of Sunday duty.

Discussing the situation a member of the local council of the National Union said that even under normal conditions such a program could not be described as anything but reasonable, and the need for it had become greater since the outbreak of war brought with it the considerable advance in the prices of food and other necessaries. At the present time practically only signalmen and shunters were given a 48-hour week, most of the other grades having to work ten to twelve hours a day. The demand for a guaranteed day and a guaranteed week hardly arose at present, because, owing to the great call upon the transport resources, nearly everybody on the railways was working full time. But in ordinary times many of the men in the freight departments never knew what time they would be allowed to work on any given day or in any week, and their view was that, whether they were called upon to work the full week or not, they ought to have wages for the week.

Something will have to be done in view of the advance in the prices of food. There are still many men on the railways who are receiving less than $5 a week, and there is no doubt they are entitled to special consideration.

During the quarter ended December there were 30 labor disputes, according to the quarterly report of the General Federation of Trade Unions. This number, it is stated, is approximately 120 below the general average of the past six years. As a consequence of fewer disputes the federation paid $22,485 less in dispute benefits than in the preceding quarter. The trade union movement in this country, the report continues, has reason also to be thankful for its escape from the numerical and financial losses that were anticipated when war broke out. Some unions have indeed suffered, but the majority have maintained their financial stability and their membership. When the war closes it will be necessary to make particular efforts to increase the strength of the unions and to improve their position, both from the point of view of finance and influence. Serious and immediate unemployment had been regarded as an inevitable consequence for the outbreak of war, the report states, but the statistical returns from the affiliated sosities show that unemployment is not so prevalent as was expected, except in such trades as the cotton trade, the printing trades, the furnishing trades, and amongst the felt hatters. Returns from several societies show that in some cases 20 per cent of the members have enlisted in the new armies. The dock, wharf, and riverside workers give 10,000 as the approximate number of members with the colors, or nearly 25 per cent of their total membership.

SIXTEEN Labor

The management committee rejoices over even the postponement of excessive unemployment, but does not hide from itself the fear of dark days after the war is over. It hopes to mitigate the seriousness of the after-war situation by securing that soldiers shall be discharged in such a manner as to prevent too sudden an influx of labor upon strained industries.

The Under-secretary of the War Office, H. J. Tennant, during the debate in the House of Commons on the army estimates on February 8, made an appeal to the Labor party in the House to organize the forces of labor so that where one man goes to join the colors his place may be taken by another man who is not of military age or is not of military physique or by a woman.

John Hodge, in a passionate defence of the patriotism of trade unionists, bluntly asked why the Government did not tell the workers clearly what was wanted. It is indeed doubtful whether the Labor party has any right to dictate to the unions as to their course of action. Moreover, what guarantee will skilled workers who enlist have as to reinstatement when the war is over—especially if they have been supplanted by cheaper labor? As a matter of fact, the working men of the country have contributed enormously to the new armies and the organized workers have come forward in tremendous proportion. What Tennant had in mind, on doubt, was largely the question of retail clerks and office workers, but although large numbers of young men can still be seen following these occupations they are largely unfit for military purposes.

The war has had the effect of offering to boys leaving both elementary and secondary schools in London a much brighter prospect than is the case in normal times. The response to the call to the colors by the young men of London offices has been so ready that those who formerly acted as office boys, or in other minor capacities, are now being called upon to do the duties of their seniors, and there is a shortage of labor both in regard to lads of about eighteen and younger boys. Bright ones can now step straight from the school to a kind of junior clerkship without the usual intermediary "probation" stage of messenger or "handy" lad. City offices are finding it almost impossible to obtain or retain boys for the semi-menial duties they formerly performed unless they are paid appreciably higher wages.

In his monthly circular to the Northumberland miners W. Straker, general secretary, referring to the advanced food prices, declares it was notorious that capitalists were making large profits just now. It was a mere travesty of an enquiry to appoint a committee of capitalists to investigate food prices. Were they likely to make an impartial enquiry? The conviction that the shipowners were taking full advantage of the scarcity of ships consequent on the war was growing among the people, and the demand was now being made that the Government should take steps to prevent this unpatriotic exploitation of the community for private gain at a time when the country's needs ought not to be sacrificed on the altar of shipowners' profits.

According to the "Reichsarbeitersblatt," of Berlin, the number of unemployed on the lists of the German trade unions in the fourth quarter of 1914 was 339,330, or 26.8 per cent, being 119,642 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1913, and 182,938 more than in 1912. The number of working days missed in the same period of 1914 was 8,547,628 or 4,738,961 more than in the last quarter of 1913, and 6,304,984 more than in 1912. The trade unions have already paid 23 million marks ($5,405,000) for relief.

FAVORS STATE COMPENSATION

ASTORIA, Oreg., March 1.—In an editorial on the subject of state compensation, the Morning Astorian says:

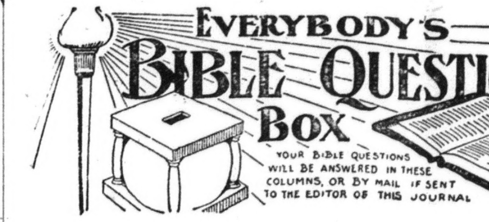
"Private interests should never be permitted to come between the employer and the injured employe, conducting a business that depends on accident and injury of human beings for its profit. Such an enterprise is no more legitimate than it would be considered a legitimate business for a private corporation to engage in policing our cities and making prosecutions for law violations. The administration of a compensation law by which the injuries of employes of our state are cared for is as much a function of government as is the maintenance of public schools, the policing of our cities and the administration of justice."

REFUSE A RE-HEARING

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1.—The Kentucky court of appeals has refused to grant a rehearing on the workmen's compensation act, which it recently decided, in a divided opinion, to be unconstitutional. The court also refused to modify its decision so the law could be made effective, pending an amendment by the legislature, which convenes the first of next year.

The majority opinion expressed a belief that the legislature could draw up a constitutional law, but objection was raised to the present act because of the limit of amount specified for various damages, the claim being made that the placing of a limit is against the state constitution.

Compensation advocates are now conducting an educational campaign preparatory to the convening of the next legislature.



EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—Does 1 Timothy 4:10, "God is the Saviour of all men, specially of those that believe," imply that there is more than one form or degree of salvation? (E. A. E.)

Answer.—The provision made by God's love is sufficient for all men. Our Lord gave himself "a ransom for all," "he is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world." What, then, is the meaning of the above passage? Clearly it implies TWO salvations. Just as under the Mosaic dispensation the Israelites were God's chosen people, and all the other nations were passed by; so since our Lord's death and resurrection, God is specially the Saviour of the Church-class, the "body" of Christ (1 Corinthians 12:27) in order that eventually through Jesus Christ and his body-members may come the long-promised blessings of salvation for all men who will accept the same on God's terms under the New Covenant. Only through suffering can anyone attain to joint-heirship in the Kingdom of God's dear Son (Romans 8:17), whereas the general salvation of mankind will mean their release from suffering (Revelation 21:4). This is the glad tidings of great joy which Jesus died to ensure, and which will be testified to all in due time (1 Timothy 2:6). Meantime the groaning creation waits for this manifestation, and we likewise sympathize with their longing, while we pray "Even so, come, Lord Jesus."

Q.—Mark 4:12 seems to teach that Jesus did not want the people to understand and be converted, and have their sins forgiven! Can you explain? (Perplexed.)

Answer.—The Bible cannot be understood unless we study it in a dispensational way. Like a great architect, God formed his plan in advance (Acts 15:18), and such particulars of this plan as are necessary for Christians to know are recorded (2 Timothy 3:16, 17). Every feature of it will be carried out in due time, each feature in its own appointed age, and according to the counsel of God's will (Isaiah 55:8-11; Ephesians 1:9-11). During this age it is *not God's purpose* that *all should understand and be converted*, but that a selection should be made of those who have a desire to draw near to God, feeling after him (Acts 17:26, 27; John 6:44, receiving forgiveness of sins through faith in the Ransom sacrifice of Christ. God graciously opens their eyes of understanding, and they are blessed accordingly, while the remainder of mankind are left in their present blinded and unconverted condition (Matthew 13:13-17; 2 Corinthians 4:4). The *next age* is allocated to dealing with the world of mankind, blessing them (Galatians 3:8) with an opportunity of seeking after God, and giving to each and all a knowledge of himself, opening their eyes and ears (Acts 15:14-17; Isaiah 11:9; 35:5)

Q.—What is the meaning of 1 Peter 1:22, "Seeing that ye have purified your souls in your obeying of the truth through the Spirit unto unfeigned love of the brethren, see that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently." (J. W.)

Answer.—We not only believe and receive the forgiveness of the Lord, but we receive a knowledge of the truth, a knowledge of his will, and then it is for us to put that knowledge into practice, to weave it into our thoughts and words and doings, to obey it to the extent of an unfeigned love for the brethren: that is to be before our minds as the proper, grand outworking of the truth which the Lord grants to us. The truth is designed to sanctify, as our Lord declared, "Sanctify them through thy truth, thy Word is truth." As this truth gains control of our words and thoughts and doings it will cast out the spirit of selfishness from our desires and create in us new ambition, desires and love for the Father, for the brethren, including our elder brother Jesus, and this will gradually become more and more fervent. It will not be merely an outward courtesy, a feigned love, but an inward heart sentiment. Hearken to the Apostle John on this subject. He says, "Marvel not, brethren, if the world hate you." We are not to expect any special sympathy from the world, but rather that they will misunderstand us. But we are to expect something different from amongst the brethren, as the Apostle proceeds to show: "We know that we have passed from death unto life because we love the brethren." Whoever then does not love the brethren cannot be sure that he has passed from the death condition to the life condition of mind and heart. How anxious we should be to be able to have this testimony of the Apostle corroborate our hopes that we are New Creatures in Christ, that we have passed from the kingdom of darkness into the kingdom of God's dear Son, and from a condition of condemnation and death to a condition of justification of life! But the Apostle continues: "He that loveth not his brother abideth in death." But the Apostle is not through with this subject; he caps the climax by saying: "Hereby know we love, because he laid down his life for us, and we also ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. Let us not love in word * * * but in deed and in truth. And hereby we know that we are of the truth" (1 John 3:18-19).

Q.—Is the Church a part of the atonement sacrifice? If so, why is our Lord Jesus ONLY referred to as the "Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world" (1 John 2:2; 4:10; 1 Timothy 2:6)? (C. U. E.)

Answer.—The atonement is based upon the sacrifice made by the high priest who "offered up himself." The Church's share in the atonement is a reckoned one. In the same sense that the Church is reckoned as the body of Christ, so its sacrifices are reckoned as being joined with that of Christ, and are represented or typified thus in the sacrifices of the Day of Atonement. Throughout the Gospel Age, as accepted members of the body of Christ, we "fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ." The sufferings of Christ are reckoned as continuing so long as we, his "body" members, are suffering. The merit in God's sight is in the sacrifice which our Lord Jesus offered. Ours is merely incidental, and reckonedly accepted as a part, in order that we might be granted a share also in his reward.

Q.—Is the story of Job true, or only a kind of parable? (A. N.)

Answer.—We believe Job to have been a real person—a man. He is so referred to in the following Scriptures: Job 1:1; Ezekiel 14:14-20; James 5:11. This does not alter the fact, however, that a great allegorical lesson is taught by Job's experiences. As a whole, his life represented the experiences of the human family in the loss of everything. Job lost his children, friends, home, health, the affections of his wife—all—and he was nigh unto destruction in the tomb. Then came the turning point. He was restored to Divine favor and to all the blessings which he had formerly enjoyed, and had more abundance than he ever had before. This pictures the experiences of the human race. Adam, in Eden, was perfect, joyful, rich in life and a perfect home. He lost all of these, being driven from Eden and compelled to battle with the sterile soil of the earth. By and bye, when the "Restitution of all things, spoken by Jehovah through his holy prophets," shall have come to the world, the human race will likewise be restored to Divine favor and receive greater blessings than ever before experienced.

Q.—How is it that Christians become "copies of God's dear Son," and "meet for the inheritance of the saints in light." (Ecclesiastic.)

Answer.—The Apostle declares that even the saints cannot know the love of Christ, because it "passeth knowledge." He then gives a further intimation of how this keen appreciation of the glorious character of God comes to his consecrated ones, namely, by their being "filled with the fullness of God." This means, not only the renouncement of sin, and faith in the Lord as our Redeemer and consecration to him, but a filling with his spirit, his mind. The Lord's Spirit is one of holiness, not only of separateness from sin, but of opposition to it; not only of sympathy with righteousness, but of activity on its behalf; not only of putting away from our hearts every sympathy with unfruitful works of darkness, but also the receiving of that spirit which condemns them by daily life and a word fitly spoken; not only by an appreciation of the fruits and graces of God's Spirit—meekness, gentleness, longsuffering, brotherly kindness, love—but so great an appreciation of them as more and more induces us to stamp these gracious characteristics of Divinity upon our own thoughts and words and deeds. To such more and more the Father is pleased to grant the opening of the eyes of their understanding, even to appreciation of the things of the Spirit—"the deep things of God."

Q.—Are we to suppose from Matthew 6:38 that it is a difficult thing to seek the Kingdom of God? (S. N. Y.)

Answer.—The church in the present time is the Kingdom in an embryo or undeveloped stage, but without power and glory. It is now in preparation for the glories that shall be ultimately revealed. They walk by faith and not by sight, and the world knoweth them not—the world is not aware of the divine purpose nor does it recognize the future kings of earth. Hence as it crucified the Lord Jesus we must not marvel if it hate those who have his spirit, for darkness hates the light. The persecutions which Jesus foretold for them are necessary for their development and preparation for the Kingdom. By faith they therefore accept all experiences as working together for their good (Romans 8:28). Those unwilling to walk by faith and endure hardness as good soldiers, those who love the world and its honors and praise and seek not alone that which cometh from above will by these conditions be separated from the loyal, true overcomers who alone are fit for Kingdom honors. "Blessed are your ears for they hear" this message of the Kingdom, but even those who have the hearing ear and the seeing eye must "seek the Kingdom." It will not be thrust upon anybody. It is a high privilege, and high honor, and whoever shall get it must appreciate it. And whoever seeks the Kingdom in truth at the present time will find, as the Master said, a way so difficult and narrow that few can be proclaimed "overcomers" of its besetments.

PREFERRED MONARCHY TO REPUBLIC

1 Samuel 8-10—March 7.

Israel a Theocracy—Humanly a Republic—A Kingdom Preferred—Samuel Offended—The Request Granted. Saul, Son of Kish—His Anointing.

"Fear God. Honor the king."—1 Peter 2:17.

ISRAEL'S government was a theocracy; i. e., God was their King, His Law their government. The elders of each tribe supervised its affairs. God provided a priestly tribe, which represented the people's religious interests. Prophets and Judges were sent them from time to time as special messengers of the Lord, but without authority except as the people believed their counsels. Thus Israel was, so far as its earthly interests were concerned, a republic, in covenant relationship with God.

Our lesson shows that the Israelites did not appreciate their Divinely arranged republic. They beheld the splendor of the nations surrounding them, and thought that because they were different, it was to their disadvantage. Samuel was growing old, and they feared that his sons would succeed him as judges. These sons were unreliable—"walked not in his ways, but turned aside after lucre, took bribes, and perverted judgment."

The Prophet Samuel.

The elders of the tribes conferred together, and believed that it would be better to choose from amongst themselves a king, and thus become more like the nations round about. They came to Samuel and told him their desires. Samuel was disappointed, but gave them no answer until he had conferred with God. The Lord bade him not to be offended—that it was not he who was rejected, but God and His government. God was willing to let them have their experiences with kings, and instructed Samuel to inform them fully what would be the consequences.

Samuel explained that the kings would exercise more or less autocratic power and would conscript their sons for servants, for soldiers and for public works; that their liberties would be greatly abridged; that their wealth would more or less flow into the king's coffers, etc.

Divine Foreknowledge Illustrated.

At the appointed time Samuel, having received instructions from the Lord, came in contact with the future king—Saul, son of Kish. A herd of asses having strayed from Kish's farm, Saul was sent to seek them. After searching in vain, he called upon the Prophet to ask where the asses were. The answer was that the asses were found, but that Saul was to dine with the Prophet in an appointed place, where other guests had been invited.

The place of honor was given Saul, who was astounded to hear the Prophet speak of him as Israel's choice for leader. He modestly called attention to the fact that he belonged to a small tribe—Benjamin—and that his family was the least in it. But the Prophet persisted.

The next morning he was directed respecting his journey in such a manner that he would have corroborations of things that the Prophet had intimated. Moreover, he was to have experiences which would make him a changed man. As the two walked together, the Prophet drew forth a vial of oil and poured it upon Saul's head, anointing him king of Israel by Divine appointment. However, matters were to be kept secret until a later time.

Saul's faith in the Prophet's declaration was strengthened by the fulfilment of the experiences foretold. Meeting a company of the school of prophets, he joined in their singing and prophesying. We read, "God gave him another heart, and the Spirit of God came upon Saul, and he prophesied."

The Spirit of God signifies simply an invisible Power from God. Those coming under this Power acted sometimes in one way and sometimes in another, as they were moved by the Power of Jehovah. Since Pentecost, the impartation of the Holy Spirit signifies that begetting influence which God gives to consecrated believers in our Lord Jesus and which brings them into God's family as sons and enables them more and more to appreciate the mind of God as expressed in the Bible. But previously, the Spirit signified simply a holy energy by which any person might be used of the Lord to write, to do or to say whatever the Lord wished.

Saul—God's Choice for King.

Israel's First King Chosen.

In due time, the people came together to Samuel to have the Lord's will expressed in the choice of a king amongst them. Again Samuel told them the dangers of leaving the simplicity of God's arrangement and taking up with the monarchial arrangement. But, seeing that they still desired a king, he acted for them and drew lots. Finally the lot fell upon Saul, as Samuel and Saul knew that it would; for they believed that God's hand was in the matter.

As the young man—probably seven feet tall, of athletic build—was brought forth, he filled the people's ideal. They were pleased with God's choice.

The woman who wants a divorce from her husband because he never speaks to her except to quote a maxim has the sympathy of everyone who has had any experience with that sort of man.

ESTABLISHED 1871
KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
5th AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.

Any Boy's "Sampeck" Overcoat $5
Final Cut — In the House

Our Annual end-of-the-season sale that means so much to Pittsburgh parents. Any "Sampeck" Boy's Overcoat, Mackinaw or Sport Coat in the House—no matter whether originally $7.50, $8, $10, $12, $15 or $20—all sizes from 2½ to 17 years—now at Five Dollars.

Children's Hats
On special sale Saturday—Children's $2.50 Soft Hats—Diamond Crown Rah Rahs, Octagon shapes, Oliver Twists and Improved Little Nemos
$1.48

Spring Wash Suits
A complete line of the newest 1915 Wash Suits in all styles for the little fellows 2 to 10 years—from
50c to $7.50

Any Boy's $5.00, $6.50, $7.50 Winter Weight Suit, ... $2.95
Hundreds to choose from in plain blues, gray and brown mixed Cheviots. Norfolk style with stitched-on belts. Sizes 6 to 17.

Any Boy's $8.50 or $10 00 Winter Weight Suit $4.45
Finest "Sampeck" and other high grade makes. Strictly all-wool Suitings—the season's newest styles for boys of 6 to 17.

(Kaufmann's—"The Big Store"—Second Floor—Use Moving Stairway)

Just Arrived---Boys' New Spring "Sampeck" Suits and Top Coats
A very large showing of the new model Norfolks with 3-piece Belts—at prices ranging from.......... $5 to $20

The Ideal Beverage for the Home
Whoelsome and nourishing, delicious in flavor and taste, is
PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY'S BEER
Gives just the right edge to your appetite—a great aid to digestion. Phone your dealer.
PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY

Latest Coal Markets.

Optimism as a regular diet may be a good thing to get full on, but it is undoubtedly a very poor thing to get fat on, for it is very evident that the coal operator is no fatter than he was several months ago, and yet he is just as full of optimism as he then was. Trade conditions remain unchanged, and warrant no changes in the market quotations, and buying continues at a very low ebb—the slight expansion shown in the steel and iron business, while encouraging, suggests caution and purchase merely keeps pace with consumption. Industrial demand is very light, and weather keeps domestic trade down. Reports from the northwest lake trade are not as encouraging as they might be, owing to large surplus tonnages that have accumulated on the docks and causing considerable price cuttings. A year ago it was reported that 5,000,000 tons of coal remained at the docks at the opening of the season—today estimates from good authority state that almost double that amount will be on hand and no takers, hence early shipping is not expected to develop and contracting will move slowly. Some dealers seem a little wary of Canadian business and are having some trouble with their collections, banks increasing their rates of exchange in some instances to one per cent.

Considerable interest is again centered on the strike zone in Ohio and several Ohio operators are closing their plants and transferring their operations to West Virginia, seeing no settlement of their troubles in Ohio in the near future. A threat to call out 15,000 miners in West Virginia this week by the organizers of the United Mine Workers Association has not at this writing materialized, and operators there do not anticipate trouble.

As to figures, it is hard to quote anything outside of circular rates, for demand is so irregular and light that the necessity for selling usually makes the price today. If there are any quotable figures, the following fairly represents the market:

Slack	$0.90@$1.00	
Mine run	1.15	1.25
Three-quarter screened coal	1.20	1.30
Five quarter screened coal	1.35	1.40

—Black Diamond.

OPHELIA
BE SURE YIR RITE THEN DO IT NOW
DWIG

(Copyright, by McClure Syndicate.)

Every Man Says "I SHALL TAKE LIFE INSURANCE SOME DAY"
Many are suffering today because of only good intentions.
PITTSBURGH LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
W. C. BALDWIN, PRESIDENT.

c
MAY 14 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 15
PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915
FIVE CENTS A COPY

Patent Medicine Fakirs Big Advertisers in Local Papers

PITTSBURGH DAILIES AID "DOPE" VENDERS

Millions of Dollars Annually Paid to Publications for "Co-operation" in Fleecing Consumption and Cancer Victims.

Have you any idea of the amount of money received by five out of seven newspapers published in Pittsburgh from the patent medicine and other quacks whose advertisements daily fill columns of these papers?

In an adjoining column is printed a photograph of a few of the advertisements that appeared in the Pittsburgh Press, in one issue.

Ninety per cent of these patent medicines advertised are humbugs and fakes whose manufacturers have been prosecuted and convicted in the United States court for misbranding and misrepresenting their goods.

Yet in spite of the knowledge these newspaper publishers have of this fact, they continue to aid these baby-killers and dope venders in their reprehensible business.

Why?

Well, one reason is that these fakirs pay handsomely for the "co-operation" of these newspapers. The advertising rates charged for patent medicine advertising is far in excess of that paid by the department stores and other legitimate advertisers.

The patent medicine business in the United States has been estimated at $100,000,000 annually. Out of this total over forty millions are spent for the "co-operation" of such newspapers as the Pittsburgh Press, Leader and Dispatch, and the saintly Gazette Times and Chronicle Telegraph.

The figures given above present the most startling indictment of a prostituted public press ever written. One hundred millions of dollars taken from the meager wages and savings of those poor unfortunates spending their last months in a vain effort to fight off the ravages of tuberculosis, cancer or other uncurable ailments.

Here are two diseases—consumption and cancer—that to date have baffled the greatest physicians in the world. Yet these same Pittsburgh papers, following the example set by hundreds of other newspapers in this country calmly permit these unprincipled fakirs to use their columns for the purpose of notifying the public that at last consumption and cancer can be completely cured.

It is not the intention of the Tribune in this article to take up each of these patent medicine fakes or to give the police record of its manufacture and the composition of the "medicine." This will be done later in a series of articles commencing in the next issue.

The entre system of quackery will be exposed. The contents of every fake nostrum now being sold on the market will be printed. The record of convictions of the manufacturers of these fakes will be given so that the public will in the future think twice before purchasing "doped" medicines over the counter or before answering the advertisements of other clever fakirs.

How many of you who read this article have written to some "doctor" or "professor" telling him in extreme confidence your secret ailments?

Have you any idea what became of your letter?

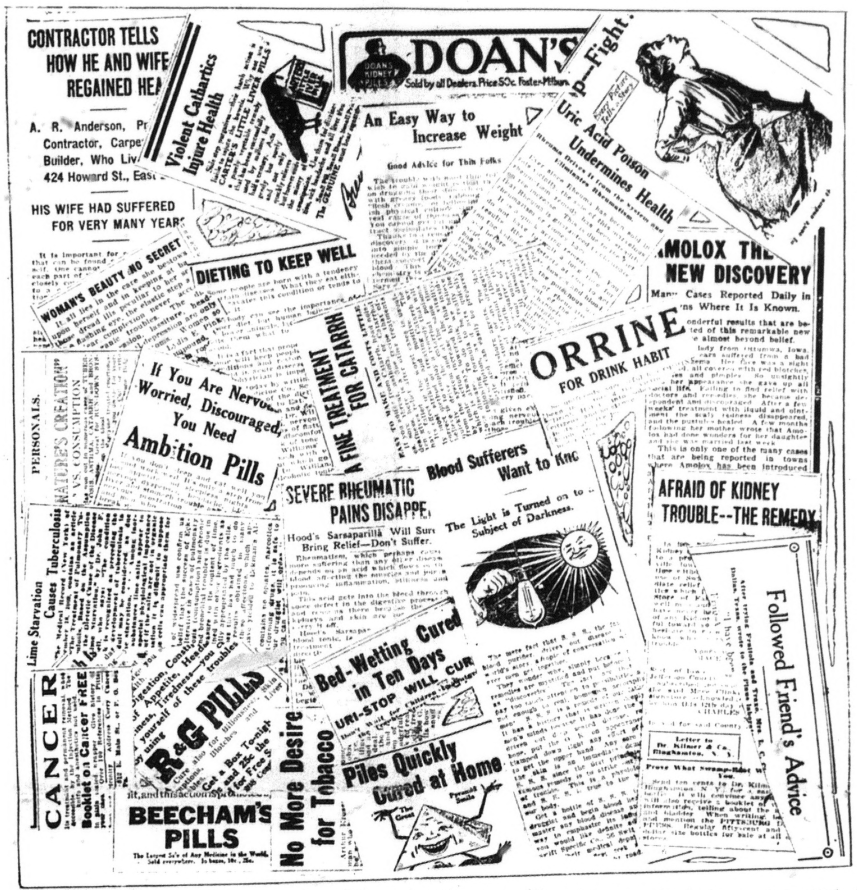
Well, after your friend the doctor (?) concluded that he had relieved you of all the money possible under his system, your "confidential" letter, along with hundreds of thousands of other "confidential" letters, was sold to other fakirs, who immediately began to write you convincing personal letters in which they told you all about your particular ailment and ending with a plea that you save yourself from speedy death by purchasing one qurt of their particular "remedy."

In one case investigated by Collier's in its expose of patent medicine fakirs, published several years ago, they found that hundreds of thousands of these "confidential" letters had been purchased by an Astropathic Society. This society then wrote to the victims offering to give them a free actual reading. The victim generally took the hook, wrote for the free reading and was much surprised to receive from the Astropathic Society a brief summary of all the ailments that he had experienced since the day of his birth. The result was that in a high percentage of cases the Astropathic Society succeeded in convincing the victim that since they knew so much about his case, by reading the stars, he would be virtually committing suicide if he did not send $10 or $20 for a box of Astropathic pills.

Among the many fakes that will be exposed in future articles in the Tribune are:

(1) Consumption and Cancer Fakes.
(2) Baby-Killers (doped soothing syrups).
(3) Drug Cures.
(4) Advertising Specilaists.
(5) Food Tonics.
(6) Bust Developers and Beauty Producers,
(7) Misbranded Drugs and Food.
(8) Miscellaneous Nostrums.

(Continued on Page Five.)


CONTRACTOR TELLS HOW HE AND WIFE REGAINED HEA
HIS WIFE HAD SUFFERED FOR VERY MANY YEARS
Violent Cathartics Injure Health
DOAN'S
An Easy Way to Increase Weight
Uric Acid Poison Undermines Health
WOMAN'S BEAUTY NO SECRET
DIETING TO KEEP WELL
AMOLOX THE NEW DISCOVERY
ORRINE FOR DRINK HABIT
A FINE TREATMENT FOR CATARRH
If You Are Nervous, Worried, Discouraged, You Need Ambition Pills
PERSONALS.
NATURE'S CREATION VS. CONSUMPTION
SEVERE RHEUMATIC PAINS DISAPPE
Blood Sufferers Want to Know
The Light is Turned on to Subject of Darkness.
AFRAID OF KIDNEY TROUBLE--THE REMEDY
Lime Starvation Causes Tuberculosis
CANCER
R&G PILLS
Bed-Wetting Cured in Ten Days
BEECHAM'S PILLS
No More Desire for Tobacco
Piles Quickly Cured at Home
Followed Friend's Advice

A few of the numerous patent medicine advertisements clipped from a single issue of the Pittsburgh Press. Ninety per cent of these advertisements are issued by concerns that have been convicted of misbranding or adulterating their goods.

A COMPARISON OF CHILD LABOR BILLS

Good and Bad Features of Three of the Measures Now Pending Before the Pennsylvania Legislature.

By Florence E. Peirce

Formerly of Maryland Child Labor Bureau.

There are four child labor bills before the Legislature—the Becker or manufacturers' bill, the Pennsylvania Child Labor Association and the Mothers' Congress or Mrs. Schoff's bills, and Governor Brumbaugh's bill. At the moment of writing a copy of the Governor's bill is not at hand, but the main provisions of this bill, as reported by the newspapers, will be stated at the end of this article. The following data is only for the first three bills mentioned.

Each of the bills name 14 years as the age that a child may work during the entire year. At any time that the public schools are not in session, the Child Labor Association bill allows a child 12 years old to work, the State Department of Labor and Industry to regulate the hours of labor and the occupation in which he may be employed. The Mothers' Congress bill permits employment to a child under 14 years, but does not state at what age a child cannot work, the school authorities to regulate the hours of labor and occupations. The door to labor at 12 and 13 years of age, closed with such difficulty, is opened by two bills (Child Labor Association and the Mothers' Congress) for employment to children 12 years old during vacation, which in the case of one of these associations includes work after school hours, Saturdays, school holidays and the summer months. If the 12-year age obtains such children may be employed in coal breakers and the small boy is in demand in glass factories, where he takes little space crouched for nine hours a day before a blazing furnace. Children have been found at work at 8 years of age at canning, paper flowers and other industries, and children 10 years old still work in mills and factories in certain sections of the United States. These occupations the Mothers' Congress bill would permit outside the school hours at the discretion of the school authorities. It is a question if the delegation of the choice of forbidden occupations to either the school authorities or the Department

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

TIN MILL TO WORK IN FULL

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 8.—It is officially announced that the tinplate plant of the N. & G. Taylor Company, here, which has been idle for some weeks, will resume operations March 15.

Recently the management and the workers reached a wage agreement, whereby the latter accept a cut, but are promised more work, and their earnings will be larger in the aggregate.

PAPERMAKERS TALK STRIKE

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 6.—Papermakers employed by the Valley Paper Company are talking strike because the manager refuses to grant the wage requests of women employes in the rag room. These women are asking for a rate of $7.50 a week and are now on strike. The state board of conciliation and arbitration investigated the case and decided in favor of the strikers, but the company has ignored this decision.

Cribbs and Gumbert Seek County Offices

Two candidates for county offices made their formal announcements last week. One of them, Hyatt M. Cribbs, of Verona, comes forward as a candidate for County Controller, while Ad. Gumbert, seeks election to the office of County Commissioner on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Cribbs will be remembered as the candidate who came within an ace of defeating William S. McKee in the State Senatorial fight last fall. Cribbs was a dry candidate and McKee wet. The race in the general election was so close that the official count was required to determine the successful candidate.

The office sought by Cribbs, that of County Controller, is now being filled by Robert G. Cunningham. It is reported that Cunningham will not be a candidate for re-election. Cribbs declares that he will make a fight for the office on his record as a successful business man being especially qualified for this particular position owing to his banking and insurance connections.

Mr. Gumbert's candidacy was launched at a banquet which was attended by men from all walks of life in Allegheny county who pledged their support to his candidacy for the commissionership.

In a speech outlining his position, Gumbert declared that he would make a clean fight for the position and that he would not countenance mud slinging against his opponents. It may be remarked that there seems to be some impetus to Gumbert's candidacy which grows stronger daily.

The only announced candidate for the office of County Treasurer is Adolph Edlis, former City Treasurer. Mr. Edles is devoting much time to his candidacy and has been the recipient of numerous endorsements by political and business organizations. Mr. Edlis is seeking the county treasurership on his record made while city treasurer under Mayor William A. Magee.

The announcement of David B. Jones candidacy for the office of Prothonotary it is expected will be made this week. It is understood that Mr. Jones, who formerly was County Chairman of the Republican party, will not be opposed by the present incumbent, William B. Kirker, it being rumored that the Oliver forces are searching for a substitute for Kirker.

....1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
813 Bessemer Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for............ months to

....
....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

MUST INSTALL METERS ON LIMITED TELEPHONES

Business Men and Householders Should Demand Enactment of Bill Now Before Legislature.

SHOULD SUPPORT THIS MEASURE.

Do you have a limited telephone service in your office or your home?

If so, you should be vitally interested in a bill that is now before the Pennsylvania legislature.

The purpose of this measure is to compel telephone companies to place, on all limited telephones, meters which will accurately register the exact number of calls made during the month.

The proposal to place such a law on the statute book of this state should interest greatly every person, who, regularly is a recipient about the first of each month a statement of the number of calls used under his contract with the telephone company.

We venture the assertion that there is not a single person having a contract for limited service with the telephone companies who does not sincerely believe that the telephone companies attempt to collect for a greater number of calls than are really used.

The subscriber must depend entirely upon the honesty of the telephone company from which he purchases service. And while we would not for one moment attempt to insinuate that telephone companies are dishonest, yet under the present system, it is our firm belief that no accurate count can be kept by the telephone companies of the number of calls used by a subscriber.

Particularly is this true of residence party lines. Three or four subscribers may be on a single line. When a call is put in by one of these subscribers, the operator asks for the letter of the person making the call. This identification letter may be "W," if "W" tells the operator that his letter is "L" the party having the "L" phone pays for the call.

Such occurrences are not only possible but—and the telephone companies are aware of this fact—happen every day.

The telephone companies admit that there is nothing to prevent such dishonesty except in those cases where complaints are made and a trap set for the guilty subscriber.

The business man constantly feels that he is being overcharged for his limited telephone service. For instance when a call is put in, and the line of the party called happens to be busy or when the party does not answer, the business man cannot help but believe that such calls are included in his service account.

Of course the telephone companies emphatically state that the operator can readily tell when no connection is made and that in such cases no charge is entered against the customer. But the human element—especially in the form of romantic or lovelorn telephone operators—is extremely fallible and the business man paying heavy telephone tolls demands more adequate protection against overcharges.

And because the telephone companies took the initiative in firing limited service upon business customers it is only fair to demand that these business customers be protected against overcharge even though it be necessary to compel the telephone companies to install meters on every limited service telephone.

In other cities the telephone companies have been compelled to place these registers on the instruments. They are operated after the manner of the pay station telephones in New York City and Chicago. In these cities it is necessary to drop your nickel into the register before central can be called. If you fail to get your party your coin is returned. The same system is recommended in connection with the installation of meters on limited service telephones in Pennsylvania.

But instead of being required to drop coins into the instrument before receiving a connection with central it is proposed that slugs similar in design to nickels shall be used.

At the end of the month the representative of the telephone company calls and in the presence of the subscriber the slugs are counted. The total number of slugs represent the actual number of calls for the month.

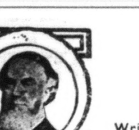
Under such a system the subscribers, especially those on three and four party residence service lines will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are not paying for calls to parties whose lines were busy, to parties who did not answer the phone or for the calls of dishonest subscribers on the same party line.

This bill which is given below is now in the committees of corporations of the House of Representatives. If you are interested in its enactment write to your representative in the House and Senate demanding that they vote favorably on it and that they use every effort to see that it is not killed in the committee rooms.

The names of the representatives from Allegheny county are as follows. Address them at Harrisburg, Pa., care of the House of Representatives:

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon



DENYING THE SON OF GOD PUTS DARKNESS FOR LIGHT.

Billy Sunday Challenged—Does He Deny That Jesus Is the Son of God?—Darkness Masquerades as Light—Foolish Words Mislead the Ignorant—Christians Often "Babes In Christ"—Few have Their Senses Exercised by Reason of Use—Bible Study Never More Needed Than Now—"What Say the Scriptures?" Not, What Say the Preachers, Evangelists and Creeds?

NEW YORK, March 7.—Speaking at the New York City Temple today, Pastor Russell took for his text John 1:34, **"I saw and bare record that this is the Son of God."** He declared that about three-fourths of all the preachers are his enemies. Because they cannot resist the force of his Bible teachings, they misrepresent them and vilify his reputation, that thus they may hinder good people from hearing and from reading. "By their fruits ye shall know them," said the Master; and evidently many celrgymen must be seriously wrong of heart; else they would not bear these unscriptural fruits—unmanly fruits—"works of the flesh and of the Devil."—Galatians 5:19-21; 1 John 3:8.

But the Pastor would not slack his efforts to make known the true character of the God of the Bible, so in contrast with the Satanic god of the creeds. Thousands of letters from all parts of the world tell him of new life, new joy in the Lord, through his efforts; and he is encouraged to go onward in the narrow way which the Master and the Apostles trod. He would not render personal abuse in retaliation. To do so would be contrary to the Word and Spirit of the Lord. But the creeds and false doctrines he would continue to smash with all the power granted him, that thus hungering, thirsting souls might be delivered from error into the joyous liberty of the children of God.

DENYING THE SON OF GOD

Billy Sunday has joined other evangelists and preachers in the slanderous misstatements that Pastor Russell denies that Jesus is the Son of God. By such false statements, said the Pastor, they seek to prevent people from coming to hear me and from reading my Bible expositions. Yet how foolish it is for them to make such deliberate misstatements; for eventually their falsehoods will be found out! People who learn of the gross misrepresentation realize that only desperation, attempting to support a weak cause, could lead men professing to be ministers of the Truth to thus do it violence.

Really, it is I who believe that Jesus is the Son of God, while the great majority of preachers and evangelists do not clearly so teach. They confuse their argument and bewilder their hearers by telling in one breath that Jesus is the Son of God, and in the next breath that He is His own Father.

According to them, He is Jehovah God, who sent His Son into the world to die, and He is the Son who sent Himself, as God. When He prayed to the Father it was a mockery; for He was the Father—"one in person." When he said, "The Father is greater than I," He misrepresented the facts, according to these preachers, evangelists and creed-makers. He spoke of the Cup which the Father had poured for Him, and said He could do nothing of Himself, and that He would return to the Father. He prayed, "My God! My God! Why hast Thou forsaken Me?" and said to Mary, "I have not yet ascended to My Father and your Father, to My God and your God." But these wiser-than-the-Bible teachers contradict Him, and feel like saying, **"Jesus must have been a Millennial Dawner! But we know better!"**

Such teachers make void the Word of God through their traditions. In claiming that Jesus is Jehovah God, they really deny that He is the Son of God; for common sense tells everybody that a son receives his life from the father. This is exactly what the Bible tells us respecting Jesus.

TRUTHFUL CRITICISMS INVITED

I invite truthful criticisms of my teachings; but my opponents know that to treat me fairly, justly, would be to turn all thinking people to my side—the Bible side—the reasonable side. For thirty years they ignored my presentations, lest people should find out; but as my sermons now reach millions, they are alarmed for the safety of their musty creeds, and resort to rank falsehoods, misrepresentations and slanders—the weapons of moral cowards, who realize their own weakness.

If they would charge me with disbelieving the doctrine of the Trinity—that three ones are one—I would cheerfully admit it, and point them to the fact that the word Trinity is not found in the Bible, and that the thought of a trinity is not there, except in one passage, which all scholars of all denominations admit is a forgery of the Seventh Century—1 John 5:7, 8. See Revised Version.

I believe in the Heavenly Father, Jehovah God. I believe in His Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, who left the Heavenly nature, took the human nature, died for our sins, and was afterward highly exalted to the Divine nature. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Spirit of the Truth, the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Christ. My crime is that I do not believe that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are "one in person, equal in power and glory," neither one existing before the others, neither one the Son and neither the Father, really. The Bible says nothing of this kind; and I am glad that my head is not so illogical as to lead me to deny the Bible and common sense for the sake of being in harmony with creeds made in the Dark Ages.

"WHO ART THOU, LORD?" "JESUS!"

The Bible makes no mystery of who Jesus is; and we would not have been in confusion had we relied solely upon the testimony of Jesus, the Apostles and the Prophets. Our misleading came during the twelve hundred years when the Bible was ignored, because it was believed that the living bishops were Apostolic and had the plenary powers of the original Apostles. This serious error Jesus emphatically warned against in advance.—Revelation 2:2.

The Bible tells of Jesus' present glorious station, "far above angels," "partaker of the Divine nature." But many ignore this, and claim that Jesus is a man in Heaven, completely out of touch with His surroundings; for a man, according to the Bible, is "a little lower than angels," whereas the Apostle decuares that Jesus, at His resurrection, was exalted far above angels. This glorious One, although of a different nature, is the same One who, while on earth, was "the Man Christ Jesus," "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." St. Paul tells us how Jesus left the Heavenly glory, how He humbled Himself to take a bondman's form—to take the same nature as humanity, which had come into bondage to sin.

The Bible explains how Jesus could be of our race, and yet be "holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners." It tells us plainly that Jesus had a human mother, but that His life came not from a human father; and that therefore He was perfect, and able to be the Ransomer of the race by giving to God sacrificially a full corresponding price for Adam, whose life was forfeited because of sin. Thus the Bible explains that Jesus' death is sufficient for Adam's sin and the sins of the whole world; for the world was not condemned individually, but merely partook of Adam's condemnation to death.

Whoever thinks of Jesus as being the Father and also the Holy Spirit—all one in person—must be confronted with nonsensical errors such as these: How did the Universe manage to progress during the period leading up to Jesus' birth and on to manhood? How did the affairs of the Universe prosper during Jesus' ministry, when He was fully engaged with earthly affairs to the extent of weariness? How did the Universe get along when Jesus died, and until He arose from death?

Some even go to this absurd length: to wit, that Jesus raised Himself from death; whereas the Apostle declares positively that the Father raised Him from the dead on the third day. How refreshing it is to get out of the fog into the clear statements or God's Word, which declare (1) "To us there is one God, the Father," (2) "and one Lord, Jesus Christ!"—1 Corinthians 8:6.

"BEGINNING OF GOD'S CREATION"

It seems astounding if my opponents have never heard the plain Bible statement that our glorious Redeemer was "the First-born of all creation" (Colossians 1:15), "the beginning of the creation of God" (Revelation 3:14.) If they have read these simple, plain Bible statements, why do they prefer the confusing views of the Dark Ages respecting a Trinity of three persons, yet one person? Some say one God in three persons; others say three Gods in one person. Both propositions are alike unscriptural and absurd.

Jesus Himself, in His last Message to His Church, declared, "I am the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the ending, the first and the last." (Revelation 1:8, 11.) Thus He clearly differentiates between Himself and the Father; for the Father had no beginning—"From everlasting to everlasting Thou art God."

Do our opponents claim that Jesus is God? We agree most heartily, provided the word God is understood in the sense in which the Bible uses it. Throughout the Old Testament the word of God is **elohim**—mighty one. It is applied to Jehovah, the Almighty One; it is also applied to angels and to men whom He sent as His messengers. According to this view, our Lord Jesus Christ is a God. The Bible clearly indicates that He is above all other gods except Jehovah.

In harmony with this we read respecting Messiah and His Kingdom: "Thy throne, O God, is forever and ever." The Apostle applies these words distinctly to Jesus, but does not say this proves that Jesus was His own Father, nor does he ignore the Almighty God, of whom are all things. On the contrary, the context tells us explicitly that the Father, who always was above all, as a reward exalted His Son to his glorious Kingship and Godship, declaring that even the angels of Heaven should worship Him.—Hebrews 1:19.

One very simple statement confuses some needlessly. It reads, "I and My Father are one." It does not say one **person.** It refers to the oneness of spirit, or harmony, between the Father and the Son; and this oneness is explained by our Lord, assuring us that He came not to do His own will, but the will of the Father, Since He accepted the Father's will in everything. He and the Father were always one in purpose. Jesus prayed for the Church, saying, I pray for them that Thou hast given Me, that they all may be one in Us, even as Thou, Father, and I are one. (John 17:9, 20-24.) Surely no one would claim that Jesus expected His Church to become one person! And it is equally absurd to think that He and the Father are one person.

Because Jesus was thus the Father's Representative, in the only sense that men could see the invisible Jehovah, He answered Philip on one occasion, "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." Thus the President's secretary would say to a caller, "I represent the President."

"IN THE BEGINNING WAS THE LOGOS"

As Matthew's and Luke's Gospels make very plain how the glorious Son of God was made flesh, yet not a partaken of human sin, so St. John's Gospel provides us with information still further back, pointing out and explaining clearly the glorious prehuman nature of the Son of God. The translation, however, is slightly defective, and hides from the English reader the full import of the opening verses which, literally translated, read:

"In the beginning was the Logos, and the Logos was with the God, and the Logos was a god. The same was in the beginning with the God. By Him were all things made, and without Him was not one thing made. * * * And the Logos was made flesh and dwelt among us; and we beheld His glory, the glory of an Only Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth."—John 1.1-3, 14.

The beautiful simplicity of this account Is wonderful. The beginning it mentions was not that of Jehovah's existence, which the Bible declares was without beginning. The word refers to the beginning of creation, and immediately introduces us to the great Logos, "the Beginning of the creation of God." (Revelation 3:14.) While the name Logos may be not improperly translated Word, it has a much fuller significance; namely, representative, messenger, mouthpiece.

Jehovah's entire Message has been, and will be, given to angels and to men through the great Logos. He was the Alpha, the first; the Father created none before Him. He is the Omega, the last; the Father has directly created none since Him. This explains simply, satisfactorily, that all subsequent creations, while executed by Jehovah's Power, were worked out by His great Son, the Logos. "By Him were all things made that were made."

When the time came for the outworking of the great Divine Plan for human salvation, and, incidentally, the showing forth of God's Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power, the offer properly came first to the Logos. The propisition to be man's Redeemer carried with it a great blessing, as St. Paul explains. (Hebrews 12:2; Colossians 1.18.) This exaltation to God's right hand, far above all other creatures, was an advance step. Although originally higher than all the others, the Logos was not so "far above" then.

It was God's purpose to have a New Creation; and the Logos, through the redemptive Plan, was to be the first and chiefest on that highest plane—the Divine nature. During this Gospel Age, God has been calling and accepting the honest, the obedient, lovers of righteousness, haters of iniquity, to be associates with Jesus in the Kingdom and participants with Him in the highest nature of all—the Divine. So, St. Peter declares, "God hath given unto us (the truly consecrated, the Church) exceeding great and precious promises, that by these we might become partakers of the Divine nature." —2 Peter 1:4; Hebrews 2:10.

Is it right, is it Christian, is it true, is it manly, to charge my teachings with denying that Jesus is the Son of God? What object could there be in so doing except to keep the Lord's hungry sheep away from the green pastures of Divine Truth? Well do my traducers know that they have nothing Biblical, sane or sensible to give instead! The very bitterness manifested by ministers against me is being used of the Lord to arouse investigation amongst those who are **truly His people. If my reputation must be thus assassinated in order that the true sheep may hear the Master's voice, I shall acquiesce as joyfully as possible, remembering that it will be difficult for them to say bitterer or untruer things of me than they said of my Master.**

My crime is the same that incited the Pharisees against Jesus and the Apostles. "They were angry that they taught the people." Preachers who do not believe in eternal torment any more than I do are angry that I am informing the people; for they fear that the people will justly think that their ministers deal dishonestly, receiving wages for keeping them in darkness. The time has come when all who are for the right, the Truth, should manifest themselves. I have many letters from ministers, marked personal and private, assuring me of their sympathy with my work, but fearful to come out boldly. I am sorry for these. The Lord exhorts, "Be thou very courageous." "He that hath a dream (an imagination), let him tell the dream (if he has nothing better to tell); but he that hath My Word, let him speak my Word fearlessly."—Jeremiah 23:28.

As our knowledge of God and of His glorious Son, and our true understanding of the Holy Spirit, become clearer, we can the better worship God; for the eyes of our understanding opening wider and wider, we shall comprehend with all saints the lengths and breadths, the heights and depths, and know the love of God—whom to know aright implies fitness for life everlasting.—Ephesians 3:17-19.

Appreciations

Tennessee, March 7.

I am pleased to know that you will continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons, also other features of the good tidings. I enjoy the sermons very much. I am sending my subscription for the Tribune through the W. T. B. & T. Society of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Respectfully yours,
L. M. HAMILTON.

Ohio, March 6.

We are renewing our subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower office.

We look forward to its visits each week and enjoy it as a good clean paper.

We especially enjoy the religious features, the International Sunday school lessons, everybody's question box and Pastor Russell's sermons and the good clear type in which you print them.

Yours respectfully,
M. G. DORMER.

Iowa, March 6.

I have been taking the Tribune four or five years and like it, especially for its religious departments, but also for the information I get as to labor conditions. It is a good clean paper to take into the home. I am much pleased by your decision to continue Pastor Russell's sermons and other features dear to Bible students, and expect to be able to take the Tribune while you continue to be an instrument in the harvest work. I much like the two columns devoted to Bible questions and answers. These questions and answers must surely develop an interest in the study of the Bible. Very few have any interest in the Bible these days. A Methodist lady said to me the other day: "Mr. Rice, you Bible students study your Bible too much. You would much better let the Bible alone and just trust all these things to God, that He will bring all things out all right." And this is the attitude of many who are in the various systems. Jesus said, "Search the scriptures."

Yours truly,
E. RICE.

PASTOR RUSSELL—1915—CALENDARS

A very limited number on hand, 30c each, while they last, which includes postage. The same photo without the calendar, 5x7 inches, for albums and framing, 15c; two for 25c; three for 30c. Many of the friends think this the most pleasing likeness of our Pastor they have ever seen. Mitchell Studio, 619 Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

Texas, March 6.

I have been a subscriber to, and my wife and I have been great admirers of the Tribune for a number of years, and just now, as its management is changing hands we wish to drop you a line of appreciation.

Our attention was called to the special merits of your valued paper on account of its fearlessness and wisdom in choosing to devote a page or so to religious features, which are so conspiciously absent in most secular papers. The choice your former editor made in selecting Pastor Russell's discourses, the Bible Question Box, the Treatise on the Sunday School Lessons each week by Pastor Russell, etc., appeal especially to us, on account of their undenominational character, and the clear and reasonable manner in which these explain the Bible. We do not think you could make a better selection.

The Tribune has, of course, many other commendable features, all of which we appreciate, but it is the religious feature above mentioned, which especially attracts us to your paper, and this is the expression we hear so often, and we sincerely trust the new management will see fit to continue to give these the same prominence, and we assure you of our hearty co-operation and subscription so long as this is done, and we can find the means with which to pay for it.

With thanks to the Tribune for furnishing so many good things, and best wishes to its editor and many readers we are,
Respectfully yours for Truth and liberty,
SETH T. MOORE AND WIFE.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

Georgia, March 5.

Am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Tower Office for I don't know how to get along without it. I greatly admire the general tenor of the new management of the paper and believe that you are filling a long felt want in the fearless way in which you are dealing with the greatest evil of a city. I especially appreciate the religious features which you are publishing regardless of the sentiment of the nominal preachers. As long as the paper continues its high standard and I raise the price, I will remain,

Faithfully a subscriber,
JNO. D. BROWN.

Arkansas, March 6.

I am a new subscriber, through the friendship of a brother, and I wish to add my testimony to others in praise of the Tribune, especially for the religious department, because it gives such a full page of the choicest of food for those that are seeking for more light on the Scripture. Pastor Russell's Sermons are fearless and grand and is causing a grand reformation, and the Question Box is a good feature, it gives inquiring ones an opportunity to ask questions on difficult tests, with assurance of a fair Scriptural answer.

Respectfully,
M. L. BOYSE.

IMMORTALITY.

What It May Mean.

Written for Labor Tribune by E. I. Dillon, of Dublin, Ireland.

(Continued from last week)

How incomparable grand will be the future state of the Christian. He will be in a condition in which the memory will be perfected to such an extent as to probably be more than a thousand times as strong as those of men today, as has already been demonstrated to be a possibility. What effect then will the tremendously rapid acquirement, and permanent retention of knowledge have upon these glorious saints? The question can perhaps best be answered by considering the growth of the human intellect. The intelligence of a child on the day of its birth is extremely limited. There was a particular moment when the first conscious thought was impressed upon its mind. Mental growth began at that point. Ideas began to be recorded upon the brain. They rapidly multiplied. The development of the five senses, but especially those of sight and hearing made the child more and more conscious of its own existence, and that of its environment. Its mental power increased according as it grew older. As yet, however, the power of imagination (not fancy), was largely dormant, and the child had therefore to turn its attention to the things surrounding it in order to occupy its mind. Its mental boundary was rapidly enlarged and that entirely by observation. By the time it had reached five years of age it had accumulated quite a large amount of knowledge as compared with what it had on the first day of its existence. Now this increase of knowledge expanded the mind and consequently brought about an enlargement of the personality. But there could have been no increase of knowledge apart from the memory. It can thus be readily seen then that the growth of intelligence and consequent enlargement of personality is found to be dependent entirely upon the memory. We are thus enabled to realize the tremendous importance played by memory in the realms of intellect.

With these thoughts in mind just try and picture before your mental vision the graudeur of being possessed of a memory of such surpassing power as to be capable of retaining every thought with the utmost clearness throughout all eternity. It can be readily seen that a being whose memory was more than a thousand times as strong as that of men today would be living in a condition in which the daily accumulation of knowledge would be positively encyclopaedic as compared to that of the human being of the present time. This in turn would produce a very rapid and continuous growth of the mind with its consequent enlargement of the mental boundary. The individual would be living in a condition in which the growth or expansion of the personality or ego would be astoundingly great as compared to the mental development of a human being.

The state of such a being would be sublime beyond human power to describe. He would be enraptured by the supreme joy of knowing and realising that henceforth his capacity to love God, and to realize God's love to him, will be an ever increasing one. The noblest and most Christ-like souls on earth today are in this respect very largely bound and circumscribed by the great limitations of the frail human vessels.

On the heavenly plane mental concentration will be a natural condition of the mind. This power would be theirs in the fullest and highest measure. They will not require an effort of the will to force their minds to concentrate on any subject. Their minds will never wander. They will be focussed with precision and intensity on the work on hands. This fact coupled with their absolutely accurate ideas about every thing would impart to their minds ability to rapidly, unerringly and comprehensively, grasp things. So clearly and accurately would the thoughts be engraven upon the mind that the individual could judge himself perfectly. Our minds are so warped and twisted at present that we cannot do this. As the Apostle said "Yea I judge not mine ownself." These glorious beings will be able to turn their thoughts inwards and see themselves exactly as others see them. They will thus know even as they are known."

The possession of immortality will make them death proof and consequently also pain proof. They will not be subject to the laws which obtain on the physical plane, such as eating, drinking, breathing, sleeping, etc. No rest of mind or body will ever again be necessary, because lack of these things could not do them the slightest injury. On account of not suffering from fatigue their condition although one of intense activity will be also one of absolute rest.

How delightful to such beings will intimate intercourse with Christ and his saints be. Then and not till then will they in the fullest sense of the term "Know Him and the power of His Resurrection." With what keenness will they appreciate the fellowship of all the other members of the glorified church. Not until awakened in his likeness will they fully realize the grandeur of God's character. Then and only then will they fully realize that the infinite universe is controlled by a being whose character is at once so noble and so transcendently sublime that the very contemplation of it will profoundly thrill and stir our deepest and grandest emotions to their inmost depths. The truth comprehended in the statement that "love begets love" will only then be fully understood.

The love of God is illimitable both in its greatness as well as in its intensity. This fact is scarcely realized by Christians today. For various reasons, one being lack of faith, that quality which the Apostle describes as the realization of things hoped for, the proof of things not seen." (Heb. 11:1.) Another reason being deficient power of imagination (not fancy) and consequent inability to vividly grasp the stupendous fact. Still others possessed of a larger degree of imagination, when contemplating the love of God to them, somehow hold their imagination in check. They seem to be afraid of overestimating the degree or intensity of His love to them. This may be due to a keen sense of their own unworthiness of His love. Or it may be due to the mistaken idea that the infinite love of God owing to being shed abroad upon many millions has become diffused and dissipated so that the individual can only hope at the very best to receive a very small share of it. Those who reason thus fail to understand what the word "Infinite" really means. Let such reflect that since the creation of Adam it is estimated that twenty thousand millions of people have lived on this planet. This is only a finite number. But the love of God is absolutely illimmitable both in its greatness as well as in its intensity. Therefore if the love of God went out to each one of those billions of human souls, they would each still be the recipients of love infinitely great as well as infinitely intense. This can be demonstrated mathematically.

This then being a grand and glorious reality the Christian should, when contemplating God's love to him, give the utmost play to his power of imagination, knowing that his highest, clearest and most vivid conception of the beam of Divine love shed forth upon him, falls infinitely short of the actual reality.

Never, when, mediating upon this elevating and ennobling thought, should he allow himself to crush and stifle to the slightest degree the rising power of his imagination, and thus hinder himself from having a truer, grander and more adequate conception of the intensity of God's love even to him personally.

It is the faculty of imagination that enables us to grasp the fact of God's love to us. Without it, this grand fact would be outside the range of our comprehension. The Christian should then, when contemplating the infinite love of God, allow larger and bolder sway to his santified imagination that he may thereby be enabled to form a higher, broader nd more comprehensively grand conception of it. He should never be afraid of having an exaggerated idea on this subject. This would be impossible. This point is one of great importance because it will always be found that those who love the Lord most are precisely those who have most clearly realized or grasped imaginatively the fact of His love to them.

In fact it is the realization of God's love to them that awakens a response in their hearts. The more vivid this is therefore, the stronger and deeper will be the response. Truly as the Apostle said, "We love Him because he first loved us."

In the First Resurrection the Christian will be raised perfect. He will then be possessed of the Divine nature with all the grand qualities and powers which pertain to it. His keen mental perception will then enable him to fully realize the all surpassing love of God. He will then know by experience what it really means to be "made like him," who is declared to be "the image of the invisible God."

Regarding this wonderfoul experience, Pastor Russell has truly said that "The promised change from human to spiritual bodies will not destroy either memory or identity, but will increase their power and range. The same Divine mind that now is ours with the same memory, the same reasoning powers, etc., will find its powers expanded to immeasurable heights and depths in harmony with its new spiritual body; and memory will trace all our career from earliest human infancy, and we will be able by contrast fully to realize the glorious reward of our sacrifice. But this could not be the case if the human were not an image of the spiritual."

Think of the tremendous mental illumination which will instanteneously result in the First Resurrection. What a wonderful thing would it be to be able to clearly and connectedly trace the history of one's life back to the cradle. From what has already been said it would appear doubtful if the mind of the average man today, possessed as he is with a brain greatly impaired by all the inherited weaknesses and imperfections caused by the fall is now capable of consciously retaining more than a thousandth part of the impressions made on his brain. To illustrate the rapidity with which impressions are made on the mind we have only to remember that a man can read 300 words a minute, each one of which conveys some idea to the mind. If this rate was sustained for 24 consecutive hours the man would have read 432,000 words in a single day.

(Continued next week.)

Indiana, Feb. 28.

We desire to express our appreciation of the noble stand you have taken for purity and justice, and also for giving so much room to religious subjects. The sermons are so full of common sense and reasonable deductions from the scriptures that they surely must appeal to all who are really looking for the truth of God's word. You can count on us as permanent subscribers so long as the paper keeps its present high standard.

Respectfully,
MRS. W. E. BURKET.

Massachusetts, March 7.

We surely do appreciate the weekly visit of your paper, and have renewed our subscription for the coming year through the Watch Tower Office.

We find many helpful things in the paper, but find the greatest Truths, and richest blessings from the Sermons of Pastor Russell and also in the Question Box column and Sunday School Lessons. Many are the questions that come to the mind of those who are thinking people to which as yet have never answers been found, that would satisfy the mind or even appeal to reason, but these of Pastor Russell's and these are not only given by him but found to be the sure Word of God and found in His Holy Book, following his answer we find truly God has a plan to work upon. Act 15:18. Following this plan given in His Holy Book every word is in perfect harmony and we find God is a God of Love. I appreciate your courage and zeal to stand for the right and hope you will never cease printing these Sermons.

Yours sincerely in the holding up of Truth and Righteousness,
MRS. GEO. B. ROLF.

LONDON LABOR LETTER

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

Industrial truce of Great Britain remains broken but all new disputes seem likely to be cleared up quickly. Advances granted to coal miners and railwaymen. Railway office workers now ask more money. Street railway men also putting forward demands. Shortage of labor leads to introduction of women gards on Edinburgh electric tramways. Patriotism of retail clerks. Armament workers threaten big strike against non-unionists. Labor Party's resolution in the House of Commons denouncing food cornerers is talked out.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—When the war broke out trade unionists in this country agreed to a truce with their employers wherever disputes were open or pending. Working men and working women alike, in fact, showed themselves only too willing to do all that they could to prevent anything like internal trouble at a time of great national necessity. Many sacrifices were made by them and many important movements were held up. They have loyally observed the truce but the same cannot always be said of the employers. In many cases taking advantage of the amicable feeling about which has pervaded the country generally every peaceful request of the work people for slightly increased wages to go a little way towards balancing the increased cost of living was met by refusal. In the end, having exhausted every peaceful avenue threats of strikes and strikes themselves began to fill the air.

I have already told the story of the trouble in the Yorkshire coal mining district where 50,000 men were refused a modest 6 or 8 cents per day increase to which they were clearly entitled under old-standing conciliation awards. The coal operators refused to pay this, advancing long and involved arguments which in the end made their position no stronger. Having tried everything else the coal miners then balloted for a strike and it was agreed by a four to one majority to hand in notices. Then when it was seen that the coal miners meant business the owners climbed down and granted the men's modest and just request.

Then there was the case of the railway servants. Prior to the war breaking out they had been for over a year working on a big national movement to raise the scanty wages paid by the railway corporations. The men were well organized and, in fact, their leading trade union, the National Union of Railwaymen, had been growing by leaps and bounds all through last year. When war broke out, however, rather than hinder the transport of troops and all the allied railway help that could be given to the government the movement was suspended and threats of forcible action were withdrawn. Six months passed by and the railway workers, like all other workers of the country, found themselves face to face with increased cost of living whereby at the present time five dollars would only buy of household requisites what $3.50 bought before the war. A week or two ago, however, a well-backed request for a rise was forwarded to all the railway corporations of the country on the same date. A general advance of $1.25 was gone for. After a fortnight's negotiation the railway companies now have pretty generally agreed to pay an increase of 75 cents to all workers getting $7.50 or under in weekly wages and 50 cents increase to those getting more than $7.50 weekly wages. At the moment of writing the Scottish railways still hold out against this although all the English lines have agreed to give the increase. At any moment now the adhesion of the Scottish railways is expected or a local strike may occur. Finally it should be noted that these advances in wages are good for the period of the war only.

Actually there is one railway strike in progress—that of the machine shop men and mechanical staff at one important group of railway shops in London. This strike broke out when these shop workers found that they were not to be included in the abovementioned increases. For eighteen months these men had been asking for an increase and they had been persistently ignored. In the other running sheds of London the men are paid $10 a week whilst in these sheds the rate is $9.50. The strikers include all the grades employed in the sheds—fitters, boiler makers, engineers and laborers—and they belong to various unions such as the National Union of Railwaymen, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Boiler Makers' Society, and the Steam Engine Makers' Society. If the strike continues a very serious dislocation of London railway traffic is bound to follow in a few days.

The clerical staff of the British railways is also moving, this including station masters, agents, bookkeepers, etc. Quite 30,000 of these latter now belong to the Railway Clerks' Association. Before the war broke out, the Railway Clerks' Association had been negotiating with the companies for a minimum salary scale rising by annual increments to $750 per annum outside London and $825 in London. Owing to the increase in the cost of living, it is urged that an advance of not less than 25 per cent should be granted to those who are earning less than these amounts, and also that reasonable consideration should be given "to those in receipt of salaries above that comparatively low standard, and especially those whose incomes have been materially reduced by the loss of bonuses and other supplementary payments."

Tramway men or workers on the street railways, of whom there are about 50,000 in this country, are also now urging their claim to increased wages to meet the extra cost of living. Quite three-fifths of these men are organized in the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers and the union is putting forward a request for an advance of 15 per cent. The men ought to win this easily as this is an industry which is strongly affected by the extreme shortages of available male labor in the country, a shortage so acute that in Edinburgh (Scotland) it is proposed to utilize the services of women as guards or conductors on the electric trams in the streets.

An attack in the house of commons recently upon the patriotism of retail clerks in this country, or as we should call them shop assistants, has been promptly combatted by John Turner, the secretary of the national union and a labor leader of many years' standing in this country. He has visited America several times and was once held up at Ellis Island as an anarchist although he was one of the mildest men breathing, a fine orator, and an exceptionally careful organizer. This union's membership is over 80,000, of whom 22,137 are women. A very large proportion of the remainder are youths between 16 and 19 years of age, store life employing an undue proportion of young people. They are also a considerable proportion of the older membership made up of men over 35. John Turner said:

"I estimate the number whose ages and fitness would make them eligible as considerably under 30,000. Out of this number we have official notification of nearly 6,000 having enlisted, and we know that there are 2,000 or 3,000 more who have joined the colors, but have not yet officially notified us. This means that at the lowest estimate 25 per cent or 30 per cent of those eligible are now serving with the colors, a percentage which I doubt if any other class of worker in the country could improve upon, if equal."

Immediately after the declaration of the war the union decided to relieve all members joining the colors of payment of contributions and to place them on full benefit at the end of the war whilst also paying death benefit to the next of kin in the case of any members killed or dying during the war.

A serious situation has broken out at Elswick ordinance machine and engine works which are under the control of Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Company, Limited. Elswick is in the great armament manufacturing district of Newcastle-on-Tyne and has been the scene of great activity ever since the war started. The trade unionists employed are mainly members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Steam Engine Makers' Society and the Machine Workers' Association and they decided on February 17th to hand in notices immediately to cease work on February 24th unless the firm promptly dispenses with the non-union unskilled labor recently introduced to perform tasks hitherto done by skilled union artists who have served their full apprenticeship. The firm employs more men than any other in the country and is engaged almost exclusively on admiralty and war office work. The meeting at which the decision was taken was the largest held in this class of workers indoors in Newcastle for many years.

It was stated by various speakers that lacemakers from Nottingham, textile workers from Lancashire, coppersmiths, silversmiths and even laborers had been brought to do the work of skilled mechanics, while a large number of unskilled Belgian refugees had been started. These imported workers had been raked up by government and works officials and offered wages equal to and exceeding those paid to the union men already employed. In many cases $11 weekly had been granted as against the district rate of $9.25. The unskilled men were so hopelessly inefficient that they had become known amongst their workmates as the ragtime filers.

It was explained that negotiations between the firm and the men's representatives were in progress, when the firm practically broke them off by importing the men. In some shops at the works the grievance had been drastically dealt with by the workmen putting on their coats and affirming their intention of walking out unless the imported men were removed. The latter, however, were merely removed to other parts of the works, thus intensifying the grievance in those other parts. Ten thousand skilled engineers, formerly working at Elswick, were now with the colors.

The members of the Labor party in the house of commons have raised during the past week the question of the highest cost of living in this country. Many members of the party argued that although some part of the rise was necessary because of higher freights and a great deal was owing to absolute food and ship manipulation by corners. Numerically powerless, however, in view of the weight of the other parties in the house of commons, the Labor party had to submit to seeing the resolution talked out.

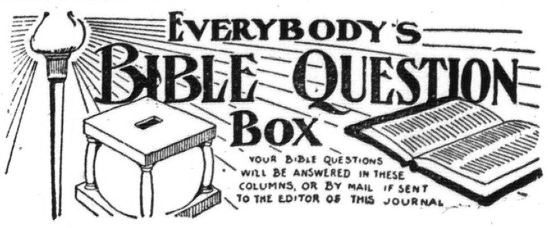
WILL EMPLOY 1,000 MEN

FARREL, Pa., March 8.—The Carnegie Steel Company will operate its open hearth department at full capacity this week for the first time in over a year.

There are 12 furnaces in the battery. Nine were on this week. Repairs are being rushed on blast furnace No. 2, and it will be blown in within a few days.

The skelp mill starts March 14, at which time the entire works of the Carnegie company will be running practically at 100 per cent of capacity.

The resumption of the various departments will afford employment to about 1,000 additional hands. It is also stated that the American Steel and Wire plant, tin plate mill and sheet mills will also run at normal capacity next week.



EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—What did Jesus mean when he said: "He that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live?"—John 11, 25. (S. B.)

Answer.—"Though he die, yet shall he live." (R. V.) The Jews were divided into three main classes. The Sadducees did not believe in any future life (Luke 20:27-39). Some Pharisees believed the soul was inherently immortal—these Jesus answered, John 6:53. Others, again, believed the Bible doctrine of a future life based on resurrection, but how, they did not know, and so Jesus, in this and other passages, shows that he was the Resurrection, and only through faith in him was there any future life. Those who, though dead in sin, exercise faith now, are Spirit begotten and will be raised perfect on the heavenly plane at the last day (Matthew 11:11; John 5:25; 5:39-54). The world will also come forth, but on the human plane, and through righteous judgments and loosing the bonds of heredity will have an opportunity for life, as typified in the "coming forth" and "loosing" of Lazarus (1 Corinthians 15:22-54; Isaiah 25:6-9; Jeremiah 31:29).

Q.—Kindly explain John 14:2: "In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you." (J. M. B.)

Answer.—Jesus is explaining to his disciples that in his Father's plan provision had been made for more than one class; that his Father's house—the universe—had many abiding-places, and that he was about to go to heaven, especially to arrange and prepare the place for them. This text contradicts the general thought that all who do not get to heaven are to be placed in hell. We find that the Church selected during this age is to share with Jesus in his throne (Revelation 3:21; 2 Peter 1:4) occupying the highest place of honor in heaven next to the Father (Hebrews 4:14; 6:20; 9:24). Another place will be filled by those who have been associated with the bride and yet have failed to get the reward, consequently they will serve in the temple before the throne (Revelation 7:15). Another place is the restored earth, which will be occupied by all the obedient of the human race, who will receive eternal life on the human plane (Acts 3:21). Thus there will be many dwelling-places in our Heavenly Father's house (Revelation 21:3, 4)

Q.—Ecclesiastes 9:5: "The dead know not anything neither have they any more a reward." How does this harmonize with the teaching of a resurrection? (H. A.)

Answer.—The writer of these words was, according to the statement of the inspired Word, "wiser than all men." When we stray from his wisdom, foolishness results. To claim that the dead know anything and that they have a reward in death is foolishness. Solomon, who was writing centuries before the resurrection would take place, properly spoke of the dead as having no reward. If we will take our stand at a similar point and think of one who dies today as having a prospect of a resurrection four thousand years hence, we will easily realize that he now has no reward. Of course if we deny the first statement and think of the dead as being rewarded either in heaven, hell or purgatory for the life they had lived we will have to claim that we are wiser than the "Wise Man." The whole Bible is found consistent when we recognize that in the resurrection the dead will be awakened from their sleep and receive their reward. Hear Jesus' words, "Behold I come quickly, and my reward is with me to give every man according as his work shall be" (Revelation 22:12)

Q.—Can it be possible that even our loving merciful God will give a chance for life during the time of restitution to the heartless, cold blooded, unmerciful men who slaughtered women, children and infants in the terrible times at the beginning of the ninth century? And can we suppose that the time of trouble which you seem to think is coming will be worse than that? (W. H. G.)

Answer.—The cataclysm following Armageddon will surely be a greater time of trouble than any that has preceded it, for such is the direct prophecy of God's word (Daniel 12:1); but it may be greater than the time to which you refer merely in that it will be world wide. That this time of trouble has not yet reigned on earth is evident from the context of passages which refer to it. Note the prophecy of Isaiah 34:8-17 followed by the promises of the 35th chapter. The two must be taken together. When the Day of the Lord's vengeance is revealed it must soon be followed by a fulfillment of the glorious promises regarding the blossoming of the desert as a rose, the opening of the blind eyes, the unstopping of the deaf ears, the healing of the lame and the opening of an easy way to holiness over which the ransomed shall return to God. Note also that this time of trouble according to Zephaniah 3:8 and 9 precedes the giving of the pure message of God's word to all the world. There will be no end to God's mercy which "endureth forever." For the very purpose of manifesting his mercy, he has a judgment day (1 Chronicles 16:31). How different from our mistaken imaginations!

Q.—If, as the Lord said, "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth," why has he not exercised it since his resurrection? (T. B. E.)

Answer.—Submission for over eighteen centuries to the violence of dominant evil has not been because of lack of power on the part of our risen, ascended, and glorified Lord to protect his people. The exercise of his power is delayed for a purpose. In the Father's plan there was a "due time" for the great sacrifice for sins to be given, and another due time for the Kingdom to be set up in power and great glory to rule and bless the world; and these were far enough apart to permit the calling and preparing of the "elect" Church to be joint-heirs of the Kingdom with Christ. The evil influences and opposition of sinners have been permitted for the purifying, testing and polishing of those "called" to be members of the Kingdom class. As with the Head, so with the body, it is God's design that each member shall as a new creature be "made perfect through suffering" (Hebrews 5:9).

Q.—Are the incidents recorded in Numbers 21:4-9 to be regarded as typical? (J. A. N.)

Answer.—The fiery serpents represented sin, from whose deadly bite all humanity is suffering. But Christ, who knew no sin, was made a sin-offering on our behalf, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him (2 Corinthians 5:21, Diaglott). He is the antitype of the brazen serpent. The lifting up of the serpent in the wilderness prefigured the lifting up of Christ on the cross at Calvary; and the look of faith to him and in the merit of his sacrifice for salvation is the never-failing cure for sin, as it is also the only hope of our fallen race. John 3:16 suggests the cost of the world's salvation to our Heavenly Father. His only begotten Son was the delight and treasure of his heart; and all the painful process of his humiliation and sacrifice even unto a cruel and ignominious death was at the expense of the fondest affections of him who loves as no man ever loved. "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?"

Q.—What is meant by "the heavenly gift" in Hebrews 6:4? (L. M. L.)

Answer.—"The gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord" (Romans 6:23). In the passage under consideration the Apostle exhorts to progress in the way of life, and emphasizes the Christian's responsibility for light and favor received. He mentions five steps, which have their parallel in verses 1 and 2: (a) "Enlightened," as to our true state—condemnation—before God; (b) "tasted the heavenly gift," justified by faith in the sacrifice of Christ; (c) "made partakers of the Holy Spirit," buried with Christ through consecration, and thus begotten of the Holy Spirit as a New Creature; (d) "tasted the good word of God" by feeding on Christ as the bread from Heaven; and (e) "the powers of the world (age) to come," the resurrection inheritance. For anyone to turn back, after being thus favored by God, would be a wilful sin against the Holy Spirit, which could not be forgiven, either in this age or the age to come (Matthew 12:31, 32). Such an one would be incorrigible, and, as the context states, it would be impossible to renew him to repentance.

Q.—We admit that when Christ comes and Satan is bound and the true knowledge of the Lord fills the earth and it is as easy to do right as to do wrong, these conditions will make the millennial age more favorable to the ungodly and sinner than is the present age. But would not this view imply an injustice on God's part in that he has made the way now so narrow, so difficult? Would it not imply that he is partial and that he has given to those most zealous for righteousness severer trials, tests, persecutions, etc.? (Reasonable.)

Answer.—We answer that this view is the result of an imperfect understanding of the divine program. It ignores the Lord's declaration that those being selected by him during this gospel age, who are called upon to walk in the footsteps of Jesus in the narrow way and who are to sacrifice their earthly interest, are to have a much higher reward, a much grander salvation than that provided for the world in general. Man was of the earth earthy, the earthly image of God and adapted to the earth, flesh and blood, etc. His sin losing for him perfection as a man, his redemption and restitution would restore him to the perfection of manhood in harmony with God. But this would not make of mankind spirit beings nor fit them for a heavenly condition. God's proposition is the return of the race in general to human perfection in an earthly home, which he declares shall "abide forever" (Ecclesiastes 1:4). But the divine reward for the church is that this little flock is accepted as the bride of Christ and his joint-heirs in the glorious millennial kingdom. They shall sit with him in his throne, they shall be made partakers of the divine nature with him and thus shall share his glory, honor and immortality, as the Scriptures indicate (2 Timothy 2:12). Just will be the rewards—divine nature to sacrificers and human perfection to the merely righteous.

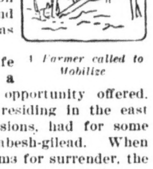
THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT

1 Samuel 11:1-15—March 14.

King Saul, Although Anointed of God, Waited For the Voice of the People. His Opportune Moment and How He Utilized It—His Acceptance by the People—Opportunities Open For All. Special Lessons to the Church, Also Called to Kingly Office.

"He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."—Proverbs 16:32.

ISRAEL had asked for a king. God, through the Prophet Samuel, had caused the anointing of Saul to be king. The people of Israel had assembled, and God's Prophet Samuel had indicated God's choice. Some had gladly accepted it, but the rougher element had refused, sneeringly saying, Who is he, that we should hope for anything great in his hand? It looked as though the Lord's choice had been unsatisfactory and had come to naught. Saul made no attempt to exercise authority, having such half-hearted support from the people. He returned home, resuming his life as a farmer; but we may be sure he was patiently waiting for the opportune, or psychological, moment when with God's blessing he would enter upon his duties and responsibilities as king.



A Farmer called to Mobilize

Saul's farm life continued only a month until the opportunity offered. The Ammonites, residing in the east of Israel's possessions, had for some time besieged Jabesh-gilead. When the city asked terms for surrender, the Ammonite general's taunt was that on one condition he would save their lives—they should each submit to having an eye put out, as a shame on Israel

Time was asked—seven days—for decision. Meantime messengers were dispatched, possibly to all the tribes. Some came to Saul's residence, evidently hoping that he would take steps for their deliverance.

Saul was appointed leader; the psychological moment had come. He killed the oxen he had been driving and sent pieces to all the tribes, saying that whoever did not respond, to become a defender of the general interests, would have his oxen hewed to pieces. This was a peculiar command for a king; but it touched the right spot, for three hundred and thirty thousand men responded. The messengers returned to Jabesh-gilead with assurances of succor the next day; and Israel gave answer to the besiegers that by the time appointed they would march out for them to do as they wished.

Saul divided his army into three sections, and from three different quarters came suddenly upon the besiegers, routing them and delivering the Israelites. Thereupon they realized that God had indeed given them a wise king, whom they had been slow to recognize; and they inquired for those who had spoken against Saul, saying, Let them now be slain. However, the king wisely and generously said, "There shall not a man be put to death; for today the Lord hath wrought salvation in Israel."

The Divine Character Vindicated.

Although the slaughtering of those Ammonites had Divine approval, it did not signify that they went to the theological Hell, there to suffer eternal torments. On the contrary, they merely went to the tomb, to sleep until in God's arrangement Christ would die as the world's Redeemer, and at His Second Advent would begin His work of calling back from death all that are in their graves.

To grasp the situation we must remember that all men are under a death sentence; and it matters little whether they die from starvation, sickness, pestilence or the sword. The penalty reads, "Dying, thou shalt die"—not live, anyhow or anywhere. This fact has a distinct bearing on everything appertaining to the Lord's authorization of wars, permission of famines, etc.

While God has enforced the penalty, "The wages of sin is death," thus manifesting His Justice, He in another way has been preparing for the manifestation of His Love. His first step was in the sending of His Son to die for Adam's sin, under which the race is condemned to death. Soon He will establish a Kingdom which will bind Satan, release humanity from the results of the curse, and restore all the willing and obedient to full perfection.

The "Theological" Hell.

Special Lessons For the Church.

God's consecrated people may especially learn lessons from Saul's experience. They, like Saul, have been nominated of God, not only to be kings, but also to be priests—"a Royal Priesthood." As Saul was anointed with oil, so the Royal Priesthood are anointed with the Holy Spirit. As the people rejected Saul and he waited patiently for the Lord's time, so mankind are not yet ready for the Reign of the Royal Priesthood, of which Jesus is the Head; and God's time has not yet come for the establishment of the Kingdom. Lessons of patience, humility and confidence in God are requisite that, after enduring, they might inherit the promises.

The Paris newspaper L'Eclair protests against the war censorship and refers to members of the government as "the microcephalics who rule us." It wouldn't be so rude as to call them pinheads, of course.

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All $10 Suits & Overcoats, now $ 5.00
All $15 Suits & Overcoats, now 7.50
All $20 Suits & Overcoats, now 10.00
All $25 Suits & Overcoats, now 12.50
and so on through the stock

At the present height of Woolens these prices hardly pay for materials of which they are made. And by this same token, an overcoat bought now and laid away for next Fall, looks like pretty good judgment.

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Thousands of pairs of the best Pants you ever wore at 4 unheard-of-prices

1.48 Values $1.98 to $3.00
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Sound healthful sleep—a good day's work is only possible when free from illness.
PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY'S BEER
improves the appetite, acts as a tonic and proves a great aid to digestion. Wholesome and nourishing.
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THE LATEST COAL MARKETS

Developments of the week past so far as reflecting conditions of the coal trade is concerned have been unimportant. The situation is fraught with complexities resultant from the general trade situation that are hard to analyze. One of our banking institutions in its forecast for March says: "The talk of thoughtless persons of a 'tremendous business boom' and of a 'carnival of railroad buying' should not be taken seriously. The present situation is decidedly no carnival and is far from a boom. As our wisest men see it, we are experiencing a steady and dependable improvement in conditions and the end of the year should find us enjoying normal times and reasonable prosperity."

That February was disappointing in many ways cannot be gainsaid, and the first of March offers little that is new or changed. Some improvement seems evident in local steel mills. Iron is not so active, and the pig iron movements are very light. Railroad buying continues an uncertain factor so far as this district is concerned. Reports claim that the steel corporation has ordered several additional blast furnaces in, but inquiry fails to locate them save in one instance, where a furnace of larger capacity was blown out, and a smaller in. Steel making coke producers continue making slightly more coke for own consumption, but independents are buying very lightly and merchant ovens are not active. Furnace coke can be bought spot at any old price, but the quantity on hand is not large and neither is it standard grade, but is taken as a makeshift by any uncovered furnaces as needed. Should any decided increase in iron demands develop quickly, coke on hand would not meet it and a sudden advance in prices would assuredly result. Sales of foundry coke continue to run in small lots, largely for near future delivery and any forward movement for large tonnages seems to be unheard of, the only inquiry of interest today being that of the Marshall Foundry Company, who are asking for quotations on first grade 72-hour coke—375 tons per month for six months, and that of the Westinghouse Electric for furnace coke for their Cleveland plant to the amount of two to five cars per week.—Black Diamond.

OPHELIA
DONT TELL FIB2! SAVE EM UP & RITE A ROMANTZ

(Copyright by McClure Syndicate.)

How It's Done.

"Senator, you promised me a job."

"But there are no jobs."

"I need a job, Senator."

"Well, I'll ask for a commission to investigate as to why there are no jobs and you can get a job on that."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

At Brown's mill, this city, the puddle department is off. The finishing mills are on.

MAY 14 1915
c

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

Chas Gross 1apr13
Supt Byers Mill
South Sixth St

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 16
PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915
FIVE CENTS A COPY

Pittsburgh Medical Fakirs Again in Law's Clutches

LINCOLN MANAGER IS AGAIN IN SPOTLIGHT

Girl Says Frank Smith is Father of Her Child--Is Sued for Attendance Charges.

The "famous" Lincoln Hotel and its manager, Frank C. Smith, again occupy the spotlight.

Suit filed this week in the county court of Allegheny county brought to light allegations against Smith, which, if true, should be convincing evidence in any License court that this man is not a fit person for managing a hotel.

According to the charges made by this girl, Smith is not only the father of her child, but also that at his instance and request a criminal operation was performed upon her in this city.

The story told by this girl, whose name is withheld for the time being, is pitiful in the extreme. The girl is an orphan and she alleges that Smith won his way into her confidences, by his offers to "be a father to her."

According to the girl her baby, whose name appears on the records of the Pittsburgh Department of Health as Myrtle Smith, was taken by a Mrs. Sarver, of Florence avenue, Avalon, who took care of it until recently.

All these facts are developed in the following affidavit of claim of the girl in her suit against Smith for doctor, mid-wife and nursing services for her baby.

The statement of claim follows:

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA

L—— F——, a minor, by her next friend, R. E. O'Dell.
vs.
Frank C. Smith.

Plaintiff's Statement of Claim.

Plaintiff, L—— F——, claims of the defendant the sum of $837.82 upon a cause of action of which the following is a statement:

The plaintiff, L—— F——, who at the time was 15 years of age, met the defendant, Frank C. Smith * * * said Smith being at the time and at all the times mentioned in this statement a married man. That said Smith won the confidence of said L—— F—— by his expressions of interest in her, by his offers to be a father to her, by presents and flattering attentions, and * * * accomplished the downfall of said L—— F—— and had unlawful carnal knowledge of her and * * * continued to have unlawful carnal knowledge of her, the said L—— F——, who became pregnant by said Smith and on October 23, 1912, at 94 Steuben street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the home of Marie Treytl, said L—— F—— gave birth to a female child of which child said Frank C. Smith is the father.

That * * * said Smith, by specious promises, again persuaded said L—— F—— to enter into immoral relations with him, and on or about said date, and on various dates subsequently thereto, * * * said Smith had unlawful carnal knowledge of said L—— F—— who again became pregnant by him, and at his instance and request, and by his arrangement, went to a certain doctor's office in the City of Pittsburgh where an abortion was performed upon her, the said L—— F——, and she became seriously sick when she again, on or about September 22, 1913, went to the home of said Marie Treytl where she was attended and cared for by said Mrs. Treytl and her family physician, Dr. J. A. Williams.

That when she first became pregnant by said Smith as aforesaid, at the instance and request and by direction of said Smith said L—— F—— went to said home of Marie Treytl for the care and attention which she needed and said Smith authorized her to incur any indebtedness necessary for said care and attention; that following his directions she went to said home and employed said Marie Treytl and Dr. J. A. Williams to attend her in her impending sickness; that she remained at said home of Marie Treytl * * * and during said period was cared for by said Marie Treytl and attended by said Dr. J. A Williams.

That when she became sick after said abortion she again went to the home of said Marie Treytl and was there from on or about September 22, 1913, for two week and was again attended by said Marie Treytl and Dr. J. A. Williams.

That there is due and owing to said Marie Treytl the sum of $512.82 for said care and attention to said L—— F—— as per copy of statement hereto attached marked Exhibit "A."

That there is due and owing to said Dr. J. A. Williams for said professional services rendered to said L—— F—— the sum of $90.00 as per statement hereto attached and marked Exhibit "B."

That on or about December 9, 1912, said female child, of which the said Frank C. Smith was the father, was placed in the care of Mrs. Sarver, 613 Florence avenue, Avalon, Pennsylvania. * * * That there is due and owing to said Mrs. Sarver for the care of said child the sum of $235.00 as per statement herto attached marked Exhibit "C."

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Reports Show Accident Causes.

State Department of Labor Publishes Interesting Statistics.

Some time ago the bureau of statistics of the department of labor ond industry completed its statistics of industrial accidents for 1914 according to industries, a resume of which has been widely published. The bureau has now finished the tabulation of these accidents by causes and injuries, from which the following interesting data and useful suggestions are culled. A. R. Houck is chief of this bureau.

The total number of accidents reported to the department of labor and industry during the year 1914 is 38,126. Adding the number of accidents reported to the mining department and to the Public Service Commission, the grand total is 53,113. This number, though large, cannot be considered the sum of all accidents that occur in our state, since the accidents reported to the department of labor and industry are only those occurring in industrial establishments. There is also a law in the latter department that accidents occasioning a loss of less than two days' work need not be reported. Therefore, 53,113 represents only a part of the total number of accidents for the past year.

The causes from which the greatest number of accidents occur are; first, in hand labor, chiefly from being caught between, or struck by, material, or hurt with tools, a total of 20,339 accidents; second, from falling from ladders or scaffolds into unprotected holes, or slipping or tripping, a total of 4,178 accidents; third, from coming into contact with moving machinery, a total of 2,836 accidents; fourth, from burns of various kinds, a total of 2,444 accidents.

Figures of such size, representing accidents from being caught or struck by material, or from coming into contact with moving machinery, would seem to show carelessness on the part of workmen, or lack of sufficient guards. If the proper machine guards were installed and used in the proper manner, the majority of such accidents could surely be avoided.

The inspectors of the department of labor and industry have found in their visits to industrial plants that the greatest force towards the elimination of accidents and the maintenance of personal safety is the establishment of safety organizations. The education of workmen in the avoidance of careless methods, and in the thought of individual responsibility, is the greatest force in the furtherance of the safety movement.

WILL CLOSE PLANTS.

The American Window Glass Company has announced that it expects to close down plants located in the following towns about March 20: Arnold, Jeannette, Belle Vernon, Kane and Monongahela City, in Pennsylvania, and Hartford City, Ind. This means that about 95 per cent of the company's plants will be closed by that time. This will throw out of work about 4,500 men. It was stated from the offices of the American Window Glass Company that the shut-down was occasioned by an overproduction of window glass and the lack of orders.

Announcement was also made that it was understood that all had machine window glass factories throughout the country would suspend operations on March 20. There are about twenty large independent companies now manufacturing window glass, either by hand or machine, in the United States. Just how many persons are employed by these concerns cannot be computed offhand, but the number runs into thousands.

According to officials of the American Window Glass Company practically every independent is overstocked with glass and the demand has fallen away to almost nothing. Very few orders are to be had and these are for export, which business is also paralyzed because of the difficulty in securing bottoms in which to ship the glass to foreign countries.

CAR MEN CONSIDER WAGES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 16.—Organized street car men are preparing a new agreement to take effect June 1, when their present three-years' contract expires. It is believed the Worcester and probably the Pittsfieuld locals will act jointly with their fellow-workers in this city.

Reduction Opposed By Mill Men.

Amalgamated Association Votes Down Proposal for Lower Scale.

Sheet and tin plate lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinworkers, on Saturday, for the second time within a month, rejected on referendum vote the wage reduction proposed by the independent manufacturers of the country.

The second rejection of the wage reduction, taken as emphasizing that the men will not accept a cut, will precipitate a crisis in the relations between the independent sheet and tin plate manufacturers and their employes.

Twenty thousand men who are affected are employed in plants operating in five states.

The 6 per cent reduction in wages in tin plate plants, which almost carried on the first referendum, apparently was defeated in Saturday's vote over two to one. The 11.2 per cent cut on sheets, which was defeated over two to one the first did a little better Saturday, but lost by a big majority.

Large centers like Wheeling, W. Va., turned in heavy majorities against both propositions. Hundreds of workers refrained from voting at all. The propositions carried in Youngstown, Niles and Warren, and broke even in Middletown, O. In Granite City, Ill., home of the National Enamel Stamping Company, whose representative at the joint conferences held in Pittsburgh on the reduction, W. J. Lynch has been one of the warmest champions of a peaceable settlement, both propositions were rejected by large majorities by the men.

"We have an agreement with the manufacturers which does not expire until June 30," said Mr. Williams today, "and of course we propose to hold them to their agreement."

The majority of the manufacturers are reported ready to stand by their agreement, but a number have threatened to break away and attempt to operate non-union, which move the Amalgamated Association very likely will attempt to meet with strikes.

The independent manufacturers, operating under a clause in their agreement with the Amalgamated Association permitting it, requested the men to accept the reduction, and gave as a reason the fact that the unorganized sheet and tin plate mills, their competitors, had introduced methods which reduced the cost of manufacturing sheet and tin plate 15 to 25 per cent.

ORGANIZE STATE BRANCH

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 16.—A state organization of electrical workers has been formed in this city for the purpose of promoting legislation in the interest of these workers. At the temporary meeting fifty-one unions were represented. As the work of an electrician is extra hazardous, proper protection for life and limb will be insisted upon.

GOOD NEWS FROM TEXAS

WASHINGTON, March 16.—President Gompers has received this telegram from C. W. Woodman, well-known Texas trade unionist: "Compulsory education bill just passed senate, 19 to 9, after five days hardest fought battle I ever witnessed. Has passed house. This insures us a perfect law. Uniform child labor bill passed house this afternoon, 63 to 52."

Is Britain Torn With Labor Troubles.

Machinists and Shipbuilders Force Concessions From Employers.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, March 2.—This country is in a swirl of labor disputes at the present moment. The industrial truce which the trade unions agreed to and which they endeavored to sustain has been rudely shattered by the action of a number of employers who refused to recognize that the recent heavy increase in the cost of living, from which they themselves were benefiting in the way of higher prices, made an increase in their workmen's wages necessary and inevitable.

Leaving out of account disputes that have been settled as already recorded in these columns, the most striking current trouble is in connection with machine shop workers employed at the Elswick works of Armstrong Whitworth and Company. A tremendous number of men are employed there and on February 18 they handed in their notices to stop work a week from that date in consequence of the employment of unskilled labor on jobs reserved by the custom of the industry for skilled men. Last Monday, February 22, representatives of the men from each shop, making a hundred in all, met the management and a provisional agreement was reached; whereupon the men decided in view of this to suspend notices until after the meeting of a district convention with the employers next Monday, March 1. Apparently it was at once admitted by the firm that, whatever labor was taken on, the district rate for the job concerned must always be paid. This being granted, the men put to the management two further questions, the answers to which constitute the substantial gain that they have made.

They asked, first, whether the firm would agree that the union should be allowed to inspect the credentials of the imported workers, and, further, to inspect the actual work done by them. After prolonged discussion, this concession on the employers' part was definitely made. The men's representatives then brought forward a further point. They demanded that the employers should furnish them with a complete return, showing the names of all unskilled men taken on, and in addition the name of the trade union of which they are members. To this, too, the firm agreed. The men then asked for a guarantee that the services of all such workers would be dispensed with at the end of the war, and that copies of the list containing their names should be sent to every member of the Engineering Employers' Federation, with the instruction that they should in no case be employed. This guarantee was also given by the firm. Last, but not least, the management promised that, for the present, no further unskilled workers should be set on skilled jobs, and that the representatives of the skilled crafts should be first consulted in all cases in which doubt could arise. This probably means that the question of introducing further unskilled labor depends upon the settlement to be arrived at nationally by the Engineering Employers' Federation and the engineering unions concerned, but the precedent created in the case of the largest firm will materially affect the course of these negotiations.

The next movement in order of importance comes with that which the shipbuilding trade unions are concerned respecting applications by the men for an increase in wages. No settlement has yet been reached between the unions and the shipbuilding employers' federation. On February 24, over a hundred thousand men handed

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

.....................................1915.
NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
813 Bessemer Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen:
Enclosed please find .... Dollars
for which please send the National Labor Tribune for............
months to
....
....
....
12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

MEN'S "SPECIALISTS" ARE HELD FOR COURT

Van Velsor and Morgan, With New Partner, Dr. R. Weatherburn MacKenzie, Await Trial.

Two crooks—"specialists" in diseases of men—this time with a third and new partner—are again in the clutches of the law.

Released from the Allegheny County jail last August after serving two months following conviction upon 17 counts of obtaining money by false pretense through the use of the United States mails, these two fakirs immediately returned into the disreputable business in the same city in which they had formerly operated.

These two men, D. J. Van Velsor and A. A. Morgan, are partners doing business as Van Velsor and Morgan, alleged proprietors of a concern formerly operated under the name of Dr. R. Weatherburn MacKenzie—now doing business as the Chicago Men's Specialists, at 640 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

At the present time Van Velsor, Morgan and Dr. R. Weatherburn MacKenzie are awaiting the action of the grand jury, each under $1,000 bail, having been held by Alderman James J. Kirby on charges of conspiracy to cheat and defraud and obtain money under false pretense. They are also defendants in civil suits in which damages to the amount of $10,000 are asked from each of them in connection with the same charges.

The plaintiff in the case is one J. D. Simpson of Brownsville, Pa., who through his attorney, Alfred M. Lee, alleges that as a result of advertisements of these defendants appearing in the Pittsburgh newspapers he visited their offices at 640 Penn avenue for the purpose of being cured of a fistula from which he was suffering.

Simpson in his allegation further claims that the defendants led him to believe that he was the victim of another serious ailment, warned him of the extreme gravity of his case and then foisted upon him "medicines" for which tremendous sums were charged and which instead of curing or relieving him only aggravated his affliction.

Two kinds of "medicine" were prescribed and sold to him, he alleges, by the defendants. For one of these he was charged, he says, $57.50 per box and for the second "medicine" the price was $21.36 per box. Simpson alleges that the defendants told him that the reason for the extreme prices charged was that these "medicines" were compounded from certain parts of rare bugs found in Egypt and India.

As a matter of fact the medicines given Simpson can be purchased in any drug store in Pittsburgh, the first kind selling for 30 cents per box and the second for $1.50 per box. It seems, however, that the defendants had scratched from the boxes all identification wrappers so as to sustain their claim that they were furnishing the defendant with a medicine either compounded by them or else put up after their prescription.

In all, Simpson alleges that these men separated him from $473.94. He has sued to recover this amount and in addition damages, amounting altogether to $10,000.

In May of 1913, a grand jury of the United States court found indictments on 17 counts against D. J. Van Velsor, Mrs. D. J. Van Velsor, A. A. Morgan and Von R. King. This outfit at that time was operating under the name of "Dr. Kane's Specialists" and "specialized in diseases of men." The district attorney consented to the abandonment of the indictments against Mrs. Van Velsor and Von R. King. Morgan and Van Velsor, however, pleaded guilty and on June 12, 1914, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Allegheny County jail.

These two men, Van Velsor and Morgan, are the same parties mentioned in the present Simpson case. Dr. R. Weatherburn MacKenzie, who was arrested with them, is said to be a paid employe of the firm. At the time Simpson answered their advertisement the business was conducted under MacKenzie's name, but as soon as complaint was made by Simpson the name of the business was changed to the "Chicago Men's Specialists." This concern is still in business at 640 Penn avenue, although its advertisements are not now appearing in the local newspapers.

The following is a copy of the complaint made by Simpson in his damage suit against MacKenzie and Van Velsor and Morgan:

Plaintiff's Statement.

The plaintiff in this proceeding is a citizen of Washington County, Pennsylvania, residing in the Borough of Brownsville.

The defendant is a practicing physician residing in the County of Allegheny with offices at 640 Penn avenue in the city of Pittsburgh.

On the 6th day of June, 1914, and prior thereto defendant caused to be inserted in the Pittsburgh Press and other periodical publications of the city of Pittsburgh and surrounding towns advertisements of which exhibit "A" annexed hereto and made a part hereof is a sample. He also caused to be published in the Sunday edition of the Pittsburgh Press during the past year several advertisements of which exhibit "B" which is annexed hereto, made a part hereof is a fair example.

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

FASTINGS AND FEASTINGS PROPER AND IMPROPER.

"When Ye Fast, Be Not Hypocritical"—Right and Wrong Views of Fasting—The Bible's Teaching—The Spirit of Fasting—Spiritual Feasting at the Same Time—Hygienic Value of Fasting—Spiritual Advantages.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 14.—Pastor Russell gave two addresses here today. We report the one on Matthew 6:16, **"When ye fast, be not of a sad countenance."** He said in part:

The Lenten season—the forty days' fast preceding the anniversary of Jesus' death—has long been a fixed rule with some Christian people. Although not of Divine command and at most, therefore, a recommendation, the custom appeals to many. Like every other good thing, it is misunderstood and perverted by the majority, because they are not spiritually minded. To many of these it is a command, the neglect of which would bring upon them the disapprobation of friends, and the observance of which would bring them some favor from God or some relaxation from proper punishment for their sins—they know not exactly what, but hope that it will mean ultimate gain somehow.

Of such perfunctory fasting, displeasing to God and valueless to the individual — hypocritical fasting — we give an illustration. An acquaintance who professed to observe Lent was instructed that he should drink but one cup of coffee during the Fast. He made rome kind of compromise with his conscience by which he got his coffee in a bowl. He got the same amount of coffee as when he took two cups, but thought the Lord would not notice the cheat, and would reward him for such hypocritical fasting.

Nothing is more contemptible in the Lord's sight than a hypocrite. Honesty is the one quality which all who would be pleasing to God must possess, no matter how weak or fallen they may be by heredity. In His preaching Jesus condemned hypocrisy more than any other sin on the calendar—perhaps as mcuh as all other sins together. The first lesson with Christians, with everybody, should be honesty—not only in monetary affairs, but in everything, including words and thoughts.

Although nothing in the Bible suggests a Lenten season, the Apostles commend fasting. St. Paul wrote, "Approving ourselves in fasting," and again, "in fastings often." (2 Corinthians 6:4, 5; 11:27.) Evidently fasting is in the nature of self-sacrifice—not a thing commanded, but a voluntary offering of the soul to God, with a view to greater efficiency in God's service or to greater control over our imperfect mortal bodies in the interests of our spiritual new nature.

APPROPRIATE LENTEN THOUGHTS

Indeed, much may be said in favor of fasting during the Lenten season. On hygienic grounds alone it would be of advantage, particularly to all well-to-do and well-fed, if during the spring-time they would fast, or restrain themselves from eating as liberally of meats, sweets, pastry, etc., as they were inclined to eat during the colder weather—eating less than their appetites crave. Boils, pimples, liver derangements, fevers and doctor bills would be greatly lessened if this course were pursued. This is the practical side of the question, which may have had to do with the original institution of the Lenten custom.

The Christian, however, may advantageously take a much deeper, spiritual meaning out of Lent. He may remember the Savior's experiences for the forty days preceding His crucifixion. He may remember that it was just before His crucifixion that Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper, and indicated that date as being the proper one for its annual commemoration amongst His followers, as was the custom in the early Church. He may remember sympathetically the Redeemer's trials at this season of the year, and also remember that all the followers of Jesus convenant, agree, to share His Cup of suffering, of ignominy, of misunderstanding, of misrepresentation, of slander, of abuse, of death. He may remember that, as this was the special time of trial for Jesus, so it seems also to have been from the very first a time of special test, testing, sifting, amongst His followers.

All these various considerations might well move the true people of God to the observance of a fast during a period preceding the anniversary of their Redeemer's death. In observance such a fast—such a restraint of appetite—from a desire to draw especially near to God, they would certainly be contributing a share toward that end, in harmony with the Spiritual declaration, "Draw nigh unto Me, and I will draw nigh unto you."

A MODEL FAST

We have no suggestions to offer respecting the kind of food or the quantity that should be eaten. We believe that there are people in such a physically weak condition that it would be absolutely wrong for them to abstain from such nourishments as they may be able to assimilate. Heart and head should combine in determining this matter of fasting.

Daniel the Prophet gives us a hint when he tells us that for three whole weeks he ate no pleasant bread, while he especially sought the Lord in prayer respecting matters which perplexed him. In his official position he was surrounded with the best the kingdom provided. But he confined himself strictly to the things which his system absolutely needed for the maintenance of mental and physical strength; he ate nothing simply for its good flavor, he ate nothing superabundantly, to clog his system, to make him sluggish in mind and body, and to incapacitate him for his routine work and, additionally, for his special prayers for wisdom. We can all take a good lesson from this Scriptural example.

Jesus did not teach His disciples to follow the custom of fasting. The matter was remarked, some saying, "John the Baptist and his disciples fast," and the Pharisees, etc., fast, "but Jesus' disciples fast not." In answer to the question, Why not? Jesus replied that it was not the appropriate time. Instead of a fast, they were having a feast. The Bridegroom was with them. They knew no sorrow, no care. All their wants were provided for; they were drinking at the Fountain of Divine Truth and grace; they were eating freely of the wonderful words of eternal life, and accordingly they did not fast, as others.

This does not mean, however, that they lived sumptuously; for we remember that on two occasions, after Jesus had fed a multitude on plain bread and fish, miraculously increased, He directed His disciples to gather up the fragments; and these they carried with them as their own food supply for many days. This was a practical fasting, though not an outward one. Jesus declared that the days would come when the Bridegroom would be gone; and He said, "In those days they shall fast." (Matthew 9:15.) Their days of fasting and prayer began as soon as the Lord was crucified, and have continued ever since, whether outwardly observed in a lenten fashion, or whether known only to themselves in their own hearts. All the followers of Jesus have practiced fasting, self-denial; else surely they would not have prospered in spirituality.

THE CHRISTIAN'S PERPETUAL FEAST

It is a mistake to suppose that fasting applies merely to food; it really applies to everything. In its broadest sense, it signifies self-denial—denial of the desires of the flesh, to the intent that the spiritual nature may be the more thoroughly strengthened. The Apostle clearly shows this in his suggestion that husbands and wives occasionally live apart, that they may give themselves the more thoroughly to prayer and consideration of spiritual things. (1 Corinthians 7:5.) The true Christian will really live a life of self-denial every day. He will remember the Apostle's words, "If ye live after the flesh, ye shall die; but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the desires of the flesh ye shall live." Such mortification of the flesh, such self-denials of the various appetites or inclinations of the flesh in the interest of the new nature, are all fastings.

The ideal condition for Christians, of course, would be to maintain a perpetual fast—to live always in so abstemious a manner as would keep them spiritually in the best condition and make them the most efficient in the Lord's service. Where this highest ideal seems impossible or unattainable, then the next thing in order would be as close an approach to this as seems possible—not of Divine command, for there is none, but of his own free will—sacrificing himself, his fleshly appetites and propensities, in the interest of his own spiritual development and that of his service of the Lord.

"Appear not unto men to fast." Our Lord's instructions were that His followers should not make a sham of their fasting—should not boast of their self-sacrifice and self-denials. Those matters should be between God and themselves. Instead of making their countenances sad-looking and appearing to men to crave sympathy, they should contrariwise take special care that none might notice outwardly—washing their faces, anointing their heads and generally looking cheerful, happy. Indeed, the true Christian, who fasts in the proper manner and with the proper sentiment, will not need to feign happiness; for his portion will be the joy of the Lord, and "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, will rule in his heart."

The Scriptural proposition seems to be that the Lord's people will fast, or practice self-restraint, along the lines of physical conditions, food, etc., in order that they may feast along the lines of spiritual conditions and refreshments. The whole tenor of Scripture is to the effect that the followers of Christ are spiritually advantaged by allowing the mind of the Spirit, the holy mind, the Holy Spirit of God, to rule in their mortal bodies—to the restraining of their natural inclinations, tastes, preferences, appetites, which the Scriptures declare are all vitiated more or less by heredity—by our share in the alienation from God and the curse, in which we share naturally.

St. Paul voices this sentiment in the words, "The flesh desires against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: and these are contrary the one to the other, so that ye cannot do the things that ye would." Thus, as the Bible tells us, the Christian is continually at warfare, not with carnal weapons, and not with his neighbors or family, but with himself—his new nature warring a good warfare against his old nature. In this conflict he is to come off an overcomer; and his victory will not be complete until he is actually dead according to the flesh, until, as a New Creature, he shall have experienced the blessings of the resurrection to the perfection of the spiritual nature.

FEASTING WHILE FASTING

The unregenerate might not unreasonably gain the impression that if this presentation be true, a Christian's life would be a very unhappy one—continually battling with himself, continually watching, practising self-denial and striving against the natural tendencies of sin. But such a conclusion would be very erroneous; for really the Christian alone has the true secret of a happy life. Even the worldly recognize the fact that they need to practise self-restraint, and that whosoever would sow to the flesh and live after the desires of his fallen nature would be sure to go from bad to worse, and end his career ignobly.

Hence we find noble men and noble women amongst the unregenerate, not begotten again of the Holy Spirit, but nevertheless manifesting strong characters and great moderation in the affairs of life. They practise such self-restraints, not toward God, but for self-interest, learning by experience and observation the necessity for this if life would be made a blessing to themselves or to others. Such characters should be, and are, highly respected, honorable. But the unfavorably-born, unfavorably environed are not so likely to reach noble standards as are the better-born, better-environed.

Hence those who become Christians of the true type have an advantage every way over others. They do all as unto the Lord. Although they also perceive the advantages coming to themselves along natural lines through self-restraints, they see and appreciate still more the life everlasting beyond and the Divine favor leading thereto. This Message, coming to all who have ears to hear it through the Bible, has a power and gives encoura ement to the weak as well as to the strong, to the naturally mean as well as to he nobler. It assures them of Divine mercy and interest in their welfare—that God's love has provided a satisfaction for His justice on behalf of all, so that the merit of Christ, imputed to each according to need, makes it possible to respond to the Gospel Call—onward and upward as New Creatures.

So great is the joy, the peace, the happiness, which comes with the realization that we have been accepted into God's family and are joint-heirs with His Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, that nothing else can compare with it. No wonder St. Paul describes such, saying that to them "old things have passed away, and all things have become new!" (2 Corinthians 5:17.) Instead of earthly hopes for earthly wealth, name and fame, they have Heavenly hopes for Heavenly riches, glory and honor. Instead of aspirations of but a temporary kind for political preferment and honor of men, these have before their minds God's promises—exceeding great and precious. These assure them that faithfulness in present trials and difficulties, and the proving of their loyalty to God and the principles of His righteousness, will through Christ bring them eventually to glory, honor and immortality—to participation with Jesus in His Millennial Kingdom.

With such hopes, such prospects, such promises, life is worth living; all things are indeed new. Those attaining this vantage-ground can, with the Apostle, count all earthly things comparatively valueless. To these, fastings, self-denials, self-restraints, even privations and persecutions, have no terror. They rejoice in these, assured by the Bible that they are signs of their relationship to God, and that He is dealing with them as with sons whom He is educating, fitting, polishing and testing, preparatory to receiving them to the Heavenly glory.

This class have a charmed life, regardless of what the world may think. Theirs is the peace of God which passeth all understanding; for they have the Divine assurance that since they have come into God's family through the appointed Door-way, the Lord Jesus Christ, "All things are theirs, richly to enjoy;" and again that "all things shall work together for good to them that love God, to them who are called according to His Purpose." These realize that God, having begun a good work in them, is both able and willing to perfect it until the Day of Christ. (Philippians 1:6.) These are seeking to make their calling and election sure; and so great is their appreciation and their increasing knowledge that the trials and difficulties by the way—the fastings, self-denials and oppositions of the Adversary—are but light afflictions, not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in them.

Even the prayers of this class gradually change. No longer do they think of praying merely for food, raiment and earthly things. Rather, they accept whatever may be God's providence for them with thanksgiving. Their prayers are mostly offerings of praise, mention of Divine mercies already received, expressions of confidence in God, and requests for more of His Spirit, whatever this may mean in the way of greater trials or difficulties or persecutions; for they desire that the will of God may be completed in them.

In conclusion, we recommend true fasting, true disciplining, true coercion of the will of the flesh, on the part of all men, as necessary for their mental, moral and intellectual maintenance and development. And especially do we commend abstinences, self-denials, restraints, to those who have consecrated their lives to God, to walk in the footsteps of Jesus. But we reprehend all hypocrisy and sham, whether associated with Lent or fasting or any other matter, as being an abomination in the sight of God and discreditable to noble men and women, and particularly inappropriate to those who would follow the Lamb of God—the Savior.

Appreciations

New York, March 9.

We are well pleased with the general makeup of the Tribune along all lines, but there is one thing we do find fault with and that is the paper is made of such poor stock that it is worn out before a family of seven has read it all.

Yours truly,
DAVID FINCH.

Ohio, March 10.

Am renewing my subscription to the Tribune through the Watch Tower Society. It is especially interesting to me on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons, they are a wonderful source of enlightment to all who seek to harmonize God's Word. May you continue to aid in spreading the glad tidings.

MRS. W. W. McLAUGHLIN.

Massachusetts, March 8.

I am sending you my renewal of the Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society.

I have been taking your paper ever since you commenced to print Pastor Russell's Sermons.

I am very much pleased with the way you print them and also the letters and the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box.

I do so long for the day to come when I get your nice paper.

I like it on account of the religious part of it and I do so love to get it when it comes on every Friday.

I meant to be more prompt with my renewal, but I have not been well, so could not get it off before.

I will now close. I am,
One of your many pleased readers,
ANNIE C. SAUNDERS.

Pennsylvania, March 9.

I have been receiving your paper for many years. I am glad to have my name among your subscription list again. I appreciate the privilege to receive Pastor Russell's Sermons and other religious features as set forth in your paper, and am glad to know the new management will continue to keep up this standard in your excellent paper, with the new features added it truly makes it a very welcome comer. With malice to none and charity (love) to all. (1 Cor. 13th chapter, and 1 John 3:4.)

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT J. CRAIG.

Wisconsin, March 9.

I have taken the Tribune for several years on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons and the other religious matter in it, and also on account of the good large print so easy to read. I have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower and I am writing you to find out if you are going to continue printing the Sermons, especially, the rest I enjoy, but not so much as I do the Sermons. If you are not going to continue the Sermons I don't want the paper and I want to know. You may print this card and you answer them all so I'll know about it.

MRS. COBB.

PASTOR RUSSELL—1915—CALENDARS

A very limited number on hand, 30c each, while they last, which includes postage. The same photo without the calendar, 5x7 inches, for albums and framing, 15c; two for 25c; three for 30c. Many of the friends think this the most pleasing likeness of our Pastor they have ever seen. Mitchell Studio, 619 Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

Pennsylvania, March 9.

In renewing my subscription for your paper I feel to say a few words for your encouragement.

I think you are doing a good work and wish you to know that many of my friends and acquaintances appreciate it. Wishing you God speed, I am,

Sincerely your friend,
GEO. SEVENCHO.

Pennsylvania, March 10.

Just a few lines to tell you I do appreciate your good paper and after reading pass it on to others. I have this day renewed my subscription for 1915 through the Watch Tower, my time expiring the 26th of January. God bless you for the noble stand you have taken for the Truth.

Yours truly,
ALBERT V. PLIMMER.

Ohio, March 9.

We are sending through the Watch Tower our subscription to your paper which we so very much appreciate and especially the Sermon features of it, and while we note that nearly all clergymen are a unit in opposing Pastor Russell and the work he stands for, yet they can not agree among themselves except in this one thing, to oppose the work of spreading the good news of the Kingdom. But this serves to give us confidence that it is the true gospel of the Kingdom, for the conditions now parallel the conditions in the close of the Jewish Age, when the clergy opposed our Lord and finally crucified Him, and this makes us love the Truth more and more for which we feel so thankful.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. WEBER.

DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN

Having been a great sufferer from CATARRH, THROAT and LIVER trouble—in my efforts to relieve myself—I have produced the best cure in existence I am sure. It is effectual, harmless as salt, and cures. It is my desire to send a FREE SAMPLE to all who wish it. Send only FIVE CENTS to pay expenses. Address me for the present at 522 McLEOD STREET, OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA. O. L. SULLIVAN.

IMMORTALITY.

What It May Mean.

Written for Labor Tribune by E. I. Dillon, of Dublin, Ireland.

(Continued from last week.)

(Continued next week.)

Think then of the astounding effect produced by the sudden re-impressing of hundreds of millions of thoughts with intense clearness on the glorious new spiritual mind; thoughts which had apparently gone to oblivion and been lost unconsciously by him. The experience would be a truly glorious one. The individual would then be able to recollect every person and thing he had seen dring his earthly life. If you asked him to give you a detailed description of his doing on, say October 6, 1896, he could call to mind at will all his experiences: the things he had seen, the conversations he had engaged in and what he said, etc., all with intense clearness. None of the sinful and selfish thoughts which he once had, would be impressed on the new spiritual brain. It must be remembered, however, that most of the thoughts engraven on the human mind have been of things which we have seen and handled. The majority of the impressions have been made by observation, and most of the things observed have not been sinful.

The indescribably grand effect brought about by deeply re-engraving the thoughts of our past human history on our new minds cannot be adequately realized. It would have the effect of making us far more intensely conscious of the fact of our existence, owing to the great mental illumination produced.

To add to his happiness the Christian will be consciously aware that every thought of his, thenceforth, will be pure, noble and true and in perfect harmony with God's own mind and character. This being so, it would be reasonable to assume that every thought formulated by the new mind would be indelibly engraved on the spiritual brain. His perfect power of mental concentration would make this possible.

With human beings the power of mental concentration is very weak. It is well known that close and continuous mental application produces physical weariness. The human mind and body are now so fragile that man is incapable of long and continuous concentration. It is a well known fact that when a man makes a mental calculation there is an extra rush of blood to the brain to stimulate thought. This blood becomes decarbonized and consequently impaired, and a fresh supply has to take its place. This process could not go on indefinitely. The brain soon becomes fatigued and close attention cannot long be sustained.

The case with a glorious immortal being would be entirely different. He would be deathproof and hence painproof. His brain would not be subject to wear and tear. It would be indestructable. Consequently there would **be nothing to prevent the power of mental concentration being deepened and intensified to the grandest degree that can be conceived or imagined.** Mental concentration could not injure or impair an indestructable body.

The perfect power of mental concentration will enable the glorified Christian to arrive very rapidly at correct conclusions with the utmost precision. In other words his mind will very speedily acquire knowledge as well as permanently retain it. It is possible, however, that the spiritual minds of some immortal beings may be more susceptible to the impress of thought than others. Some may require to contrate their minds at least one-tenth of a second in order that the mental impression may be a deep and ineradicable one. Others of still more impressionable mind would only require to focus their mind one-hundredth part of a second on any thought in order to retain an indellible record of it. This mental susceptibility to thought is a thing there cannot be a limit to. It is conceivably possible that the glorious minds of some of the overcomers may possess it in such a measure that one thousandth part of a second may be sufficiently long to concentrate their minds on any thought in order to have it permanently recorded thereon. From this it can be clearly seen that some may be in a condition in which the mental expansion or enlargement of personality may be much more rapid than in the case of others. So rapid indeed may the mental expansion or enlargement be in the case of some as to appear positively explosive when compared to the very slow and labored development of the human mind. It is possible that the semblance to an explosion in the well of the Great Pyramid may symbolize not so much the actual Resurrection of Christ as the tremendous and profoundly glorious change which he experienced on being raised from the fleshly plane to the very highest and supremely grandest spiritual plane in the universe.

One objection that may be raised by some against this line of thought. They may argue that if the mental growth on the Divine plane were as great as has been suggested, those immortal ones would eventually become infinite and hence equal to God. This however is a fallacy. It would be absurd for several reasons. For example, if a spirit being possessed a mind which evolved thoughts at the rate of 1,000 a second, became infinite in a billions years, it is not evident that in two billion years he would become twice as great as infiinite. How absurd that anything could be greater than infinite. Again, if as already stated he became infinite in a billion years, the logical conclusion would be that he was still finite right up to the very second before the billion years ended. How absurd then to imagine that a finite being could become infinite in a second.

Those who reason thus would be forced logically to conclude that the infinite mind of God—He who observes absolutely everything which is happenning every second throughout the universe did not work as rapidly as the mind of a finite spirit being.

From all this it can be clearly seen that no matter how grand may be the mental powers conferred by God upon the members of the glorious Bride of Christ—no matter how rapid may be their intellectual development throughout eternity, there will never be a possibility of their becoming equal to God. He says "I am Jehovah, that is my name and my glory I will not give to another."

Surely as we think of the transcendently sublime and ever increasing glory of those raised to immortality we cannot help feeling how every unworthy we all are of "the far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory" which will be the portion of those called, chosen and proven faithful.

As we meditate upon these things we are enabled to appreciate to some little extent the grandeur of the "exceeding great and precious promises given unto us in order that we may become partakers of the Divine nature" with all the glorious powers and qualities which pertain to it. But as yet we can oly "see through a glass darkly." It doth not yet appear what we shall be. Even if we were given a full detailed description of all those things which "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath entered into the heart of man" reserved in Heaven for those who prove faithful, we could not—owing to our feeble power of imagination adequately conceive or mentally grasp all that it really means. Not until the individual Christian has experienced his change in the First Resurrection will he really comprehend "the power of His Resurrection."

In view of the fact then that the last members of the Church will very soon be raised above princpalities and powers, and be made partakers of the very nature of God, what manner of men ought we to be in all holy living and conversation.

As we think of all these things we cannot help feeling that as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are God's ways and plans and purposes immeasureably grander and more glorious than ours.

Well may be all join together with every creature in heaven and on earth in ascribing all blessing and honor and glory and power unto Him that sitteth on the throne and unto the Lamb for ever and ever.

Alabama, March 6.

I have recently renewed my subscription to your paper for another year through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. Today I am sending the Tower another yearly subscriber for your paper for a friend. I appreciate the paper because of Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday School lessons and Question Box. And every thing pertaining to "The Glad Tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people." May the Lord's blessings rest on you.

Sincerely,
MRS. MARY L. RESPESS.

Illinois, Feb. 28.

Having been an appreciative reader of your esteemed paper for—I don't know how long—on account of Pastor Russell's sermons, I desire to express my gratitude to you for not catching "cold feet" by the conduct of that other Tribune—The Chicago Tribune—in rehashing the vomit of the Brooklyn Eagle and dishing it out as fresh oysters on the half shell. There are members of the ministerial trust that make no bones about being after Pastor Russell's goat, and the fighting line is being clearly drawn. And are not we being slandered, too? Is not Pastor Russell our brother—bone of our bones and flesh of our flesh? Are we not members of the same body? When we begin to feel these thrusts and know that they are directed at us and at our cause we will take them seriously at heart and consider that we have been attacked through our brother—and Jesus looks upon it all as done unto Him! "Vengeance is mine, sayeth the Lord."

The sermons are getting richer and purer and more searching right along and through the Lord's grace is doing a refining work in our hearts that gives us the assurance that the refreshing waters are coming from the right place.

I was inclined to treat Manda's story as a joke; but when I read that Manda said that all the badness of the babies came from Hiram I was thoroughly convinced otherwise. The story now rings true; they surely did have a time of it. Manda should have received the Truth; her forgiveness of the badness of the babies that came from Hiram was demonstrated in the fine supper she prepared for Hiram; and it is only fair to say that we all can rejoice with Hiram and Manda in getting out of their dilemma into daylight.

Yours very truyl,
C. E. STEWART.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

Montana,, March 9.

Enclosed please find postal order, being for a renewal of my subscription to the Tribune. The last paper I received is one of the issue of February 4. Shall be glad to have those following that date. I sincerely wish the Tribune greater success than ever if that is possible. It is so wonderfully wholesome, instructive and uplifting that it surely cannot help being a welcome visitor wherever it reaches. I like your Pastor Russell's Sermons, they are so matter of fact, easily understood by every reasoning creature and to the point. Your labor items are also up to-to-date and that Question Box is such a help on those knotty points that one cannot easily get answered by the rank and file of church-going people. As I have enjoyed the Tribune for some time I wish to again express interest in the continued success of your paper. I am, Sir,

Respectfully,
D. C. MATHER.

MEN'S "SPECIALISTS" ARE HELD FOR COURT.

(Continued from First Page.)

Relying on the truthfulness of the representations made in said advertisements plaintiff on or about the 6th day of June called at No. 640 Penn avenue in the city of Pittsburgh and consulted with Dr. R. Weatherburn Mackenzie, defendant aforesaid.

Plaintiff was informed by defendant that he, the said plaintiff, was suffering from a small fistula and that the remedy would be and could be successfully applied without an operation by defendant. A retainer of $50.00 was demanded and paid by plaintiff to defendant. In the advertisement and in the personal statement of the said defendant it was agreed that no extra charge would be made for medicines.

Notwithstanding these statements, advertisements, agreements, etc., plaintiff was informed shortly thereafter that certain new elements in his case had developed and that certain very rare and very expensive medicines must be supplied. Again relying in the truthfulness of said statement plaintiff paid large sums of money on July 17th and August 6th for medicines. On August 10th two small boxes of medicine, which plaintiff has since discovered could be purchased at any drug store for fifty cents or a dollar were

SIX—LABOR

supplied to him and he paid therefor the price demanded, the sum of $115.00.

Further exorbitant prices were charged for medicines until plaintiff had paid $345.94 for medicines and the incidental treatments, to defendant.

During this course of treatment which lasted 16 weeks, plaintiff made 32 trips to the office of defendant at a cost to said plaintiff of $4.00 per trip making his total cash outlay $473.94.

Notwithstanding the representations of defendant that he was well qualified to practice as a physician and that he had certificates from certain medical schools and State Boards, etc., which showed these qualifications and that he had had 17 years' experience of practicing and was able to cure fistula and numerous other diseases, either by the malicious, wilfull and wicked misrepresentations made by defendant, or else by ignorance or by wilfull, malicious intention so to do, defendant administered to plaintiff medicines and treatments not calculated or intended or required for the affliction from which he had been suffering.

Instead of curing or relieving plaintiff the medicines and treatments administered only aggravated the affliction from which plaintiff was suffering. The condition of plaintiff is very much worse today than it was when these treatments were started.

Plaintiff has been informed, believes and expects to be able to prove on the trial of this cause that defendant was administering medicines to him that he knew were of no service and were not proper medicines to be administered or prescribed and expects to further prove that any physician qualified to treat any one suffering from fistula would have advised that the treatments and medicines prescribed were not the proper treatments for fistula.

As a result of the treatments administered by defendant plaintiff is in a worse condition from his affliction than he was before. He will be required to lay out large sums of money for medical treatment before a cure can be effected. He has already paid on account of defendant's treatments $473.94. He will probably have to pay twice that amount of money before he is in normal condition again, if he is ever fully recovered.

Plaintiff has suffered pain, has been deprived of his ability to work as he has been formerly, and may never be cured of his affliction as a result of the improper medical treatment administered by defendant.

Wherefore the plaintiff is damaged in the sum of $10,000 for the recovery of which his this suit is brought.

Plaintiff therefore prays this Honorable Court that a capias be issued and that defendant be required to give such bail for his appearance as to this Honorable Court may seem just and proper.

Britain Torn With Labor Troubles.

(Continued From First Page)

in their notices to stop work in seven days. The shipbuilding trades, and they number twelve, had a conjoint convention at Newcastle last week at which they asked for a general advance of $1.50 per week, and a proportional increase on piece prices, but this was not entertained by the employers, who, it is stated, intimated that they might have been prepared to consider any application for an increase of 50 cents a week on time rates and five per cent on piece prices.

The shipbuilding employers are very angry that the men will not accept their smaller concession. One leading owner declared that his riviters could earn at present rates from $5.00 to $5.50 a day, but he did not stop to point out that this meant excessively hard work for very long hours at piece rates.

This present larger shipbuilding dispute follows upon a smaller one on the northeast coast a few weeks ago. The engineering shop workers there asked for an advance of $1.25 per week on the grounds that owing to the increased cost of living they were not getting any benefit from the increased prices now obtaining in the engineering trade. The employers offered again in this case an advance of 50 cents per week and five per cent on piece rates, and a further advance in six months' time of 25 cents per week and 2½ per cent. Coupled with this was the understanding, however, that at the end of the war the old rates should be reverted to. The engineering workers refused this and then the employers put forward an offer of an advance of one dollar per week on time and 10 per cent on piece rates to take effect immediately and remain in operation until the end of June next year, when the present wages agreement expires. The northast coast engineering men have now to decide upon this. They will probably accept it and therewith will stiffen the backs of all the shipbuilding workers in the country.

Arrangements for a new wages basis for British coal miners were decided upon at a miners' federation convention in London, February 22. The labor scheme is difficult to explain owing to the complicated way in which it is worked in connection with previous bases and percentage ratios, but it can be taken that the British coal miners is out to get more money to counteract the cost of living and that if he does not get it he will know the reason why. One of the simpler movements in connection with this is the demand for a minimum wage of $1.25 per day for adult surface workers, a thing the coal miners have kicked against.

Many other sections of workers, including dockers, carters, textile workers, general laborers, seamen, and even fire brigade officials are putting forward claims for more money and these are on the whole being settled peacefully. A great many employers have not waited for their work people to formulate the demand. What is known as the war bonus movement is in operation in these cases and advances in wages are being given which are believed to be equal to counteracting the increased cost of living. For example, the British American Tobacco Company has voluntarily increased the wages of all employes earning less than a thousand dollars a year to the extent of five per cent, and many other concerns have followed suit. Railway servants all over the country are now pretty generally in receipt of the war bonus mentioned last week and the machine shop men are also now being included.

The worst point in the whole of the labor news of the week is in connection with a strike of two hundred men at Northampton in connection with the army food base supply stores there. The men at this depot number about two hundred and were originally paid the abominably low price of $5.50 per week, the majority of them being men with families. The money was increased to $6.50 shortly but still left the men dreadfully under paid. A fortnight ago they asked for an increase to $7, and after waiting nearly two weeks and getting no reply of any sort from the war office they walked out last Monday morning, February 22. The mailitary officer in charge of the food depot, patting himself on the back for a man of action, promptly replaced the men by a regiment of soldiers working under armed guards. The strikers had been working seven days a week for their low money and starting at eight in the morning and working till five in the afternoon, but with the day lengthening at both ends as we have been getting more daylight. At the time of the strike money had worked down to about ten cents per hour.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 16.—Secretary Fechner has issued a call for the seventeenth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor to be held in this city, Wednesday, April 21.

EVERYBODY'S
BIBLE QUESTION
BOX
YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—Did the hope of the Jewish nation depend on keeping the law to gain everlasting life, or did they believe in a resurrection? (Bible Student.)

Answer.—The Apostle Paul enumerated in the 11th chapter of Hebrews a long list of those who had proven themselves worthy of the better resurrection because of their faith. This list is not limited to those who had the law but contains the names of many who lived before the giving of the law. Neither the observance of the law nor faith is requisite to the awakening of the dead, for even the wicked, faithless Sodomites are to be awakened (Ezekiel 16:55). Some of the Jews did trust in the keeping of the law as their means of salvation and this was the very reason that they failed to attain the promise of the better resurrection (Romans 9:31-33). All are to be awakened from death but only those who exercise faith and manifest obedience will be still further raised, from the sin cursed, depraved condition in which they went down into the graves and in which they will come forth, to perfection, the image and likeness of God. One small company of the Jews, called Sadducees, had no faith in the resurrection (Matthew 22:23). The Jews in general had full confidence that they would at some time be awakened from death and receive the fulfillment of the promises made to them (Job 19:25; Psalms 16:10; Daniel 12:2, 13; Hebrews 11:8, 9).

Q.—(a) Will there be four seasons, the same as at present, during the Millennial Age and the ages to follow? Will there be snow? (b) Will animals of any kind be resurrected during the Millennial Age? (c) About how many people will live through the Time of Trouble? Who will be spared and why? (F. C. P.)

Answer.—Those who live in the temperate zone have become accustomed to four seasons in the year; in the torrid and frigid zones they have only two. There is no more reason to expect the restored earth to have the seasons of our zone than of the others. Genesis 8:22 seems to indicate that when the earth is brought to perfection by the reign of Christ there will be two seasons. It is not probable, however, that the cold will be extreme. Many parts of the world have winter without snow. (b) Since Jesus did not die for the animals, but for man, we know no reason to expect them to be resurrected. The Apostle Peter seems to indicate that they were made to be destroyed (2 Peter 2:12). (c) The world wide anarchy prophesied to come before the establishment of Jesus' Kingdom, is evidently for the purpose of teaching humanity a great lesson and to destroy the wicked of the earth. The promise regarding protection in this time of trouble is made to those who seek meekness and righteousness (Zaphaniah 2:3). Since this is the class specially protected we would suppose that few others would live through the trouble. When Jesus begins his reign, his subjects will therefore be those who are in harmony with righteousness. They will quickly grasp the blessings he has to offer and rapidly go up the Highway of Holiness (Isaiah 35:8-10). When the resurrection begins, we doubt not that those who come forth from their graves will find well developed and almost perfect men living on the earth.

Q.—Is it not foolish for me to spend any time studying my Bible when Knowledge is not at all necessary, as my minister says? (Harry.)

Answer.—We would not put knowledge as superior to love—quite the contrary; but knowledge is the foundation, love the superstructure; but no one can rear a proper superstructure without a proper foundation. The measure of the foundation must of necessity mark the limitations of the building upon it. Whoever has little knowledge of God and his character and his Word has proportionately little of the sanctifying power of the truth. If the knowledge does not produce this fruitage the results are even as the apostle points out in the words, "If I had knowledge and had not love I should be as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, it would profit me nothing" (1 Corinthians 13:1, 2). On the contrary, whoever thinks to build up a proper character without knowledge errs egregiously. The apostle seems to point to the fact when he refers to some as building upon the one sure foundation, Christ Jesus, with wood, hay, stubble, erroneous teachings; and others as building upon the good foundation with gold, silver and precious stones, representative of the divine truth. The apostle assures us that the testing time will come and that only the latter class will stand the test, while the former will suffer loss, though themselves will be saved so as by fire" (1 Corinthians 3:13-15). Thus does he point out the two distinct classes of the saved ones of this Gospel age, known in the Scriptures as the "Little Flock" and the "Great Company." It is proper that every child of God should look to it "that he receive a full reward" (2 John 1:8), that he win the great prize, that he be not one of those merely "saved so as by fire," and who must "come up out of great tribulation" (Revelation 7:14). "And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in *knowledge* and in all judgment" (Philippians 1:9).

Q.—Please tell me where the spirit of our Saviour was during the three days his body was in the grave; also will you kindly explain 1 Peter 3:19, 20:4:6? (T. G.)

Answer.—(1) The word "spirit" is used in three different senses in connection with created beings; first, energizing power, or breadth of life (Genesis 2:7; 7:22; Job 27:3); second, a spirit-being, an angel (Hebrews 1:7); third, disposition, mind, intention (Romans 8:9). The "spirit" of man is not synonymous with "soul," as some erroneously suppose (Hebrews 4:12). When Jesus died his spirit, i. e., his power of life, returned to God who gave it (Ecclesiastes 12:7), and was vested in his Father's hand, who raised him from the dead on the third day (Acts 2:32; Galatians 1:1). There is nothing in the Scriptures to suggest that the "spirit" is conscious while the body is in the grave (Ecclesiastes 9:5). (2) The spirits in prison are the fallen angels who were disobedient in Noah's day (Genesis 6:2; Peter 2:4; Jude 6). Jesus did not preach to these while he was dead, as 1 Peter 3:18 shows; he was put to death in flesh, quickened (made alive) in spirit three days later. It was by his death and resurrection that he preached—an object lesson. (3) 1 Peter 4:6 does not mean that the Gospel was preached to the literally dead, but to those who were under sentence of death (the human race, Romans 5:17-19). These, by faith, pass from death unto life, and though men judge them according to flesh, condemning them, God judges them as new creatures, according to the spirit, the intention (1 Samuel 16:7).

Q.—Will you please give the true meaning of James 5:15; "The prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up?" (Falkirk.)

Answer.—This passage, along with Mark 16:17, 18, is often quoted to prove that the Christian ought to rely upon the Lord for the healing of disease. The latter part of Mark 16: from verse 9 is admitted to be an interpolation, added some centuries later than the Apostolic times, and cannot prove anything. In the passage before us the Apostle refers to spiritual weakness, as may be clearly seen by an examination of the words used. The word translated "sick" in verse 14 is *asthenei*, meaning without strength. One may be asthenic without being sick or diseased. While this word is frequently translated sick in the A. V., in Dr. Young's translation it is never so rendered. Examples of its use in our ordinary version are as follows: "The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak (asthenos)" (Matthew 26:41). "For when we were yet without strength (asthenos), in due time Christ died for the ungodly" (Romans 5:6). The word rendered sick in verse 15 is kamno, meaning "to labor, suffer from fatigue." It occurs only three times—in Hebrews 12:3, Revelation 2:3, and the present occasion. Hebrews 12:3 is as follows: "For consider him who endured such contradiction of sinners against himself lest ye be wearied (kamno) and faint in your minds." Revelation 2:3: "And hast borne, and hast patience, and for my name's sake hast labored, and hast not fainted (kamno)." We conclude that James refers to Christians who had become weak in faith, or had "backslidden," whom the prayer of faith with the wise counsel of the elders would bring to a right condition of heart and mind.

Q.—The Scriptures tell us that the Devil "hath the power of death;" also that "it is appointed unto man once to die" (Hebrews 2:14; 9:27). Has the Devil any lawful right to take man's life, seeing Christ has died? (A. P. P.)

Answer.—(1) All who are under the condemnation pronounced upon Adam belong to the kingdom of Satan. He is called the "God of this world" (2 Corinthians 4:4) and the "prince of this world" (John 14:30). His kingdom is therefore a dominion of death, and he holds the power where death prevails. He does not hold it by right, but God has for his own wise purposes permitted him to keep it until the time comes for Christ to set up his kingdom to destroy all the works of the devil. (2) The second quotation does not refer directly to the death of the human race, but rather to men who are priests, as Aaron was. Here the Apostle is showing how the priesthood and sacrifices under the Law were types of the Royal Priesthood and the better sacrifices. In the first of the Day of Atonement offerings the High Priest represented our Lord after he began his ministry. The blood which he carried into the Most Holy represented our Lord's blood. In passing under the veil the High Priest figuratively goes into death, and in standing in the Most Holy he is typically raised again, having been judged. He could not stand in the presence of God unless the judgment were satisfactory. The passage may be read thus: "And as it is appointed unto men (Aaron and his successors, who were merely types of the great High Priest) once to die (typically as represented in the animal slain), and after this (following as a result of those sacrifices) the judgment (of God, approving or disapproving of the sacrifice), so Christ was once offered (never to be again sacrificed) to bear the sins of many ("every man").

LESSONS FROM SAUL'S FAILURES

1 Samuel 14:1-46—March 21.

Obedience Without Its Spirit Caused Saul's Difficulties—The Kingdom Taken From Saul's Family, Given to David, "a Man After God's Own Heart"—Saul Profited Partially by His Mistakes and Was Blessed Accordingly—Lessons For Everybody.

"Let us put on the armor of light."—Rom. 13:12.

THE army which accomplished the victory of our last Study was disbanded; and subsequently King Saul had a standing army of three thousand men. One thousand of these were under command of his son Jonathan. The remainder constituted a royal guard, immediately under Saul's directions. Apparently the land of Israel was completely dominated by the Philistines, who here and there had garrisons.

The Israelites were poorly armed; for the Philistines would not permit them to have weapons of war, lest they should rebel. Similarly, the British prevent munitions of war from going to India. When therefore Jonathan wiped out a garrison of Philistines, it meant war. The Hebrews trembled at what might be the results, just as the people of India would tremble at what the British might do in a similar case.

Disobedience of King Saul.

The Philistines increased their army of occupation; and the Israelites—unarmed, except with agricultural implements, etc.—were terrorized. Saul's army of three thousand dwindled to six hundred; yet word reached him from the Prophet Samuel to wait seven days for Samuel's arrival, apparently with the intention that the people should thoroughly feel their impotence and cry unto the Lord. King Saul waited seven days, and then, seeing how his army was dwindling and that Samuel had not returned, on the seventh day offered sacrifices without authority.

Just as he had finished the sacrifices, the Prophet appeared, reproved him sharply, and told him that because of his failure to obey fully, his family should not be continued as the Lord's representatives in Israel. The king apologized, and explained that he thought it necessary to do something and did the only thing he could think of. Very few kings or generals of today would do any nearer the Lord's will than did King Saul. Very few would have apologized to the Prophet.

If King Saul had been given further opportunities, he might gradually have learned implicit obedience to God; and yet our next lesson shows that he again failed along the same lines. It requires many experiences to teach some of us complete reliance on the Lord and full obedience to His every requirement. Perhaps the Lord wished to teach that any king sitting upon the typical Throne of the Lord must be implicitly obedient, not merely to the letter of the Divine command, but to its spirit; for Israel's kings to a considerable extent foreshadowed the Messianic Kingdom. Those who will be Messiah's joint-heirs must not only be outwardly obedient, but inwardly obedient to the spirit of God's Law.

Only Priests Might Sacrifice.

King Saul's sacrifice of burnt offerings to the Lord was condemned as a sin, because God had made a specific law to the effect that only priests might sacrifice. The priestly tribe typically represented the Church—fully consecrated to God and accepted by Him. These the Apostle styles the antitypes, not only of Israel's kings, but also of Israel's priests. St. Peter says of the Church in general, and not of the clergy in particular, "Ye are a Royal Priesthood." 1 Peter 2:9.

All God's consecrated people are prospective kings and sacrificing priests. Unless these saintly Christians sacrifice their present lives, they will not get the great reward of joint-heirship with Christ, the Chief Priest of their profession. As we read, "If we suffer with Him, we shall also reign with Him"; and again, "I beseech you, brethren, * * * present your bodies a living sacrifice."—2 Timothy 2:12; Romans 12:1.

The Prophet's Reproof.

The Bible recognizes no division of God's people into clergy and laity. This was a snare of the Adversary, introduced gradually in the third and fourth centuries. The Bible teaching is that all spirit-begotten children of God are members of the antitypical Royal Priesthood, all brethren, all authorized to preach God's Word.

Craving a Second Chance.

Daily the Christian has repeated chances of repentance of sin and of making a fresh start, through the merit of Christ. King Saul had no such experience; he had only the arrangement common to all Jews—the typical Atonement Day, atoning for the nation's sins for a whole year. Being himself partly a type, King Saul was necessarily dealt with along lines of strict justice, and the kingdom declared forfeited by his family because of his offering a sacrifice not authorized.

Our lesson proceeds to tell the story of how Jonathan and his armor-bearer, blessed of the Lord, were victorious over their enemies.

According to the bird census, robins are more numerous in this country than English sparrows. This is surprising to city people, but then, the robin, being edible, is discreet enough not to live too close to men.

ESTABLISHED 1871

KAUFMANN'S

"THE BIG STORE"

5th AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.

SUITS and Overcoats FOR MEN ½ Off

THE arrival of our Spring Shipments makes it necessary for us to empty our cases and counters to make room for these new goods. That's why every suit and overcoat of our Fall and Winter stock is cut to ½ of what it is actually worth

$10	Suits and Overcoats	$5.00
15	Suits and Overcoats	7.50
20	Suits and Overcoats	10.00
25	Suits and Overcoats	12.50

(And so on throughout stock)

Every size, every style, all sorts of fabrics, most light enough in weight to wear all year round.

Pants Sale

Thousands of pairs at the following reductions:

$1.98 to $3.00 . . .	$1.48
$3.50 to $4.50 . . .	2.48
$5.00 to $7.00 . . .	3.48
$7.50 to $10.00 . . .	4.88

Top Coat Special

We feature for this Spring a Tan Covert Top Coat at $15—40 inches in length—silk yoke and sleeves—velvet collar. Coats identical in every particular with those sold elsewhere at $20.

Kaufmann's—Men's Clothiers for 44 Years—Second Floor.

LINCOLN MANAGER IS AGAIN IN SPOTLIGHT

That said Smith * * * and at various times * * *, promised said plaintiff, L—— F——, that he would pay to her the amount of said accounts due said parties for the care of said plaintiff and said child as aforesaid, he being at the time of said promises under legal liability under the laws of Pennsylvania for said expenses incurred by said L—— F—— by reason of said Smith's said unlawful relations with her. And yet, though often requested so to do, said Smith has failed, refused and neglected to pay to said L—— F—— said sum of money or any part thereof and has not paid the same or any part thereof.

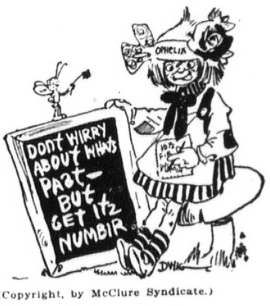
Wherefore plaintiff brings this suit, and requests a trial by jury.

L—— F——

LOVE'S PLEADINGS

O, come, my love, the jitney
Waits; the nickel's in
My purse. My sparker snaps at all the
Fates, for better or
For worse. Let's jit in joy while life
Is June; five coppers pays
The bill. So come and jitney 'neath
The moon, along the low-grade
Hill. While all the world is smooth
As glass, while all our tires are
Spry, there's bliss in every quart
Of gas; let's hit life on
The high. So come and be my jitney
Queen; a nick is all my
Hoard. Who cares for grief or
Gasoline? Come mount
My trusty Ford.

—Emporia Weekly Gazette.


OPHELIA
DONT WIRRY ABOUT WHAT'S PAST—BUT GET ITZ NUMBIR
DWIG
(Copyright, by McClure Syndicate.)

GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK,

CARSON AND SOUTH FOURTEENTH STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4% Interest on Time Deposits.

J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.

John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

PITTSBURGH BREWING CO.

Be Prepared for Guests.

You needn't be caught unprepared if you have in the house

PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY'S BEER

A light lunch and this fine appetizing beverage forms a welcome repast for your guests.

PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY.

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MAY 14 1915

NATIONAL
LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 17

PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1915

FIVE CENTS A COPY

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

are cordially invited to join the

JUDAS ISCARIOT BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION

PURPOSES

To exchange, trade, barter or sell for political or pecuniary consideration the confidence placed in your keeping by your constituents.

MEMBERSHIP

No fees of any kind are collected from members of this association. Any member of the present Pennsylvania legislature is eligible for membership. Those wishing to join should communicate immediately with one of the officers whose names appear below.

PROFITS

Immediate and huge political and pecuniary profits will be available for all members who will take advantage of the rising market in the following stocks:

(1) Local Option.
(2) Non-partisan act repeal.
(3) Workingmen's Compensation.
(4) Child Labor.

OFFICERS

President .... Hon. William E. Crow
Vice-President .... Hon. "Jim" McNichol
Secretary-Treasurer........Hon. Charles H. Kline

JUDAS ISCARIOT BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION

Capitol Building .... Harrisburg, Pa.

COUNTY AID GIVEN MINERS.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—The county commissioners here after a meeting with Superintendent William Wolf and a committee of miners of the Anabelle mines of the Four States Coal and Coke Company agreed to lend their assistance in aiding the suffering families here.

The people are praying that the differences between the operators and the bankers may be adjusted so that the mines may again be put in operation. There seems to be no reason for the suspension of these mines save the interference of the bankers, who it is alleged are trying to grab the properties.

The Cleveland bankers went to the rescue of Charles Summers and there is no reason, it is claimed, why the bankers could not co-operate in their financing of this company if they were but half inclined to do what was right.

These mines were operated during the past summer, and in the month of October established a record of 62,000 tons. During the month of February the total production of these mines was 2,000 tons, netting less than 15 cents per day for each miner. There seems to be no legitimate excuse for this suspension and sufficient orders could be secured if the "grab-all" aggregation was desirous of an immediate and satisfactory adjustment of the financial affairs of this company for the best interests of all concerned.

The action of the County commissioners is favorably commented upon and the families are fervently praying that the banking interests immediately stop their attempt to wreck the company by tactics that are invented for no other purpose than to further embarrass the owners of the property.

The unnecessary suspension of operations of these mines is responsible for the hardship that now prevails here and the pangs of hunger could readily be avoided by the financiers interested were they disposed to end the controversy amicably.

The secretary of the treasury, Mr. McAdoo, is to be petitioned to take a hand in this matter unless the dispute is brought to a speedy and satisfactory settlement. The United Mine Workers of America will be asked to bring the matter to the attention of Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson. Action is expected here within the next few weeks and the indications are the people of the entire state may enlist in the struggle.

England Seeks Her Coal Supply Here

D. A. Thomas, president of the Cardiff Collieries Company, Cardiff, Wales, arrived in this country on Tuesday and is now located at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, where he expects to remain until he has completed negotiations for a supply of coal to meet the demands brought about by the war.

Not only has the war affected England's coal supply but has brought about conditions which threaten that country with one of the most disasterous wage conflicts that has occurred there in many years.

The scarcity of the product is better indicated by the tremendous increase in price. During the last few weeks the price has jumped from 15 shillings to 30 shillings a ton and coal that sold at 21 shillings a ton in Italy, during February, is now selling at forty and fifty shillings a ton.

The demand made upon the mines both for men and coal is directly responsible for the present conditions. The situation is serious as miners are demanding an increase of 20 per cent in their wages.

The operators refuse to grant the demands and the miners have taken the position that unless the advance is granted they will refuse to work after April 1. It is this threat on the part of the miners that is partly responsible for the president of the great Welsh coal combine coming to this country to arrange for a supply of coal to meet the scarcity that will be brought about in he event of a strike and to supply the extraordinary demands resulting from the war.

The young men who were formerly employed in the mines have enlisted in the army and the old men are left to get out the coal. This has crippled the entire industry and additional supplies are now being sought.

VICTIMS OF GUNMEN SUE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 24.—Damage suits to the amount of $120,000 have been filed here on behalf of workers who were shot by armed detectives in the employ of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, at Chrome, on January 19. The actions, for $10,000 apiece, are similar in the twelve cases. All of the complainants were shot in the back. Attorneys for the strikers declare the case presents no new problems in law, as it will be easy to prove the liability of the company.

Byers' mill, this city, is on double turn in all departments.

Byers' mill, Girard, O., is on in full, double turn.

Conditions Are Improving in England.

Many Claims for Higher Wages Granted by Employers --- Government Stops Strike.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, March 9.—A week or two ago the United Kingdom was threatened with a tremendous outburst of big labor disputes, but the air is now again considerably clearer. The organized workmen had preserved the industrial truce with their employers in a very painstaking and sincere fashion. When the high cost of living, however, became sudden and acute with the opening of the new year claims for increased wages had to be put in all round. Many of these were granted immediately and others shortly without recourse to force, but there still remained disputes where the threat of a strike seemed to offer the only way of getting a settlement.

In one case a very important strike broke out on the Clyde, wherein is situated practically the whole industry of Scotland. The dispute concerned over a hundred thousand men engaged in the engineering shops, ship-building yards, etc., and intimately engaged on work, much of which is of a kind immediately and directly wanted by the fighting army and navy. The principal union concerned was the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the men struck because their employers refused a raise of four cents per hour, offering instead one and a half cents. A tremendous outcry went up that the men were acting unpatriotically because they would not work at a time when it was alleged their labors were directly required by the fighting forces.

The genaral note of the whole of the ordinary press here blamed the men, but curiously enough nobody criticised the action of the employers in refusing the men's quite just request and so themselves causing a hold up of these necessary supplies. It was only the workmen who were unpatriotic although any argument showed that the workmen's action in demanding this increase of four cents was based upon an actual increase in the cost of living since the war which these increased wages would barely have equalled.

The Government took the matter under its special notice and sent of February 26, the following letter per Sir George Askwith, the Chief Industrial Commissioner, to the Engineering Employers' Federation, on behalf of the employers, and to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Steam Engine Makers' Society, the United Machine Workers' Association, the Amalgamated Society of General Toolmakers, and the Scientific Instrument Makers' Trade Society, on behalf of the men:

February 26, 1915.

Sir:—From inquiries which have been made as to the position of the disputes in the engineering trade in the Glasgow district, it appears that the parties concerned have been unable to arrive at a settlement. In consequence of the delay the requirements of the nation are being seriously endangered. I am instructed by the Government that important munitions of war, urgently required by the Navy and Army, are being held up by the present cessation of work, and that they must call for a resumption of work on Monday morning, March 1.

Immediately following the resumption of work arrangements will be made for the representatives of the parties to meet the Committee on Production in Engineering and Shipbuilding establishments, for the purpose of the matters in dispute being referred for settlement to the Court of Arbitration, who shall also have power to fix the date from which the settlement shall take effect.

The liveliest concern was created in labor circles on the receipt by the engineers' officials of the intimation that the Government had asked the various unions to call for a resumption of work on Monday. Meetings of the executives affected were summoned to discuss the latest development.

It was semi-officially reported also that the employers would be asked to concede a certain sum, and the Government would guarntee the balance.

When the Monday (March 1) for the resumption of work came round, the strikers faced the situation boldly and refused to give the employers any chance of blackening their characters, began to return to work, and by the time of writing, practically the whole industry is now in full swing. The workmen perceived that they have again been played with as has frequently been their experience in the past, and they rely upon the Government who ordered the resumption of work to see that the employers are compelled to increase their previous offer of one and a half cents per hour raise. Furthermore, large bodies of the men have refused to work overtime until their just demands are granted. The proposal by some of the more indignant workmen that a policy of going slow should be inaugurated, sometimes known as the stay-in strike, was rejected by the men themselves pending the promised action by the Government to induce the employers to behave more generously.

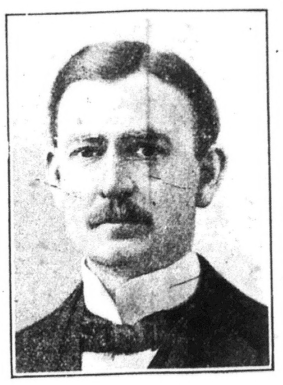
One more point must be mentioned in connection with this strike. Until recently the men have been working under an old wage agreement, which bound them down to an hourly wage of seventeen cents all through a period of booming trade in the shipbuilding engineering yards, and that for labor of a very highly skilled character. In fact, throughout much of this period men working near by in less skilled trades were actually getting more money than the higher skilled workers. This point is not brought out at all by the ordinary person instancing the men's action, which explains why the engineers and others demanded what was a raise of a much larger size than is usually asked in this country.

Apart from the demand for four cents per hour, the men are sternly opposed to any settlement which will tie them up for the period of this war so long as the Government remain apathetic to the increase in the cost of living. Therefore, they wish to reserve their right to demand further advances should the rise in food prices warrant such action.

It has been stated here repeatedly, unofficially of course, that the employers or the Government would offer three cents, but I am convinced from my knowledge of the men that nothing less than four cents will be acceptable. Even in business circles here there is general support for the full claim being conceded and nothing short of this will content public opinion, which is now convinced that the men have an irrefutable case.

Another strike of an allied class of workers, but this time on the northeast coast of England, is pending. Over a hundred thousand men have handed in their notices to employers to cease work next week. Strong efforts are being made by the Government to secure the withdrawal of the notices and probably a settlement will be arranged on the lines of the Clyde one.

Over in Ireland, the Irish Transport Workers' Union is moving for a big



WILLIAM E. CROW

The most dangerous man in the present Pennsylvania legislature. His entire efforts seem to be confined to securing the enactment of reactionary legislation and in protecting corporate interests.

Will Ballot On Reduction Again.

Sheet and Tin Plate Workers Agree to Third Referendum.

After having been rejected twice the wage reduction proposition made by the independent sheet and tin plate manufacturers will again be balloted on by the members of the Amalgamated Association.

This course was decided upon at a conference held by the general executive board on Tuesday at the offices of the association in the House building, Pittsburgh.

The wage reduction, which was proposed by independent sheet and tin plate manufacturers to make conditions of competition more equal between the organized independents and the unorganized trust plants, chiefly the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, twice has been tentatively accepted for the men by their national officials and delegates they chose to attend joint conferences with the manufacturers, only to be rejected when it came to a vote of the rank and file.

President Williams, supported in his stand by the national executive board and a majority of the delegates to two special national conventions, has urged that the men accept the cut; just before the last vote appearing in person before the membership and succeeding in winning over many, but not enough for the proposition to win out.

If the reduction again goes to a vote, differing from the first two referendums, it will be on petition of the men and will be due to the activity in behalf of the proposition by the sheet and tin plate men of Youngstown, Niles and Warren, O. The national lodge had washed its hands of efforts to have the cut accepted when representatives of the Mahoning valley workers, visiting lodges which had rejected the reduction, reported many willing to reconsider their vote.

What lodges these were is not announced, but it is believed they have sufficient votes to make the negative vote an affirmative one, if the matter again goes to a referendum. The Mahoning valley lodges not only voted to accept the reduction, but it is understood, are prepared to work under it, despite its rejection by the other lodges, but first are leaving no stone unturned to try to induce the others to agree to it.

Union officials, with the lodges affected admit privately that the life of the organization hangs on this issue, at least as far as the independent sheet and tin plate plants are concerned.

The Porkhouse mill, Woods Run, the puddle department is idle. Three scrap furnaces are working.

Brown's mill, this city, is on double turn in puddle department.

The Frankstown mill, this city, is on three turns.

The Lockhart mill, McKees Rocks, is idle.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Every physician in Allegheny County has received one or more sample copies of the Tribune containing the first installment of articles in the series on "Patent Medicine Fakes and Fakirs."

Without doubt you are all greatly interested in the publication of these articles, inasmuch as in doing so, the Tribune is fighting your fight. No other paper has had courage enough to do what we are now doing in exposing these fakes and crooks who make fortunes out of the sufferings of the poor and ignorant.

Without hesitation we say that it is your duty to aid us in this battle by giving to the Tribune your unqualified support in the pursuit of its adopted policy.

You can do this by subscribing for the publication and by recommending it to your friends. Use the subscription blank at the bottom of the page NOW.

..................................1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
813 Bessemer Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for........... months to

....
....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

NO LONGER A "CURE."

NATURE'S CREATION

FOR ASTHMA CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS CATARRH Great for RUN DOWN System Acts on the blood Valuable FREE book Get yours today Call or write, W. R. KEIL, 305 Keystone Bldg Fourth Ave

On Sunday, March 14, the above advertisement of "Nature's Creation" appeared in the Pittsburgh papers. In this announcement it is claimed by inference that this wonderful "medicine" is good for consumption.

NATURE'S CREATION.
PROPER TREATMENT

FREE Booklet to all those who suffer from TUBERCULOSIS in any form for ASTHMA BRONCHITIS, CATARRH and RUN-DOWN system, PURIFIES the blood and strengthens heart and stomach Call or write W. R. Keil, 305 Keystone Bldg., Fourth ave.

On Sunday, March 21, the advertisement of "Nature's Creation" underwent a slight change. This followed the exposure of the fake in last week's issue of the Tribune. The "lie direct" has been supplanted by the "lie by inference." Instead of stating that "Nature's Creation" is good for consumption it is now announced that "a free book on tuberculosis" can be obtained. The advertisement as changed appears above.

BOARD'S AWARD UNSATISFACTORY

SYDNEY, New South Wales, March 24.—Protests by trade unionists over the manner in which their wages have been juggled by government-established boards reached a climax in this city when the wages of hotel and restaurant employes were reduced from 20 to 25 per cent. Chief cooks in the higher class hotels have been reduced $5 a week, while waitresses have been cut $1 a week. The Australian Worker, published in this city, declares it to be "the most astounding award that has yet been delivered by any wages board in New South Wales." The paper also says: "Not only did the board reduce wages from about 20 to 25 per cent in hotels and restaurants, but it went beyond the requests of the Employers' association and reduced the wages of employes in tea rooms, for which the Employers' association made no request whatever."

The unions will protest against the new award by conducting a campaign of publicity against the wages they are now forced to accept. It is announced that a "fair list" will be issued, containing the names of those establishments which will not reduce wages to the level of the board's award.

In an address to the Sydney Labor Council, W. O'Neill, the new president, said that unions are throwing the responsibility of securing better working conditions on the chairmen of wages boards. He was cheered when he stated that if the organizations federated they would not need to trouble about arbitration courts, as they would possess the power to protect themselves.

In his half-yearly report, Secretary Kavanaugh, of the New South Wales Labor Council, protests against the manner in which wages boards are debarred, by court order, from considering wage increases. He says:

"If the employer happens to be dealing in the necessaries of life he may go to the Necessary Commodities' Commission, and if he can justify his claim to increase the price of his commodity, he may do so. The employes, on the other hand, no matter what the reason may be, must not get an increase in wages, because the country is at war. We are not even allowed to submit our claims to an increase to the arbitration court. Prices may be increased and our purchasing power thereby reduced, but wages must remain stationary until the war is over."

Since the above was written Judge Heydon of the industrial arbitration court, has modified his decision that wages boards cannot consider increases. The court acknowledged this action was taken because of agitation by the trade union movement, whose members have been aroused by this unexpected show of power over them by the courts.

TEN-HOUR DAY "DANGEROUS"

LANSING, Mich., March 24.—The Detroit street railway company will be forced into bankruptcy if a 10-hour law is passed by the state legislature. This calamity will surely happen if statements by the company's attorneys are to be believed. Unionists, however, are calling the lawmakers' attention to the history of remedial legislation, which is marked by similar prophecies, made with a vehemence equal to that of the Detroit alarmists.

The East Youngstown, O., mill is working in full.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW UPHELD

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Justice McCoy, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, has upheld the District eight-hour law, which prohibits the employment of females in certain establishments and avocations for more than eight hours in any one day or more than six days or more than forty-eight hours in any one week. The court said that with the exception of the words "or more than six days in any one week" the statute is identical with the statute of California, held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, February 23, 1915.

A local hotel asked that the law be held unconstitutional on the ground that it discriminated. The overworked fourteenth amendment to the Federal constitution was again called upon to do service and Justice McCoy was asked to set the law aside because it deprives employers and employes of their property "without due process of law."

IMMIGRATION FIGURES

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The immigration bulletin for January, just issued by the Federal department of labor, shows that the European war has caused American immigration to reach the low water mark—20,684. Of this number, 3,728 were reported from Italy. The number of Japanese is 651. Of the total admitted, there were 2,148 laborers and 829 farm laborers.

During January of last year the number of laborers was 6,914, while the farm laborers totaled 7,813.

In the skilled and semi-skilled trades, the greatest drop is in the needle industry. In 1914, the number of tailors were 1,542; 1915, 171. Seamstresses, 1914, 626, and in 1915, 69.

The industrial states secured the larger proportion of those admitted, New York leading with 4,310. Agricultural states are practically ignored, as the following will indicate: Kansas, 55; Nebraska, 54; North Dakota, 96; Oklahoma, 29, and South Dakota, 25.

A REGIMENT A MONTH KILLED BY RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A regiment a month is killed by the railroads of this country, while over fifteen times this number is injured, according to statistics issued by the interstate commerce commission. It is shown that during the three months ending September 30, 1914, there were 2,748 persons killed and 47,215 injured in railroad accidents throughout the country.

Collisions and derailments numbered 3,085, with $2,342,511 damages to locomotives, cars and roadbeds.

ONE KIND OF "ECONOMY"

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 24.—A bill has been introduced in the state legislature to abolish the office of labor commissioner, as far as factory and machinery inspection is concerned, and turn the work over to the industrial relations commission. The advocates of this proposal urge "economy," but unionists point to the activity of the labor commisisoner's office as the real reason.

LONG STRIKE SETTLED

PORT ANGELES, Wash., March 24.—The strike of shingle weavers at this place, which has been waged for nearly five months, has been settled, the company agreeing to the day wage scale instead of piece work. The strikers are affiliated to the Timber-workers' International union.

The Monaca, Pa., mill is still idle.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

CATHOLIC CHURCH ST. PETER'S KEYS.

Pastor Russell Claims to Be a True Catholic—The Catholic Church—Its Divine Foundation—Apostolic Authority—St. Peter's Keys—How He Used Them—How Keys of Kingdom—What Power and Authority Given Apostles—May Sins Be Absolved; if So, by Whom?—Pastor Says He Is Nobody's Foe.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21.—Of Pastor Russell's two discourses here today we report the one on Matthew 16:18, 19. **"Upon this rock will I build My Church; and the gates of Hell** (Hades, the grave) **shall not prevail against it. And I will give unto thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven."** The Pastor said in part:

For some unaccountable reason numerous Catholics have gotten the thought that I am their foe, just as Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, etc., have gotten the impression that I am their foe. I am a foe to no human being, and especially to no Christian. I believe more fully than do Methodists in Free Grace—that ultimately God's grace will reach every human being. I believe more emphatically than do most Presbyterians that the Church is an especially elect class, and is now being gathered out of the world to be God's agents in the ultimate blessing of all the non-elect. I believe with Baptists that only the Elect, the immersed, will constitute the Kingdom of God, although I deny their claim that baptism in water is the real immersion. I hold, with the Apostle, that it is baptism into Christ's death. Similarly I hold to the great Catholic doctrine that there is only one true Church, founded by the Lord Jesus Christ through His Apostles, nearly nineteen centuries ago.

EXPLAINS HOW THEY DENY THEIR CATHOLICITY

I am aware that several churches claim to be Catholic—the Angelican Catholic, the Syrian Catholic, the Greek Catholic, and the Roman Catholic. Each claims to be the true Church and reprobates the others as heretical. But I take the still broader, catholic ground. I hold that the word catholic means general; and that any limitation, such as Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, etc., to that extent denies their catholicity. Perhaps, therefore, I am really saying that I am more catholic than any of these brethren.

I must prove my point or be misunderstood. I hold, and few, if any, will dispute it, that the one catholic or universal or general Church of Christ is the one mentioned in the Bible—"the Church of the First-borns, written in Heaven." If this be admitted, my next proposition is that the Lord in Heaven records as members of His true Church all the saintly—whether Roman Catholics, Angelican Catholics, Greek Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, etc.—and none others.

Have we not here the one Church, the Catholic Church, the universal, the only Church which the Bible recognizes? In the past we have been too narrow and have supposed that God was as narrow as ourselves. It was on this account that in the past Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Angelicans, Baptists and Methodists persecuted and were persecuted, because each thought itself the true Church. Are we not all getting broader conceptions of our God and of His Church? Do we not see that a part of our mistake was in calling the outward organization the Church of Christ, instead of remembering that the Lord alone writes the names of the Church, that He alone reads the hearts, that He alone is the Judge, and that He alone has the right to blot out the names of those who become reprobates?

RECTIFYING PAST ERRORS

St. Paul wrote against the spirit of sectarianism, already manifest in his day—some saying, "I am of Paul;" others, "I am of Peter;" etc. The Apostle asks, "Is Christ divided?" (1 Corinthians 1:10-13.) So today, if with us, he would ask, Why Romanists, Anglicans, Baptists, Methodists, etc.? Is not the name of Christ enough? He explains that these different names of old signified a sectarian spirit, the spirit of division, that failed to recognize the true Head of the Church, His true representatives and His true members. The trouble is the same today. The entire foundation of divided Christianity would disappear and all the true Church of Christ—all real saints—would be speedily manifest, if true catholicity were acknowledged.

The one great obstacle to unity is the erroneous doctrine respecting the eternal torture of all not members of the Church. We must open our eyes wider and see that many of our theories were not taught by Jesus and the Apostles. We must see that the Church is a comparatively shall company of saintly footstep followers of Jesus, irrespective of sectarian lines; that the Bible teaches not that these are to look over the battlements of Heaven to all eternity and see all others in torment, but that they are to demonstrate their loyalty unto death and in due time be associated with Messiah in His great Millennial Kingdom, which will bring knowledge and opportunity to all the families of the earth—the living and the dead.

THE TWELVE FOUNDATION STONES

St. Paul declared that the saints of God, the true catholic Church, **"are built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the Chief Corner Stone."** (Ephesians 2:20.) The Twelve Apostles are here referred to in their double office—Apostles especially commissioned by the Lord as His representatives, and Prophets, mouthpieces, for the proclamation of the Message to the Church. Jesus, referring to these same foundation stones, **pictures the Church of Glory as the New Jerusalem, and its twelve foundations as twelve precious stones, in** which are the names of the **twelve** Apostles of the Lamb—no more, no less—St. Paul being God's choice to take the place of Judas, the betrayer.

To think of St. Peter as the only foundation for the Church would be to deny Christ's teaching and St. Peter's own statement—that the entire Church is symbolically represented as living stones built together by the Lord through the Holy Spirit. (1 Peter 2:4-6.) It was a costly mistake when our forefathers, overlooking this well-established point of Scripture, thought of the bishops of the Church as Apostolic Bishops, and took their decisions in councils assembled as the voice of God to and through the Church came only through "the "twelve Apostles of the Lamb." All others so claiming are denounced by Jesus Himself as pseudo-Apostles—false Apostles.—Rev. 2:2.

God's true saints of all denominations should ignore all human creeds and return to the Bible and its declaration of "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all." (Ephesians 4:5, 6.) Are we more loyal to human organizations than to God, His Truth, His Church—all saints and one people, imbued with one spirit, the world around—the catholic Church?

POWER IN HEAVEN AND IN EARTH

As St. Peter wos only one of the twelve foundation stones of the Church, so, likewise, he was only one of The Twelve to whom the Lord declared, "Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven; and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in Heaven" (Matthew 18:18)—the same statement exactly that on another occasion He made to St. Peter only. But He gave the keys to St. Peter alone.

Would it seem reasonable that Jesus should tell the twelve Apostles that God would do anything that they bade Him to do—taking to Heaven whom they pleased and excluding whom they chose? Would it be wise or safe to entrust to poor humanity such dictatorial powers respecting the eternal interest of even one individual? Assuredly not! When we remember that these Apostles declared that they were men of like passions with others, that St. Peter himself dissembled on one occasion and on another denied his Master, we are the more convinced that Jesus did not mean that God would abdicate His authority and wisdom **in favor of any** twelve men.

What, then, does the passage mean? We answer, It implies that the Lord would so overrule the utterances and writings of His twelve Apostles as to make them safe guides for His Church. To these Apostles would be given through the Holy Spirit at Pentecost wisdom enabling them to understand which things of the Jewish Law were binding upon the Church and which not binding. Their decision would be absolutely right, and the entire Church might have confidence that what the Apostles bound or lossed on earth was equally bound or loosed in Heaven. As an illustration of this binding and loosing, see Acts 15:28, 29.

To get back into proper relationship with each other and rid of all sectarian systems, God's people must recognize that only the words of the New Testament Apostles and Prophets are authoritative, properly representing the Divine mind. Other things men have bound and loosed on earth, without recognition in Heaven. The things necessary to the Church are found only in the Bible, as St. Paul declares.—2 Timothy 3:16, 17.

THE CHURCH UPON THE ROCK

"Other Foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, Jesus Christ." (1 Corinthians 3:11.) In the Divine arrangement Jesus Christ is the Foundation, the Rock, upon which is built the entire superstructure of His Church—the one Catholic, world-wide Church. On this Rock, Christ Jesus, as St. Peter declares, all the Church is being built as a Temple of God. (1 Peter 2:4-10.) The New Jerusalem, the Church in glory, had twelve foundation stones, built upon the one Foundation Rock, the Lord Jesus Christ. It would manifestly be erroneous, therefore, to suppose that our Lord abdicated His own place in the Church in favor of St. Peter, much as He loved him.

What, then, did Jesus mean when He called St. Peter a stone, spoke of building His Church upon "this rock," and declared that the gates of Hell (Hades, the grave) would not prevail against it? We reply, Jesus went down into the prison-house of death, Sheol, Hades, the tomb; but on the third day the gates of Sheol, Hades, were opened, and He came forth. These gates will not prevail against the Church, as they did not prevail against her Lord. This is an assurance of the resurrection of the dead.

To understand St. Peter's connection with the Rock Foundation of the Church, we should read the preceding context. The disciples had told Jesus the common talk respecting Himself. He then asked them, "Who say ye that I am?" St. Peter answered, "Thou are the Christ, the Son of the living God." This was the first public declaration of Jesus' Messiahship. Even the disciples had only now come to recognize their Teacher of the long-promised Messiah. Jesus answered, "Blessed art thou, Simon, son of Jonas; for flesh and blood hath not revealed this unto thee, but My Father in Heaven. Thou art Peter (a stone, ready for the spiritual Temple, the first one to publicly acknowledge Jesus), and upon this rock (the Truth just declared, that I am Messiah) I will build My Church."

In the Greek the word Peter signifies a stone of moderate size, while the word here rendered rock signifies a mass of stone—a foundation. Our Lord Jesus Christ evidently meant that St. Peter's statement was a recorgnition of Himself as the great Foundation of the Divine Plan—Messiah. Upon that foundation truth, that Jesus is Christ, the Church would be built; and St. Peter was the first living stone to build himself upon that foundation by believing and confessing Christ. St. Peter himself gives us the same thought—that he and all others of the Church are living stones, being builded together as a holy Temple of God. This entire Gospel Age has been devoted to the building of these stones upon that great foundation Rock, Christ Jesus. As soon as the great Temple of God shall be completed, this Gospel Age will end and the New Dispensation be inaugurated.

"THE KEYS OF THE KINGDOM"

To St. Peter our Lord said, "I will give thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven." What did He mean? We shall not suppose that any who hear my voice or are sufficiently intelligent to read this discourse in the newspapers are stupid enough to think Jesus meant that Heaven is locked up, and that nobody could get in except as St. Peter would open the door or gate. True, some have voiced such fantastic notions. But we refuse to believe that intelligent people could be in earnest in any such view.

What the Lord meant is very simple, very beautiful; and we see exactly how it was fulfilled. He indicated that St. Peter, the first to confess Him, was to have a special honor in connection with the inauguration of the Church on earth. By the expression, "Kingdom of Heaven," is meant the Church, a class being called out of the world to become with Christ the ruling power of the world during the Millennium, through the great resurrection "change." See 1 Corinthians 15:42, 54.

Jesus meant that St. Peter would be honored in being permitted to do an opening work in connection with the Church. The Bible shows us two different opening works and two different keys. The key is a symbol of power or authority or an initiative. St. Peter used his first key of privilege on the day of Pentecost. When the Holy Spirit came upon the early waiting Church, it was St. Peter that used this key. Standing up with the eleven, he lifted up his voice, explained the situation and opened the door to the Church of Christ for the Jews, admonishing them of their opportunity to enter. He told of the merit of Christ's death and how He had risen and had ascended on High, and how forgiveness of sins was, therefore, preached in His name.—Acts 2:14-36.

The second key to the Kingdom of Heaven—the Church, the embryo Kingdom preparing for glory—St. Peter used three and a half years later. Then the seventieth week of Divine favor prophetically appointed to the Jews expired, and the time came that "the Gentiles might be fellow-heirs with the Jews of the same Promise." The opening work was with the household of Cornelius, to whom St. Peter preached Christ. The Lord blessed the preaching and granted the Holy Spirit to Cornelius and his family. Thus the Gentile door into the Kingdom was thrown wide open.—Acts 10.

REPENTANCE AND REMISSION OF SINS

"That repentance and remission of sins might be preached in His name to all people" (Luke 24:47). God never gave power to bishops, priests or ministers of any denomination to forgive sins. "Who can forgive sins but God alone?" Nor did Jesus give authority to His Apostles to forgive sins. They might preach repentance and forgiveness, **but only in His name.**

Any child of God is Scripturally authorized to declare that Christ died for human sin, and has thus made arrangement by which all repentant sinners may be forgiven. It is an honor to be the bearer of such a Message from God to men; and every child of God is fully commissioned to tell the Divine Message to all who will hear.

In proportion as God's people throw away their sectarian spectacles they can read God's Message in the words of Jesus and the Apostles. Let us hold fast the precious Word which Jesus exhorted us to search and which is sufficient that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished. Let us remember that there is only one true Church, each member of which is a saint, related to God and the Lord Jesus Christ through faith, repentance and remission of sin and the begetting of the Holy Spirit; that it is the only Church that is catholic, universal; and that a member of the Body of Christ is a member of that Body anywhere. "Now are ye the Body of Christ, and members in particular."—1 Cor. 12:27.

FREE FOR THE ASKING!

Regardless of what Church you do or do not belong to, a post-card request to Bible Students, 17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y., will bring you by return mail, free of charge, a masterful article under the caption, "Church of the Living God." (1 Timothy 3:15.) St. John, St. Peter and the other Apostles, as well as true Christians of all the intervening centuries to the present, have belonged to this Church, the one true Catholic Church, which St. Paul also designated "the Church of the Firstborns, which are written in heaven."—Hebrews 12:23.

Appreciations

Arkansas, March 19.

Az I hav bin taking the Tribune for sevaral yearz, EXPRESLI for Pastor Russell's Sermonz and the uther matter in line with them, I am herewith sending Draft tu pay for the paper for anuther year. I surtenli appreciate yur nobul work in publishing THE TRUTH in this way, and I feel shure that yu shall not looze yur reward.

I greatli wish that yu wud adopt sum reazunabul degree ov SIMPLIFIED SPELLING, insted ov the insane and heathenish spelling ov the DARK AJEZ. It is the veri essense ov instaniti, boild down and kondenst.

The ONLI SENSIBUL method ov spelling, in ENI LANGUAJE, iz tu yuze az meni sound-simbulz or letterz as ther ar elemental soundz in the languaje, a letter for a sound, and a sound for a letter, and NO substitutes or interlopperz yuzed in eni kase.

Now, az a begining, hwy not adopt at least sum porshun ov the modern spellingz rekommended by The Simplified Spelling Board, Num. 1 Madison ave., Nu York?

Thay wil furnish yu with full informashun, free on rekwest. Thay hav a furst list, a sekond list, a thurd list, and a fourth list, for a gradual improovment, each list going farther than the preseeding wun.

Wil yu not take this matter under konsiderashun, and kum out on the side ov R-I-T-E? The papur wil be vastli more appreciated by me, and by all utherz hoo stand for a S-I-V-I-L-I-Z-E-D S-P-E-L-L-I-N-G, hwen yu adopt sum ov it.

Sincereli hoping that we may soon see sum, SUM, at least SUM SENSIBUL SIVILIZED SPELLING in yur gud papur, I remain,

most respektfulli yurz,
S. L. LARNED.

Canada, March 15.

I notice by my labed that my subscription has expired, so I am renewing same through Watch Tower and I thank you very much for continuing to send it. I appreciate the Tribune and am glad not to miss a copy. The religious features are very fine, especially the Semons of Pastor Russell. I admire your bold stand in giving so much space to these good things and He who rewards even the giving of a cup of cold water in His name will surely not pass you by unrewarded. You may print the appreciation if you care to.

Yours for the Truth,
MRS. C. E. GALLOWAY.

Pennsylvania, March 18.

I see by the address slip of the Tribune that my subscription has expired on the 10th inst., and not wishing to miss a single copy of the good old paper. I have today renewed my subscription for same through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Permit me at this time to express to you my continued appreciation of your paper, especially the religious feature by Pastor Russell. It is a great inspiration to me, and when I say this, I am sure I voice the sentiments of thousands of your readers.

In times past our attention has been called to such men as Luther, Calvin, Malanthon, Zwingli and other great religious reformers. These have all been persecuted in their lifetime, but after they had passed away they were memorialized for their work. All will agree that the world is better because they had lived. Likewise there stands among us today one (Pastor Russell), who is laying down every moment of his life in the service of the Master that we may be benefited by the good he is doing. The evil speaking and slanderous words spoken against this man by jealous Christians, will soon have an end and the Truth will be vindicated. All will then have their eyes and ears opened and know that there had been a prophet amongst us.

I commend you for the noble stand you have taken in so boldly standing forth for the Truth by publishing these wonderful Sermons, etc., you will surely receive your reward for so doing.

Wishing you continued success, I am ever yours for Truth and Righteousness.

W. H. BOECKEL.

Pennsylvania, March 18.

My subscription for your valuable paper expires on the 15th. I greatly appreciate it on account of our Pastor Russell's Sermons, Questions and letters. I would not wish to miss one copy; also the entire paper is so clean in every particulor and clear type so easy to read and assure you of my patronage so long as you continue the sermons. I admire your firmness in taking the stand you have taken in publishing the Sermons. May the Lord bless and prosper you sincerely.

Yours,
H. TURNER.

DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN

Having been a great sufferer from CATARRH, THROAT and LIVER trouble—in my efforts to relieve myself—I have produced the best cure in existence I am sure. It is effectual, harmless as salt, and cures. It is my desire to send a FREE SAMPLE to all who wish it. Send only FIVE CENTS to pay expenses. Address me for the present at 522 McLEOD STREET, OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA. O. L. SULLIVAN.

Texas, March 15.

I am renewing my subscription to your splendid paper through the Watch Tower Bible ond Tract Society. Allow me to express appreciation of same. Its news features appeal to me in various ways. Pastor Russell's contributions alone are worth far more than the price of your paper. Am glad the new management is to continue his writings. You may consider me a subscriber as long as you are loyal to the Blessed Truth that is now shining so brightly, enlightening mankind who are groping in darkness concerning God's word. Wishing you much success in all your undertakings, I remain,

Truly yours,
MRS. M. F. MINTER.

Illinois, March 18.

Am writing to tell you I appreciate your decision of keeping up the religious features of your paper. What a grand privilege you have to spread the true message of the Lord in the harvest of this age. The Lord of the harvest will surely reward you. Hoping you will continue to send out the glad tidings in Sermon, Question Box and Sunday School Lesson, that the hungry may be fed.

Sincerely,
ELVA HEAD.

Ohio, March 16.

I am still reading your most valuable paper and I appreciate the Sermons of Pastor Russell and the other Christian features of your most kind paper.

With best Christian wishes for the word of our dear Lord.

MRS. IDA SMITH.

Texas, March 8.

As I never have availed myself of the pleasure in speaking a few words in behalf of your highly apupreciated paper, the Labor Tribune, which comes to our home every Monday. Indeed we welcome its arrival every time, and as long as it contains the Sermons of Pastor Russell and other features of religious interest we will be highly pleased.

Dear Editor, I speak for your encouragement, though I believe you are fully aware of the fact, that there are hundreds of your subscribers that uphold the principle you have adopted for so long, and I certainly do appreciate the firmness in which you have manifested.

I praise our dear Heavenly Father that there are so many channels at this present time in which we can see much being done to instruct uplift and teach those who have obedient hearts.

I enjoy very much the letters from the dear friends published in your paper. May the peace of God dwell in every humble and contrite heart that we may be able to withstand all the fiery darts of the evil one. Thanking you, dear Editor, for the many good things your paper contains, also I want to thank the many hundreds that are showing a preference to your valuable publication.

And above all let us all thank our dear Heavenly Father for the many blessings we are continually enjoying and for the great work that is being done, and for the man favors He is seeing fit to bestow upon us.

We read the night cometh when no man can work. John 9:4.

Yours for a good work,
J. RUSH WILLIAMS.

Maine, March 10.

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower. I prize the **Tribune** more and more. **Am delighted with the stand you take for Truth and right. We are living in the day when "every man's work shall be tried of what sort it is," "also when the secrets whispered in the closet shall be proclaimed upon the housetop."**

Surely you are proclaiming some of the secrets of Pittsburgh and thus fulfiling Scripture.

I am also glad Hiram and Mandy have found the Truth. I am making a book of my story and will loan it to those who would not read anything else in the line of present Truth.

God bless you in your work,
MRS. A. J. R. HOYT.

NOTICE

A brother of unquestionable standing, an elder in the class, now manufacturing an article of superior quality to that used by every housewife daily, yet too bulky and heavy for shipment from my factory, desires to establish branch factories for small sum and royalty. Big profits for yourself and agents you can put out. A demonstration of the article in five seconds positively astonishing and convincing to everybody. Write for free sample and plan to get started. Address Tribune.

Canada, March 15.

Your paper has come to me and I want to say more power to your, sir, if your proposed exposure of immorality be legitimate, honest and bona fide, in the interest of good citizenship, and for the present I will presume that it is; but it's just possible that it is not, for I know and so no doubt you do, that there is a real dominant public craving for dirt just now, so that you may have an evil eye to increased circulation. A clean journal will go better with a splash of dirt in it, a Christian editor with a splash of dirt on his character will be sought after by the crowd, and a certain large class of pious veneered, touch me nots, the professional evangelist knows it all right, hence the meetings for men only, and women, only. What can a strange man properly have to say to women? That husband, father, brother, son, may not hear? Sure Christianity, common sense, good ordinary morals, unitedly say nothing, and vice versa, yet see how they are patronized. They can just preach any thing they please and it will go, whereas a quiet honest homesprung God-made preacher with half their rot, would be criticised and isolated. Why, what makes the difference, rot, dirt, a dirty age this, dirt in politics, dirt in business, dirt in church, dirt in city councils, dirt in government, imperial and democratic, dirt in press and pulpit, but, sir, supposing one of those dirty lepers that you will expose were to attack pastor on to his name, and start preaching and become popular which he would with a few smart sentences, and some new get up, he could preach Christ some times all right, and so could satan, and himself, sometimes, then anti-Christ, sometimes, and so on to have variety and suppose he was divorced, and suppose he got up a real dirty, silly vow, away out of the realm of common sense, and made that a test of membership, instead of faith in and obedience to the Christ of God, and suppose he claimed to be part of the Christ himself, and suppose he was notorious in libel suits, and suppose he claimed to be personated by a materialized demon, with such a public taste as above shown, wouldn't he be an attraction? Wouldn't he be popular? Wouldn't people write letters about him and throng to hear him? You bet they would. But, sir, what would you do if you found him in a pulpit, you ought to do the same as if you found him in the pew, or the brothel, would you, would you, his villiany would be double dyed, being found in a pulpit. Any real good you can do I pray the Lord help you, but it's no time to fool with theoretical nonsense, nor veneered piety, nor pocket worship for the time is short.

Yours truly,
T. CROXTON.

WATCH TOWERS WANTED

Year 1909, April 15 and August 1, especially, and also January 1, 1892, and January 15, 1905. Is there a June 15, 1894? I have a June 11 marked "extra." I will pay for them.

MRS. ALICE C. COLLUM,
436 West. William St.,
Delaware, Ohio.

I would like to thank you herewith for regularly sending of your so esteemed paper and to thank my beloved friend, Mr. F. H. Hirschy of California for paying again the renewal of my subscription for the year 1915. May God bless you both therefor. My own Tribune is often read by six or more friends in France and Switzerland. If Mr. Alfred Durisee did not renew his one it is because he is now a poor soldier in the war, yet rich in Christ. I would like to let know all friends interested in the publication of Pastor C. T. Russell that some 50 French brethren are mobilized. Some are in the very fire, 6 to 10 from the Maubeuge troop are prisoners in Germany. A few do occupy ratner a privileged position in the army but the most are in the reservation and territorial troops. As yet only one was killed, and one very sick. I got just good news directly from the friends in Belgium and from the ones who remained in Denain, France; they are in good health. I might say of the French friends that they are all in good spiritual condition. I do receive daily letters from them. They are full of faith and confidence in God, that He watches over them and who will make all things right and all very soon, delivering them and all by the kingdom of His dear Son Jesus. Some 50 brothers and sisters are refuged in the south and west.

Yours thankfully,
ADOLPH WEBER.

New York, March 15.

We have been a subscriber to your paper for some time enjoying the different features, especially the sermons and religious features. We are glad you are not creed-bound as are some. We and the other subscribers congratulate you. Let the good work go on. As long as you publish Pastor Russell's sermons you may keep our name on your subscription list.

Yours faithfully,
F. S. GANOUNG.

Vermont, March 18.

I have renewed **my subscription to the Tribune through the Watch Tower and shall want to continue on your list so long as the sermons of Pastor Russell appear in it.** It was on account of these that I subscribed, though I consider the paper excellent in every way. But I greatly appreciate the sermons and other religious features. I hope you will continue on assisting in this grand work.

Yours truly,
SUSAN E. CLARK.

NOTICE

I wish to inform Tribune readers that Vol. I. "Scripture Studies" can now be had in the Slavish Language, also some of our Best Tracts. Address, Headquarters, Brooklyn, N. Y., M. Salata, Box 94, Duquesne, Pa.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

Canada, March 19.

I am glad to see that notwithstanding the change of editorship the paper still continues to keep up to its former standard of excellence in your fearless stand for Truth and justice. I take it especially for Pastor Russell's sermons, who, we as Bible students believe has a special message at this time for all who have the hearing ear, and is being specially used to proclaim the Truth as contained in the scriptures and to expose the errors of doctrine, which have crept into the teachings of denominationalism, which he is doing in a fearless manner. I also admire the other good features of the paper. The International Lesson, the Question Box, good clear type, etc. Am glad also to see the bold stand you are taking in exposing fraud along different lines, also your fearless exposure of commercialized vice in your city. We are certainly living in the evil days, but we rejoice to know that shortly the Son of Righteousness shall arise with healing in its beams and dispel all the noxious vapors of sin, superstition and ignorance. I believe that the present message of Truth as Pastor Russell preaches is the hail which is to sweep away the refuse of lies and make way for Christ's glorious kingdom in which dwelleth righteousness. You can depend on me as a subscriber so long as you maintain your present stand for Truth and right. I remain,

Yours truly,
ARTHUR J. COVE.

CANCER "CURES"

"1. Prescription No. 0: A simple alterative preparation somewhat resembling syrup of sarsaparilla.

"2. Prescription No. 4: Found to consist of almond oil mixed with cotton seed oil and a small quantity of oil of bitter almond.

"3. Prescription No. 120: Compressed tablets composed of talcum and sugars.

"4. Prescription No. 90: Vaseline.

"5. Prescription No. 220: A preparation resembling Cataplasma Kaolini. U. S. P. (Clay poultice.)

"The results of this analysis show that the treatment furnished by Dr. Bye cannot by any possibility accomplish the results claimed for it in the cure of cancer. The agents of which it is composed have long been known to the medical profession but notwithstanding this fact no reliable authority makes the claim that, taken singly or together, they can be relied on for the cure of cancer. On the contrary, the fact is generally recognized among medical authorities that there is no substance or mixture of substance known at the present time which can be relied on for this purpose.

"In view of these facts it would appear that the business of the party in question was not conducted in good faith, but for the purpose of obtaining money from credulous individuals through false and fraudulent representations without any intention of rendering an adequate return."

The fraud order was issued.

THE LEACH CANCER CURE

In giving the case of Dr. L. T. Leach and his "cure" Cancerol, we cannot do better than to quote it at length from the memorandum which was submitted by the assistant attorney-general, Judge R. P. Goodwin, to the Postmaster-General:

"Dr. Leach advertises as a cancer specialist. He treats patients chiefly by mail, but conducts a small sanatorium at Indianapolis, where such few patients as present themselves are cared for. About 90 per cent are mail patients. The mail treatment costs about $25 a month and the sanatorium treatment about $150 a month.

Claims Versus Admissions.

"Dr. Leach at the hearing was compelled to admit that there was nothing in the treatment purchased by the inspector which could be relied on to cure a case of cancer. He contended that he had not promised to cure the case. This contention, however, is not supported by the facts. The letters and printed literature are "clearly intended and calculated to induce the patient to purchase the treatment by the hope of a cure."

In short, it was fairly evident that Leach's business was that of using the United States mails as a means of obtaining money by fraud. This being the case, the assistant attorney-general recommended that the Postmaster-General should issue a fraud order against Leach. This was done.

THE TOXO-ABSORBENT CANCER CURE

The Toxo-Absorbent Company, a "cancer cure" concern that has been declared fraudulent by the Postoffice authorities, was operated by one F. W. Warner, Rochester, N. Y. According to the government report, Warner is neither a physician nor a graduate chemist, but claimed to have "discovered what he called "toxo-absorbent packs" which were advertised as a cure for such diseases as diphtheria, consumption, peritonitis, Bright's disease, cancer, syphillis, and various other conditions.

THE "DRS. MIXER" CANCER CURE

"Drs. Mixer" is the name under which C. W. Mixer of Hastings, Mich., conducted a mail-order "cancer cure" business. A few months ago Mixer was cited by the postal authorities to show why a fraud order should not be issued against his concern. A full hearing was given at which were present, not only the proprietor of the business and his attorney, but also E. L. Hamilton, who is member of congress from the district in which Mixer lives. Congressman Hamilton made some remarks in behalf of the defendant.

The charges brought against Mixer were that he was conducting a scheme for obtaining money through the mails "by means of false and fraudulent pretences, representations and promises." The scheme, briefly was outlined as follows: Advertisements were published in newspapers soliciting those persons who believed themselves to be afflicted with cancer, to write to Drs. Mixer for a "cure." Those who antwered the advertisements were sent printed letters, circulars, pamphlets and leaflets in which they were urged to send money for the Drs. Mixer's "treatment" for the cure of cancer. The concern further represented that a diagnosis of cancer could be given from the answers which prospective victims might make to a list of printed questions on a blank furnished for that purpose. To quote at length from the report of the assistant attorney-general to the postmaster general:

Mixer's Methods.

"Dr. L. F. Kebler, chief, Division of Drugs; Dr. C. H. Kimberly, assistant chemist, and Dr. F. P. Morgan, of the Department of Agriculture, were by request present at the hearing. Dr. Morgan testified that under the name of L. F. Kay, he, in July, 1909, opened correspondence with Mrs. Mixer of Hastings, Mich., about their 'cure for cancer;' that he received in reply the various letters, booklets and printed matter which he submitted; that he submitted to them an outline of the trouble which they diagnosed as cancer, and that he paid them by mail $11.80 for medicines to cure his case; that he received by express in August last the medicines for this remittance, and that he produced the same at the hearing."

"I find that this a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, and I therefore recommend that a fraud order be issued against Mrs. Mixer."

On the basis of the recommendations from the assistant attorney-general as quoted above the fraud order was issued.

Conditions Are Improving in England.

(Continued From First Page)

increase for its members to correspond with the increased cost of living. An advance of 25 cents per day for all men paid a daily or weekly wage and of two cents per hour on hourly rates is asked. This is a union particularly strong in Belfast, Ireland's industrial center. At Liverpool an important strike has broken out amongst the coal heavers, the men employed in transporting coal about the city and in the docks. This was not an increase of money but for the retention of an old right known there as "subbing," whereby workmen working on weekly wages are allowed to draw some portion of their week's money prior to the end of the week.

Invited to express their views individually, the men referred to the great discontent which the increase of 25 cents only had occasioned in the dockyards, an increase granted, moreover, only to a few. They emphasized how they had been affected by the increased cost of living, by submitting bills of their household expenses, which showed how inadequate a 25 cents increase compared with the advance in the prices of necessities. The admiralty officials promise to consider the men's demands but have not given a definite date for their reply.

Although all the London dockers, longshoremen, etc., who struck at the Royal Albert and Victoria docks have been persuaded to return to work, the trouble has by no means been ended. The recent advance of 12 cents per day by the Port of London authority and the refusal of the shop owners and master wharfingers, have both combined to add to the prevalent discontent. The dockers' union, fully alive to the needs of the moment, are making every effort to prevent trouble arising. They have now addressed a circular to their members in the following terms, over the signature of Ben Tillett:

"We invited the ship owners and wharfingers to meet us to discuss the claims submitted to them. Only two employers appeared. We realize how much this treatment will be resented by you. We have now referred the matter to the government committee as a last resort to endeavor to settle the matter by negotiation. In the meantime, exercise patience and restraint, so as not to prejudice the successful results of our efforts."

Such conciliatory talk on behalf of the men, who would probably regard themselves as very unjustly treated, is in striking contrast to the bellicose utterances of certain employers. The prospect of a tax on wages continues to exercise the British statisticians. As a fact, its imposition opens up very considerable problems. If it is imposed and collected in the same way as the income tax and subject to the same deductions for children, life insurance, etc., the cost of collection would be extremely high. If as an alternative the collection were imposed on the employer, as in the national compulsory insurance act, while the cost of collection would almost vanish a flat rate becomes practically inevitable. The employer knows his men's wages, but he cannot be expected to reckon out the varying tax each would have to pay and to verify the deductions for one man's children and other man's insurance. To do so would mean the employing of a separate tax collecting staff, which would diminish his profits and be unpopular with his employes. On the other hand the flat rate would be unjust as between the man who earns $7.50 a week and the man who earns $15. The latter would not feel 12 cents a week tax as a heavy burden; to the former it would make a considerable difference. The general conclusion seems to be that while there is a case for a tax on wages the case for a complete overhauling of the income tax, now 30 years overdue, is far stronger, particularly now that the old Gladstonian rule of raising approximately equal amounts by direct and indirect taxation has been openly thrown overboard by Lloyd George. The inconsistencies of the income tax, which could be laughed at in prosperous years when it was eight cents or twelve cents in the $5, will become intolerable when it is to be 36 cents in the $5.

Carters and allied workers all over the country are also moving for more money. In Liverpool they want an advance of $1.50 per week against which the employers there offer them $1. In Edinburgh and Leith in Scotland, the employers have generously agreed to concede to the local carters' demanded increase of 75 cents per week. In other towns the men have asked 75 cents and have been offered 50 cents by the employers.

For the first time, semi-skilled and unskilled dockyard men have directly approached the British Admiralty to present their grievances. Formerly the method was by way of petition.

A deputation of these men waited on Dr. Macnamara at the Admiralty on February 27. They are employed at the following dockyards: Pembroke, Devonport, Chatham, Portsmouth and Deptford. A deputation was the outcome of demands made by the Union for a permanent increase of 1.12 a week for all skilled dockyard laborers, time and a quarter for the first two hours' overtime (which is not paid at present), and reorganization of overtime in accordance with the practice observed by outside firms.

S. O. S.

"Why are you flying your flag upside down, Suburbs?"

"To let the neighbors know that the cook's gone and all invitations are off."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Dr. Lewis, the Dentist

Don't worry about the pain or the price.

My reputation in Pittsburgh is firmly established.

You can rest assured of expert work, best material, and courteous treatment. Call and talk is over.

No charge for examination.

I can save you time and expense.

DR. S. M. LEWIS
Reliable Dental Rooms,
419 Smithfield St.

EVERYBODY'S
BIBLE QUESTION
BOX
YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—Please explain in what sense there was no man in the Tabernacle of the Congregation as stated in Leviticus 16:17. (W. F. G.)

Answer.—The Tabernacle was representative of the spiritual condition of consecrated believers of this age. Their earthly pilgrimage was represented by the first compartment, the "Holy;" and the second, the "Most Holy," represented their glory in the resurrection. The limitations given in this text applied only to the atonement day, for the apostle says, "priests went always into the first tabernacle (the "Holy") accomplishing the service, but into the second (the "Most Holy") went the high priest alone, once every year" (Hebrews 9:7). The privileges of the antitypical Tabernacle belong only to those who are priests—members of the body of the High Priest—so that whether, as now, in the first of these heavenly conditions (spiritually *minded*, new creatures in Christ Jesus), or whether, as we hope to be soon, in the second or perfected spirit condition, it will in either or both cases be because we are in Christ, new creatures—no longer men, "for ye are not in the *flesh* (human), but in the spirit (spiritual, new creatures) if so be that the spirit of God dwell in you" (Romans 8:9). This Gospel age is the antitypical atonement day during which no one except the sacrificing Priesthood can come into God's presence, and they must come in God's appointed way.

Q.—Will the children of the resurrection, who "can not die any more" (Luke 20:36), always be immortal? (W. B. M.)

Answer.—Immortality has never been promised to the world. That promise is made to the sacrificing Church of this Gospel age. This is the acceptable time for sacrifice. Although the world must attain righteousness if they shall be maintained in life, they will not do so during the time when sacrifices are acceptable. "Now is the acceptable time" (2 Corinthians 6:2). All that will be necessary for them to be made fully alive will be loyalty to their King, but "every soul that will not hear that prophet shall be destroyed" (Acts 3:23). The text which you quote is not as strong in the original as our Authorized Version has made it. It would just as well read "neither will they die any more". There will be no danger of their ever being under the sentence of death, for they are to be thoroughly tested during the thousand years of the Judgment day and, as no severer tests could ever come upon them than the ones they have already stood, there can be no possibility of their ever coming under God's sentence. All who could ever prefer sin will have shown their true characters during the thousand years of testing and will have been destroyed, or will manifest their love for sin when Satan comes forth for the little season of testing at the end of Christ's reign. To attain to the resurrection is to be raised fully up from the plane of sin and death. The thousand years will be required to accomplish this. We are not to think of any as having been resurrected who are merely awakened from the sleep of death. Christ's entire reign will be required for the resurrection processes. All who can properly be termed "children of the resurrection," because they have learned righteousness through Messiah's judgments, will never die "for death is the wage of sin."

Q.—Jesus, in speaking to the righteous at the end of the Millennium will say to them "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one * * * of these my brethren ye have done it unto me." (Matthew 25:40). Who are his brethren there alluded to? Does he mean that they are receiving their reward for a kind act which they have done to his disciples on this side the vail? (G. T. Z.)

Answer.—The brethren of the Gospel Church are not the only brethren of Christ. All who are restored to perfection will be recognized as sons of God—sons in the same sense that Adam was a son of God (Luke 3:38)—*human sons*. And all of God's sons, whether on the human, the angelic or the divine plane, are *brethren*; and our Lord's love for these, his human brethren is here expressed. As the world now has the opportunity to minister to those who are shortly to be the divine sons of God, and brethren of Christ, so they will have abundant opportunity during the age to come to minister to each other, the human brethren. The dead nations when again brought into existence will need food, raiment and shelter. However great may have been their possessions in this life, death will have brought all to a common level, the infant and the man of mature years, the millionaire and the pauper, the learned and the unlearned, the cultured and the ignorant and degraded; all will have an abundant opportunity for the exercise of benevolence, and thus they will be privileged to be co-workers with God. We are here reminded of the illustration given in the case of Lazarus: Jesus only awakened him from death, and then were the rejoicing friends permitted to loose him from his grave clothes and to clothe and feed him. Mankind in general will come forth from the grave imperfect. We may call anything less than perfection sickness. From this condition to ultimate perfection they may be assisted by their loving friends.

Q.—In Psalm 139:8; the Psalmist says: "If I make my bed in hell, behold, thou (GOD) art there." What are we to understand by this? (D. D. L.)

Answer.—It is evident that David did not mean the theological hell of eternal torment. According to this theory, the general belief is that no "bed," or resting-place, could exist in such conditions, although, according to the Scriptures, we read that "there the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest!" The word "hell" means here as elsewhere—translated from the Hebrew word Sheol and Greek word Hades—the grave condition, or death state. David is showing the care of the Almighty, and expresses his belief in a resurrection, indicating that although he would be laid in the grave "hell" or sheol, yet in due time God would, as stated by Job, have a desire to the works of his hands, and would call him from the death state, and he would answer (Job 14:15). As Jesus "gave himself a ransom for all," every member of Adam's race will in due time receive the benefit of that ransom and be delivered from the prison house of death.

Q.—What ten empires are represented by the ten toes of the great image which Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream as interpreted by Daniel? (O. F.)

Answer.—The description of the great image which Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream as given in Daniel 2:31-35 represents the feet as being of iron mixed with clay, representing a condition inferior to the previous silver, brass and iron. Bible Scholars in general interpret these different metals as representing Babylon, Medo, Persia, Greece, and Rome. Many understand the mixture of the iron and clay to represent the mingling of Church and state. Stone in the Bible symbolically represents the true Church. Therefore the clay smeared over the iron would give it the appearance of stone. This would seem to fitly represent a counterfeit church. The original union of church and state was in the Roman empire—the iron. The Roman empire has been divided into the many smaller kingdoms of Europe. We would not expect to locate exactly ten of these as represented by the toes but rather would have in mind that the number ten is used in the Bible as a symbol of completeness. Ten toes would represent all the kingdoms springing from the original Roman government.

Q.—Why should the tribe of Dan be omitted in Revelation 7 and the tribe of Manasses introduced instead? (L. B. F.)

Answer.—The apostle enjoined the early Church that they should see that no man take their crown (Revelation 3:11). A position in the bride class is possible only upon the most absolute compliance with all of God's requirements—a full consecration of all one has freely made and faithfully carried out. Any one putting his hand to the plow and turning back (Luke 9:62) is counted unworthy of everlasting life. His name is blotted out of the Lamb's book of life and the place is left open for some one else—his crown is striven for by another consecrated one. God has predetermined a definite number that will make up the bride of Christ; this number must be completed. Perhaps it is to illustrate the substitution that is thus made necessary that Revelation has given the tribe of Manasses instead of the tribe of Dan. You will note that the tribe of Dan is represented in the prophecy of Genesis 49:16-18 as being the serpent that causes the rider to fall backward. This seems to lend force to the thought that the tribe of Dan illustrates the unfaithful spiritual Israelites. The word Manasses means causing forgetfullness, forcefully suggesting those who forget their father's house, leaving all to follow Jesus.

Q.—I would like to know where the scape goat was while the High Priest went into the Most Holy. (W. E. G.)

Answer.—Two goats were presented before the Lord (Leviticus 16:7). One of these was sacrificed and the other was taken to the wilderness to die a slower death. The goat which was sacrificed represented those Christians who make a covenant with God by sacrifice (Psalms 50:5) and who are faithfully fulfilling the terms of that covenant. Apparently there is also a large class of Christians who have made this same covenant but who turn back to the world, preferring its pleasures and comforts to loyalty to their Master. Since they have presented their bodies living sacrifices (Romans 12:2), they must pass through the experiences that will bring them into death either voluntarily, or by force. God has mercifully arranged that the approaching time of tribulation shall take from them all earth's allurements that their affections may be turned again toward the great fountain of life (Revelation 7:14). Since the account makes no mention of what was done with the scape goat while the Lord's goat was being sacrificed, we presume this is not a point of importance to us. The Scriptures do seem to indicate however that the great majority of these unfaithful to their consecration vows will go into the wilderness condition after the last members of the body of Christ have been sacrificed.

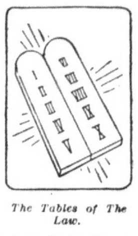
GOD'S MERCIES TO DISOBEDIENT ISRAEL

Quarterly Review—Read Nehemiah 9:26-31—March 28

Period of the Judges—Divinely Appointed Leaders—Their Duties and Responsibilities—Only One Lawgiver and One Law—Two Pictures of Israel's National Life Under the Judges—Manifestations of Divine Love and Care—Lessons for Us.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."—Proverbs 14:34.

ISRAEL'S history from the division of Canaan amongst the tribes until the anointing of Saul, a period of 450 years (Acts 13:19-21), is called the Period of the Judges—Joshua being the first Judge and Samuel the last. These Judges were raised to their position providentially. But as they had neither power nor authority, collected no revenue and could not entail the office upon others, it follows that whatever influence they possessed was personal; and to give it weight implied a proper acknowledgement of them as Divinely appointed, or "raised up."



The Tables of The Law.

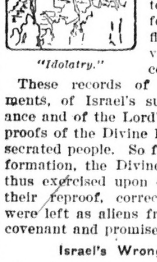
This arrangement led the people continually to look to God for their leaders rather than to engage in politics, in which personal ambition would control. Similarly Spiritual Israelites are not to wire-pull and decide for themselves who shall be their spiritual leaders, but are to look to the Lord to raise up from time to time such leaders as He may please. The acceptance of these as God's appointees does not necessarily mean their selection by ballot, but may be indicated merely by heeding their teachings in harmony with God's Word. Divinely appointed leadership will always be marked by spiritual victories and closer heart-relationship with God; for the Lord's Spirit leads not to bondage, ignorance or strife, but to love, joy, peace of heart, liberty of conscience.

Israel needed no legislature; for it had one Lawgiver—the Lord—and the Law given at Mt. Sinai was perpetually to guide the nation. The priests and the Levites were the Divinely appointed helpers of the people—to instruct them in the Law, to represent them in the typical sacrificing, etc. In each tribe the Elders, according to their capacity, had charge of the civil affairs of the tribe. Soldiers they had none; for the Divine Law was to separate them from other nations, and if they were faithful the Lord was to be their Protector.

Two Pictures of National Life.

If the Book of Judges be read as a complete history of Israel during those four and one-half centuries, it would be a discouraging picture and would give an unfair view—that they were continually suffering punishment for sin and idolatry. The record passes by the happy period of Israel's prosperity, and especially points out their deflections from God, their punishments therefor, and their deliverances through the Judges whom God raised up for them. That this was a favorable time for Israel is implied in the Lord's promise to restore the Judges.

The Israelites had been instructed by the Lord to exterminate the Canaanites. This they had failed to do; and later on the false religions of those condemned by God alienated the hearts of many of the Israelites from full loyalty to the Lord, seducing them into a lascivious idolatry. Thus they repeatedly brought upon themselves the Lord's disfavor.



"Idolatry."

Applying this to Spiritual Israel, we are not to expect that the Lord's displeasure with His people would delay until they had gone completely into idolatry to self, wealth, fame, etc. Rather, the Lord's chastisements are sent to correct while still there is in our hearts something of obedience and love toward Him—before the world, the flesh and the Adversary capture us completely.

These records of Divine chastisements, of Israel's subsequent repentance and of the Lord's deliverance are proofs of the Divine Love for that consecrated people. So far as we have information, the Divine Power was not thus exercised upon other nations for their reproof, correction, etc. They were left as aliens from God and His covenant and promises.

Israel's Wrong Course.

Israel's government differed from all other earthly governments. God was their King; and in His providences, according to His Covenant with them. He supervised their affairs. But in Samuel's day, the Elders, perceiving that his sons were unreliable and forgetting that God was their King and the Judge merely His representative, petitioned the Prophet that he anoint them a king.

It is hard for us to sympathize with such prayers for their own degradation. The Prophet Samuel seems to have viewed the matter from this standpoint. He very properly went to the Lord in prayer; it was not for him to decide. He was merely the Lord's mouthpiece, to speak to the Israelites whatever message he should receive from the Lord.

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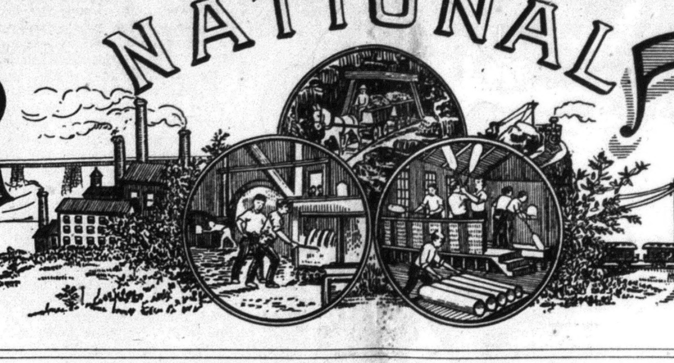
NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE



ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 18 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1915 FIVE CENTS A COPY

TO JUDGES COHEN AND BROWN.

As the thinking and awakened populace of Pennsylvania is watching with great anxiety the moves made at Harrisburg by their representatives either for or against local option, in like manner are the people of Allegheny county interested in the present license hearings.

Even the liquor dealers themselves, recognizing the new trend of public opinion in this matter, are coming forward with a demand upon you two men that the saloon keeper who refuses to recognize the laws of this state and the rules of your court in the conduct of his business be refused permission to continue in business.

But in one case especially is the public vitally interested. Among the applicants for a renewal of license this year is Frank C. Smith, manager of the Lincoln Hotel, Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

In the interest of decency and righteousness and for the protection of the daughters of men and women who make Pittsburgh their home, the community demands that the license to sell intoxicating liquors be taken away from this hotel.

We fully understand that you, Judge Cohen, believed that testimony produced in your court a short time ago, in support of charges made against this hotel was not adequate to sustain the demand for the revocation of license. But the fact remains that the technical ruling on your part that no evidence should be introduced concerning events taking place prior to May 1, 1914, does not in any way alter the situation with regard to the fitness of this man as a manager of such a hotel.

We understand that in determining the question of whether or not a license shall be granted that you judges refer to certain secret information you have concerning these applicants and their places of business.

In this connection allow us to respectfully suggest to your honors that the district attorney has in his possession the testimony of over fifty witnesses, much of it taken under oath, and all bearing on the fitness of this man Smith as hotel manager. A major portion of this testimony was ruled out of evidence by you Judge Cohen in the hearing above referred to, but even if not permissible in relation to those particular charges then being heard, there can be no question concerning its relevancy and bearing upon the character of the applicant in this case.

We also wish to call to the attention of your honors a suit filed by an 18-year-old girl in the County court of Allegheny County last week. The number of this case is 873.

If the allegations made by this girl in her affidavit be true Smith is guilty of several felonies. Of course there is no way for you gentlemen to determine the truth or falsity of these charges until the trial of these cases, but in itself the girl's affidavit is of a character as to merit cognizance from you gentlemen in your official capacity as license court judges.

At the present time, you two gentlemen have the respect and confidence of the people of this community. In your hands rests the duty of maintaining a high moral standard among those people who seek and obtain the right to sell intoxicating liquors. Undoubtedly you recognize the difficulties that confront those who attempt to prove in open court that certain applicants have violated the rules of the court or the laws of the state in the conduct of his business during the past year.

The cases for the applicants are well-planned; the opposition depends upon a few uncertain witnesses—and the intelligence of the court.

And because the opposition to the granting of licenses to men of unfit character is so haphazard and uncertain, the people of this community look to you two gentlemen for protection against a class of business men that are as dangerous as they are unprincipled.

UNITE PURCHASING POWER

SAWYERVILLE, Ill., March 31.—President Walker of the State Federation of Labor addressed a large number of workers at this place on the question of co-operation. The local society has added a meat market to its business, and affairs are in good shape.

CHANGE CONVENTION CITY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 31—The twelfth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor will be held in this city, August 16, instead of at Coalgate, according to an announcement by officers of the Federation. The change is satisfactory to Coalgate trade unionists.

PRINTERS WOULD RAISE WAGES

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—At a meeting of the Typographical union the position of its job scale committee was indorsed and a demand made on employers to negotiate the wage rate as a whole instead of considering sections of the scale with separate groups of employers.

PASS PLUMBERS' LAW

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 31.—Both houses have passed the Hudson plumbers' bill, which provides for the creation of a board of examiners and inspectors of plumbers in every Oklahoma city and town of over 2,000 inhabitants.

DUST CAUSED DISASTER

HINTON, W. Va., March 31.—An explosion of dust following a "blowout" shot was responsible for the disaster on March 2 which cost the lives of 111 men in the Layland mine, according to a verdict of the coroner's jury. The jury did not attach blame to any one.

PASS MINIMUM WAGE LAW

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 31.—Governor Hays has signed a bill requiring establishments which employ four or more women to pay a minimum wage of $1 a day to inexperienced workers and $1.25 to employes who have had two months experience.

OPPOSE CONVICT LABOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 31.—Trade unionists are calling upon the state legislature, which meets next July, to abolish convict labor in the mines and on the turpentine farms. The convict lease system is in vogue in this state.

Demand Made For Higher Wages.

British Newspapers Make Forcible Comment On the "Disloyalty" of Striking.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, March 18.—During the past week or two organized labor in this country has been patted on the back and denounced in quick alternation. The praise has come whenever it has been willing to sink any demands it might have thought of for increased wages, whilst the denunciation is quick on the heels of any strike movement. There is no need to recapitulate here the details of the higher cost of living which now prevails in this country. Things are perhaps a little better than they have been. Flour prices for one thing during the past week have been reduced by the wholesale men on two separate occasions, but this has had no effect so far upon the price of bread which still remains at sixteen cents for the four pound loaf as against the peace figure of eleven or twelve cents. As bread is the staff of life truly in the great majority of industrial families this is a very important increase and one which by itself would alone justify demands for increased wages.

The ordinary newspaper press in this country has little love for organized labor. Unorganized labor often known by the beautiful euphemism of "free labor" it can take to its heart except perhaps when it wants an important job done well and quickly. Organized labor, however, has an unpleasant knack of demanding value for value. It wants extra rates for overtime, for example, when the conditions of labor have become difficult and exhausting, and it wants extra rates for work on Sundays and similar days in return for the surrender of the holiday or rest. All these things are found objectionable by the general run of employer opinion and are only accepted as necessary when the unions are strong enough to enforce them.

One thing that drives the press frantic at the present time is anything approaching of strike. This at once becomes disloyal, unpatriotic, and in the end treachery to the country. As a matter of fact, the union workmen and workwomen are playing a bigger part than any other class of men and women in the country in the war that is taking place. They have contributed their sons to the extent of over a million and they have borne increased taxation and higher food prices with scarcely a murmur even though it is supposed to be a Britisher's traditional privilege to grumble. When, however, they saw their employers making money hand over fist out of fat contracts with the army and navy, when they saw factories, mills and yard working day and night pouring out opulent streams of gold to swell already expanding banking accounts, and, when finally, they found themselves all the poorer from these condition despite their sacrifices, they naturally asked for a small meed of justice.

One would have thought that every employer would have seen that the better condition his workers kept in the better would his own work be done, but shortsightedness is a well-known attribute of the captains of industry in this country with, of course, some honorable exceptions. Men who asked for a rise of $1.50 per week were offered 75 cents and those who asked for 2 cents an hour more were offered 1½ cents. In very few cases were advances refused outright but there was always the niggardly offering of something less than asked. This was all the more aggravating from the well-known fact that organized workers in this country are always pretty modest in their demands, and never slap in a request which might fairly distress the employer. Refusals on the part of many employers, however, to meet their men amicably led in the end to the only possible alternative of strike

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Arbitrators Now Analysing Evidence

Attorneys for Railroads and Brotherhood Representatives Will Submit Briefs.

CHICAGO.—Four of the six members of the federal arbitration board who are considering the demands as to wages and working conditions of 65,000 Western locomotive engineers, firemen and hostlers have been meeting daily during the current week. The last bit of evidence was presented on Thursday, March 18th, and since that time the arbitrators have been analyzing the salient point emphasized by the employes and the companies during the three months' inquiry and have been exchanging views as to the interpretation to be given certain features of the testimony.

Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, former Commissioner of Commerce and Labor, one of the two neutral members of the board, also has been absent throughout the week. Mr. Nagel has been steadfast in attending the meetings and only because of press or private business was compelled temporarily to remain away from the deliberations of the board. Both Mr. Park and Mr. Nagel are expected back in Chicago early the coming week to participate in the final labors of the arbitrators. H. E. Byram, Vice president of the Burlington road, another railroad representative on the board, may take a few days' vacation when Mr. Park returns.

Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, the federal jurist who is chairman of the board, has been present at the daily conferences the past week. With him have been F. A. Burgess, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Timothy Shea, Assistant President of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Flanked on the other side by Vice President Byram of the Burlington road, Chairman, Pritchard has conducted a school in railroad schedules, working conditions of employes, the request of the engineers' and firemen's brotherhoods as to schedules, wage and working conditions and various other incidental matters. It is reported that Judge Pritchard has been asking questions very freely of Arbitrators Burgess, Shea and Byram. Inasmuch as Chairman Pritchard and Arbitrator Nagel will swing the scales either in favor or against the requests of the men, both the arbitrators representing the brotherhoods and the railroads have lost no opportunity to inform the chairman as to any fact concerning which he was uncerttain.

Briefs will be submitted by the employes and the companies Monday morning, March 29. W. S. Stone, head of the engineers' brotherhood, and William S. Carter, chief executive of the firemen's organization, with a large staff of assistants have been active the last seven days making ready the brotherhood's brief. Likewise in the Transporation Building, Chicago, James M. Sheean, council for the companies, has been directing a large force of railroad clerks in the preparation of the companies' document.

These briefs will be submitted without any formality Monday morning. This being done, President W. S. Carter of the firemen's brotherhood, will rise in his place and address the board. Mr. Carter will go over the important points of the evidence as developed by the testimony from the brotherhood's standpoint. It is expected that Mr. Carter will consume all of Monday and perhaps an hour or two Tuesday in his opening argument.

Following Mr. Carter, Attorney Sheean, for the companies, will make the final plea of his clients. It is ex-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Workers Agree To Reduction In Scale.

Members of Amalgamated Association Vote to Accept Decrease.

Idle sheet mills of the Brier Hill Steel Company at Niles resumed operations Sunday at midnight under the revised wage scale as sanctioned by the third referendum taken among the sublodges of the Amalgamated Association Saturday.

The returns received at the national headquarters of the Amalgamated Association at Pittsburgh, assured victory for the Mahoning Valley conservative element, in face of the worst crisis that ever threatened the organization.

As a result of the victory the mass meeting of sheet workers held at Niles Sunday turned into a jollification. Speeches were delivered by John Williams, national president, Walter Larkins, vice president of the Sheet & Tinplate workers division and leaders in the Mahoning Valley sub-lodges.

The radical element in the sublodges located at Wheeling, Martins Ferry and Follensbee, W. Va., refused positively to participate in the referendum Saturday, and now threaten to bolt from the Amalgamated Association, charging the national officers with duplicity and going out of their way to work for the conservative element in the Mahoning Valley.

Concerning the threat to bolt from the organization John Williams the national president says:

"The secession talk is not new and I have just this observation to make on its revival now: If I were a manufacturer setting out to destroy union organization in my plant I would like nothing better than for the union men to fight among themselves and split up into isolated little rival organizations, and thereby greatly increase the chances of puting them out of business.

"The wage reduction has carried and as president, I will work now just as hard to enforce the will of the majority as I had intended to work, after the second referendum to enforce the majority's will then, which was to reject the reduction. We will cross the secession bridge when we come to it."

The revised wage scale now adopted by the conference is on a sliding basis, and was ratified by the joint conference held at Pittsburgh on last March 6. By its provisions there will be a bimonthly examination of the scales sheets of the various corporations included among the independent manufacturers, James H. Nutt of this city being a member of the committee to make such readjustments based on the selling price of standard 28 gauge sheets. In the new sheet scale rollers receive a wage cut of 13 per cent, heaters 12 per cent, shearmen, roughers and catchers 11 per cent, matchers and doublers 6 per cent.

In the tinplate section, the reduction ranges from eight per cent for rollers to three per cent for screw boys.

The result of Saturday's vote in the various lodges participating, follows:

	Yes	No
American Rolling Mill Co. Middletown, O.	171	103
National Enamel & Stamping Co., Granite City	114	16
St. Louis Works of same corporation	52	20
Brier Hill Steel Co., Youngstown, (two lodges)	352	63
Youngstown Iron & Steel Co.	158	34
DeForest Sheet & Tinplate Co.	98	28
Total	945	264

The East Youngstown, O., mill is working in full.

................................1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
813 Bessemer Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for............ months to

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....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

WILL DEMAND REPORT ON GAS RESOLUTION

City Councilman Dillinger in Interview Shows Illegal Earnings of Philadelphia Company.

Although about five weeks have elapsed since council passed a resolution introduced by Dr. G. A. Dillinger calling upon the mayor to instruct the city solicitor to file a complaint with the Public Service Commission in the matter of the gas and electric light rates obtaining in Pittsburgh, no action has been taken.

The resolution as far as we can learn is in a twilight sleep in the desk of the city solicitor, who when interrogated concerning it, stated that he had had a secret conference with the mayor and council and that a course of action had been mapped out which was to be kept secret.

The Tribune has since learned that no such conference was held with council and so we are left under the unfortunate impression that Mr. O'Brien is something of a "kidder."

Anyhow, Dr. Dillinger has introduced a second resolution into council calling upon the mayor for a report as to what has been done under the instructions contained in the first resolution. Dr. Dillinger in presenting his measure said in part:

Mr. President and Members of Council:

This resolution which I have just introduced calling upon the city solicitor and the mayor for a report within two weeks as to what progress the city solicitor is making toward taking the gas and light rates charged the public of Pittsburgh by the Philadelphia Company and other local public utility companies before the Public Service Commission is of such great importance to the citizens of Pittsburgh that we ask that no unnecessary delay attend the commencement of these proceedings.

I hold no grudge against the Philadelphia Company or any other public service corporation, but I do hold a brief for the citizens of Pittsburgh. If after a thorough investigation before the commission of this gas and light proposition, it is found that the rates are not excessive, no harm can come from such an inquiry, while on the contrary, if as many of us believe, the rates are excessive, the people of Pittsburgh will be the gainers.

According to the reports of the Philadelphia Company, one of its subsidiaries, the Allegheny Heating Company, supplies gas to the larger portion of the North Side, is paying annual dividends averaging forty-five per cent on its capitalization. This in itself is sufficient evidence to convince anyone that here at least is need for inquiry.

The Philadelphia Company in its annual report for 1914 makes the statement that since 1886 there has been expended for new gas wells, pipe lines, pumping stations and other extensions and improvements the sum of $21,631, no part of which, they say has been charged to capital stock.

Inasmuch as casual observation shows that the Philadelphia Company has annually paid regular and reasonable dividends on a capitalization, much of which is undoubtedly watered, it is evident that this Twenty-One Million dollars put into new producing properties represents a surplus obtained from overcharges for natural gas.

In other words this Twenty-One Million Dollars represents an investment upon the part of the consumers of gas—new capital—which had these financiers at the head of this corporation been unable to obtain from excessive gas rates they would have been forced to secure it through the sale of stocks and bonds.

Another interesting fact is that since 1899 this corporation has paid five per cent dividends on the preferred stock and from four and three-quarters to seven per cent on the common stock.

In addition to the above, the annual report of the Philadelphia Company for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, shows that on a total plant valuation of $11,878,901 the gross earnings were $7,657,644. The total net earnings were $4,232,958. This represents about thirty-five per cent on the capital invested in gas producing properties.

In view of the above facts and in order to safeguard the interests of the people of this city, I feel justified in asking this council to demand speedy action on the former resolution passed by this body requesting the city solicitor to file with the Public Service Commission a complaint in the above matter.

PASS OPTIONAL PENSION BILL

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 31.—The house has concurred in the senate amendments to the bill which provides pensions for widows or wives of disabled husbands in counties of 50,000 having juvenile courts. The monthly rate is $10 for the first and $5 for each additional child. The limit is $4,000 per annum per county. Pensioning is not mandatory.

The Frankstown mill, this city, is on three turns.

STAGE EMPLOYES WIN

ROCKFORD, Ill. March 31.—Stage employes have settled differences with two theaters in this city. Improved conditions and additional workers behind the scenes have been secured.

CHAUFFEURS ORGANIZE

OAKLAND, Cal., March 31.—The Brotherhood of Teamsters has organized a chauffeurs' union, which includes drivers of jitney busses, taxicabs, etc.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

HAIL HIM! HAIL HIM! EARTH'S NEW SOVEREIGN.

"They Knew Not the Time of Their Visitation"—The First Palm Sunday—A Fulfilment of Prophecy—The Crisis of Israel's History—Their "Double" of Disfavor—Favor Returning to Natural Israel—Spiritual Israel's History and Natural Israel's History Parallel—Messiah "a Stone of Stumbling to Both the Houses of Israel"—Chirstendom Not Ready for Hessiam's Second Advent.

NEW YORK CITY, March 28.—Pastor Russell spoke to-day at New York City Temple, W. 63rd street, near Broadway. We report his address from the text, **"Hosanna! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord."** (Mark 11:9.) The Pastor spoke in part as follows:

Little did the Jews understand the vast importance to them of the event which Christians commemorate on Palm Sunday. It will be remembered that this event occurred at the close of our Lord's earthly ministry—three and one-half years after His baptism at Jordan and five days before His crucifixion. The Sabbath had been spent in rest at Bethany. Lazurus, whom Jesus had awakened from the sleep of death, had, with his sisters Martha and Mary, prepared a banquet for Jesus; and when the Sabbath closed, the supper was eaten.

It was at that time that Mary brought forth the box of valuable perfume, and therewith anointed our Lord's head and feet. It was the same occasion on which Judas had murmured against this expression of her loving devotion, declaring that it was wasteful, that the money should have been given to the poor. It was then that the Master had defended Mary and announced that the anointing was for His burial, which occurred later in the same week. It was then that He suggested to the disciples, "The poor ye have always with you; and whensoever ye will may do them good. But Me ye have not always."

The next morning, the first day of the week, corresponding to our Sunday, Jesus made ready for His triumphal entry into the city of Jerusalem as the King of Israel, according to the custom of their kings riding upon an ass and acclaimed by the populace. The incident had been foretold by the Prophet in detail, saying, "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion! Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem! Behold thy King cometh unto thee; He is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass."—Zechariah 9:9.

PROPHECY MUST BE FULFILLED.

When the Apostles had brought the ass and when Jesus sat thereon, the large concourse of people that had come from Jerusalem to see Jesus because of His awakening Lazarus shouted aloud. They were filled with enthusiasm; and, after the manner of the time, some broke off palm branches and others laid their garments in the way, thus forming a carpet, as it were, in the road leading to Jerusalem. The shout of the people was just as the Prophet had declared. They hailed Jesus as the promised Son of David, the Messiah long waited for.

On previous occasions, when the people had sought to make Jesus a king, after witnessing His marvelous works, He withdrew Himself from them until their ardor should cool; for He knew that the Father's due time had not yet come. But now He knew that His hour was come; and therefore He helped on with the enthusiasm by sending for the ass, etc.

Prominent sectarian Jews who were present, although unable to account for the miracle of the awakening of Lazarus from the dead, were unprepared to think of Jesus as the true Messiah or anything short of an impostor in that role. When these heard the multitude shouting and addressing Jesus as the Messiah, they were offended, and sent word to Jesus that He should restrain the ignorant people who were thus aclaiming Him. But instead of forbidding the ovation, Jesus intimated that it was the proper thing; that because the Prophet Zechariah had said, "Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem!" therefore there must be a shout; and that if the people had not shouted, the very stones would have cried out rather than that the prophecy should go unfulfilled.

En route to Jerusalem, Jesus halted the ass and the procession at the top of the Mount of Olives; overlooking the Holy City. He wept while He pronounced His sentence upon it—Unworthy! Unappreciative! As Jesus declared, "Israel knew not the time of their visitation." The time had come for Lsrael to receive the King; and not only were they ignorant of the matter collectively, but they were not in the heart condition to understand or appreciate. There Jesus cried, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that killest the Prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee! How ofen would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings; and ye would not!" (Matthew 23:37.) For three and one-half years He and His faithful Apostles had been declaring that the Kingdom of God was at hand, that the people should repent and believe the Good Tidings; and even six months in advance of their preaching, John the Baptist and his disciples had declared the same message.

After those four years of faithful preaching throughout the length and the breadth of Palestine, the nation was apparently as unprepared for Jesus as at the first. Hence our Lord's words, "Therefore I say unto you, Your House is left unto you desolate! Ye shall see Me no more until that day when ye shall say, Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord!" That day is almost here! But the Jewish nation was there cast off from fellowship with God; as the Lord declared, "They knew not the time of their visitation."—Luke 19:44.

For more than eighteen centuries Israel has been outcast from national favor. Thank God the day is at hand when, at the Second Coming of Messiah, His Kingdom shall be turned over to them! Then, as He declares, they will be glad to say, "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord!" The long centuries of persecution and separation from Divine favor will have brought that people to a humbler condition of heart, where they will be glad to receive of Divine grace upon Divine terms. To this great event St. Paul refers us in Romans 11:27-34.

Although God foreknew all that had happened, the offer of the Kingdom to Israel was just as bona-fide, just as genuine, as though He had not known. God always does His part. Whatever failure there is in any matter of contract belongs to humanity.

If thus we have before our minds the origin of Palm Sunday and what it signified as the climax of the test of Natural Israel in respect to Messiah, we are prepared to go further and to note that in God's providence there is a similar test for us Christians.

"ENEMIES FOR YOUR SAKES."

St. John emphasized particularly the fact that the rejection of the Jewish nation because of their rejection of Messiah did not apply to all the individuals of that nation. As the Prophet had foretold (Romans 11:27-33), there was a small, faithful section, or "remnant." This remnant accepted Chrsit and were accepted by Him. On the day of Pentecost this class became the nucleus or foundation of Spiritual Israel. Thus we read. "He came unto His own [nation], and His own received Him not [as a nation]; but to as many as received Him, to them gave He liberty [privilege] to become sons of God, even to them that believed on His name; which were begotten not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God"—at Pentecost.—John 1:11-13.

Thus, so far as the spiritual part of God's great Promise to Abraham is concerned, it has passed from the Jewish nation; but there still remains for them a glorious earthly portion, to which they will be introduced at our Lord's Second Coming. Then their sins will be cancelled; and as a people the Hebrews will return to Divine favor and will inherit the earthly features of the Promise made to their fathers. Then through them God's blessing will be extended to all nations and peoples under Israel's New Covenant (Jeremiah 31:31-34), which will become operative at the hands of their great Mediator—The Christ, The Messiah in glory. But by that time the election of the saints of this Gospel Age will be complete; and The Messiah in glory will include Jesus the Head and the Church His Body—joint-heirs with Him in His Kingdom—joint-heirs with Him in the spiritual features of the great Abrahamic Promise.—Galatians 3:8, 16, 29.

All this is clearly stated by the Apostle in Romans 11:25-32. But somehow our eyes of understanding as Christians have been holden so that, until of late, we have not seen these lengths and breadths, these heights and depths, of Divine Love and Wisdom. The fact that now we see these things is a corroborative evidence that they are nigh at hand. Just so it was at our Lord's First Advent. Many things pertaining to that day were completely hidden until the time of their fulfilment came; and then only the "Wise Virgins" were so blessed, so assisted, that they trimmed their Lamps effectively (Psalm 119:105), and were enabled to see these beauties in the Divine Plan of the Ages.

THE TIME OF OUR VISITATION.

Apparently very few of the people of God have, until recently, noted the fact that Spiritual Israel has had a history parallel to that of Natural Israel. Few have seen that throughout the Scriptures these are dealt with as type and antitype. Few have noticed that from the death of Jacob to the deah of Jesus finds its exact parallel of 1,845½ years between the death of Jesus and our day. Few have noticed that in both cases there have been a nominal and a real Israel. The nominal Jewish system was tried, and all but the "Israelites indeed" failed. Likewise will be the experience of Spiritual Israel.

The nominal Christian system will be tried, and all will fail except the spirit-begotten and faithful. As at the First Advent only a remnant, a small number, were found in the proper condition, so, the Scriptures clearly intimate, at the end of the Gospel Age only a small number will be found sufficiently saintly, zealous and loyal to God and the principles of His Truth to be graduated with first honors.

As at the close of the Jewish Age there was a special period of testing and trying, lasting forty years, so there is a special sifting and testing due to come to Christendom during the closing forty years of this Gospel Age, before the inauguration of the glorius Millennial blessings. As the trials and tests came upon the Jews in a subtle manner, to test their faith and obedience, so even more subtle will be the trials and testings connected with the Harvest of the Gospel Age. Of this time the Lord through the Prophet said, "Who may abide the Day of His presence, and who shall stand when He appeareth? for He is like a refiner's fire and like fullers' soap; and He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver; and He shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord acceptable sacrifices."—Malachi 3:2, 3.

"BOTH THE HOUSES OF ISRAEL."

Natural and Spiritual Israel are contrasted. Through the Prophet the Lord foretold that Messiah would be "for a Stone of Stumbling and for a Rock of Offense to both the Houses of Israel"—to Natural Israel and to Spiritual Israel, (Isaiah 8:14). We have seen how the first House stumbled on that Palm Sunday—commemorated today! They stumbled "because they knew not the day of their visitation." They did not know that the time had come for the election of the Kingdom class; hence they were not alert to their privileges, and failed to be in the proper condition of heart to receive the blessings. Or we might state the matter reversely and say that those who did not recognize and accept Messiah were those whose hearts were not in the right condition; else they would not have been left in darkness.—1 Thessalonians 5:4.

Many things indicate to us that we are now living in a time corresponding to that Palm Sunday! Many things imply that Christendom is now undergoing its great test, and that only the fully consecrated of heart and life will be accepted of the Lord as His Jewels (Malachi 3:17), and be granted a share with Christ in His Millennial Kingdom. Many things imply that we are now in the time when the true people of God are being divided into two classes, as pictured for us by our Lord in the parable of the Wise and the Foolish Virgins. As only the Wise Virgins were prepared to enter into the marriage, so only the consecrated ones will be accepted as fit for the Kingdom and granted a share in the glorious resurrection change which will precede the culmination of the Time of Trouble, in which the Foolish Virgin class, although not of the world, will participate with the world.

True, that great Time of Trouble will usher in the glorious Millennial Dispensation, in which the Church in glory with the great Redeemer will pour out upon all mankind the wonderful restitution blessings promised by the mouth of all the holy Prophets. (Acts 3:19-23.) True, the Foolish Virgins may subsequently get the oil, and subsequently may have a glorious future; but they will lose the choice place of Divine favor and blessing. They cannot be of the Bride class, but will receive their blessings under the figure of "the virgins her companions that follow her."—Psalm 45:14.

It is in order for all of God's people who now get awake from the slumber of worldliness which has long stupified them, to join hearts and voices in a great shout—the shout that the Kingdom is at hand!

"SEE THAT YE REFUSE NOT HIM."

As the Jewish nation was not ready to receive Jesus as their King, on that first Palm Sunday, neither is Christendom now ready to receive Him at His Second Advent. As then, only the "Isrealites indeed," in whom there was no guile, knew the voice of the Shepherd, so will it be here an individual matter. The Laodicean period of the Church's history is upon us, (Revelation 3:17). The nominalism of our day is fully portrayed in our Lord's words to the Messenger of the Church at Laodicea. Christendom boasts that she is rich and increased in goods, and has need of nothing; she knows not that she is poor, miserable, blind and naked.

The Lord now stands at the door and knocks. He offers Himself to the "Israelites indeed." Ours is Palm Sunday in the highest possible sense. How are we receiving the great blessings which betoken the Parousia of the Master? Do we hear His knock? Are we searching His Word, listening for His voice and seeking to know His will in all things, that we may do it? To all such will come very shortly, we believe, the greater and fuller Pentecostal blessing—the resurrection change from the glory of character merely to the glory of persons as well, when we shall see our Redeemer as He is and shall share His glory.—1 John 3:1, 2.

As St. Paul says, "See that ye reject not Him that speaketh from Heaven!" Greater light, greater privilege, greater blessing everywhere, are ours than were those enjoyed by the Jews at our Lord's First Advent. These privileges and blessings are our tests. Let us be faithful. Let us present our bodies a living sacrifice, and with renewed zeal seek to glorify our Lord in our bodies and our spirits, which are His.—1 Corinthians 6:20.

Those who have eyes to see and ears to appreciate the Voice now speaking from Heaven should be alert to hail Him Lord of all—to accept Him as their Redeemer and King and to present themselves voluntarily to Him and His service—not waiting for the time when He shall reveal Himself in power and great glory to the world in general. The Lord is now looking for saints, for overcomers, valiant, faithful, persevering, thoroughly devoted to Him and His Cause of Righteousness, thoroughly opposed to sin, and especially active in overcoming its domination in their own hearts, in their own minds, in their own bodies. Such the Master pictures as His joint-heirs, priestly kings, sitting with Himself in His Throne of glory and world-wide dominion.

Appreciations

New York, March 15.

Gentlemen, when we read February 4th issue of the Tribune announcing change of management, etc., we felt somewhat troubled; and the question arose will the Pastor Russell feature be discontinued? We comforted ourselves, however, by saying that we believe the outgoing management will arrange for the continuation of the religious feature of the paper even for a brief period. But while running over the columns of the issue of the 11th inst., we lighted upon a heart cheering article, captioned "Important Notice."

Please accept our thanks not only for the continuation of the Pastor Russell feature, but also for the promise that "there will be no change in any of the departments." We thank you with all our hearts.

And now, gentlemen, we wish you all success generally and especially in your warfare with vice and immorality in exalted places. We wish you God speed. However, we pray that the time is not far distant when the King and His Bride elect will take over the control of earth's management and relieve you of the herculean task which you have undertaken. Until then, may success attend your efforts and may prosperity attend your management.

Respectfully yours,
J. J. HARRIS and
HELENA A. HARRIS.

New York, March 19.

I would not like to miss a single copy as I do enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons and other religious features of your most grand paper and hope to be able to keep up my subscription as long as you print the Sermons.

Yours very respectfully,
MRS. J. ANDERSON.

NOTICE

A brother of unquestionable standing, an elder in the class, now manufacturing an article of superior quality to that used by every housewife daily, yet too bulky and heavy for shipment from my factory, desires to establish branch factories for small sum and royalty. Big profits for yourself and agents you can put out. A demonstration of the article in five seconds positively astonishing and convincing to everybody. Write for free sample and plan to get started. Address Tribune.

GLAD EASTER.

Why weep sad tears when lov'd ones die,
And forget the words of God?
The dead shall rise and live again,
Come forth from out the sod.

No better symbol do we need
Than glad, reviving spring,
When nature comes to life again—
Even the humblest thing.

The naked trees, tall monuments
Of God's preserving care,
Withstood the cold and icy blasts,
And now fresh verdure bear.

The fields, long dry and brown and sere,
Boast of their carpets green,
And here and there throughout the glade
The modest violet's seen.

Sweet violet, I love thee best
Of all spring's fairest flowers.
Thou speaketh plainly to sad hearts
Of resurrection powers.

Not changed in size or shape the leaf,
As fragrant are the flowers,
Though long concealed within the earth,
Waiting the spring time showers.

I'll sing a glad, a joyous song,
The dead shall live again;
Come forth to know the language pure,
The truth then made so plain.

O grave! thy victory's o'er;
O death! thy sting is gone;
For from the tomb come forth our race
To dwell in Eden, home.

Awake! ye faithful, ancient ones,
Asleep so long in the dust;
Behold the goodness of our God—
The God in whom we trust.

Jennie E. Wright.

Indiana, March 26.

With every copy of the Labor Tribune comes an increase in my appreciation of your excellent paper. I first subscribed for it for the sole purpose of obtaining a more complete report of Pastor Russell's sermons. When the paper changed management I had some apprehension and was glad when I learned that the sermons were to be continued. The new editor is indeed worthy of commendation for such a stand for the Truth in the face of so much opposition. And with every isuue as his attitude becomes more apparent with regard to fraud and vice, that worthiness increases and we are constrained to say he has the proper metal in him. He is the right man in the right place.

We realize that in this present harvest time the Lord of the harvest is pleased to use various agencies. Not only has He been gathering out the wheat but He has been binding tares into bundles to burn them, and now we see the burning begun as the Truth on every subject is coming to the surface. One among the foremost of these agencies is the Tribune and as long as it continues its present policy of presenting the Truth and exposing fraud we bid it a hearty God speed.—1 Cor. 4:5.

Very sincerely yours,
J. ELMER GOSS.

Pennsylvania, March 26.

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower office, which was due December 14, 1914. I highly appreciate your kindness in continuing same to present date. It is next to the Watch Tower in my estimation as it fills many desires in the Lord. Hoping you will continue the many religious features therein,

Yours for the Truth,
T. S. THOMAS.

A Cyclone in a Coffee Pot.

Record of a Friendly Discussion on Scripture Through a Mediator on Paper Between Strangers While Encumbered with Their Duties of Service to the Carnegie Steel Company, Duquesne, Pa.

Sept. 18, 1913.

Question?

What must a man do to be saved? In other words, what are the essentials of salvation? Where do I find the answer to this question in the Bible?

Please answer by writing it on paper.

ALPHIA.

What Must a Man Do to Be Saved?

Received this from Mr. Campbell—was informed it was from a member of the Christian denomination—thanks!

I hope your purpose in sending this question is not to lay a trap for a "Russelite" in answering this question. I presume you want to know the answer to this question—something you should know if you are not a member of church. However, if this is a trap, it matters not. I will commit myself, so here goes:

Answer:—If we think of somebody in the world and needs to be saved, I answer, Repentance — then Faith. They **are justified by faith.** If we think of somebody already a believer in Christ's atoning blood—and say what must he do to be saved, I answer, "He that endureth unto the end shall be saved (Math. 24)—"work out our your own salvation."—St. Paul, etc.

This is brief and to the point. If not satisfactory, let me know. Let me give you a suggestion, if you please; this question is only one of the first principles of the doctrines of Christ and **should** be known by all Christians, and we should be talking about the more advanced truth of a Christian theology and belief—take St. Paul's advice, "Learning the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let me go on" to this and I ask another question: What are we saved from?

Please answer by paper.

Yours in Him,
BEREA.

Sept. 19, 1913.

Dear Friend:

My purpose in asking the question was not to lay a trap for you. I did not know that you were a "Russellite"—I thought you were a Christian. Now, my, friend, I do not belong to a denomination; I am a member of the Church of Christ, taking the Bible, and the Bible only, for our rules of faith and practice. You say that this question is only one of the first principles of the doctrine of Christ—I agree, but it is a very important one. This cry is going up all over this world of ours from millions of people, and are we, claiming to be Christians, able to answer it? I feel that I am. I have only to turn to Acts 2:37-42, and read what Peter told the believers on the Day of Pentecost, "Repent ye and be baptized, everyone of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit (or Ghost)" v. 42. Continuing steadfastly in the Doctrine of the Apostles and in the breaking of bread and of prayers." This is the simple gospel truth, without any trimmings.

Now, a word in regard to your answer. While you mention some of the essentials of salvation, you place repentance before faith. I shall only point you to Romans, 10 Chap., 13-17 verses. In your next illustration you put forth the doctrine of salvation by faith only. You did not quote Romans 5:1 correctly. You quoted "They are justified by faith"—the correct way is, "Therefore being justified by faith **we** have peace with God **through** our Lord Jesus Christ." Now, my friend, knowing as we do that millions of people are asking this question, and knowing also that preachers, teachers, theologians and divers men are trying to answer it in their own way, isn't it much better to answer it just as the New Testament does? That is what the Christian Church is doing; there are no advanced truths, the Word of God can not be improved on; there is no such a thing as Christian theology "Father sanctify them through thy truth, for thy word is truth."—John 17. The Christian life is truth, not a theory.

In answer to your question, What are we saved from? will answer in three words—From our sins. Read Matt. 1:21. "For she shall bring forth a son and thou shalt call his name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins."

Yours for the Promotion of the Gospel of Jesus Christ through the Bible only.

With your permission, I will ask another question: "What is the Gospel of Jesus Christ? Where do we find the quotation: "Leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ let us go on."

ALPHIA.

Christian Greetings:—

Glad to get your second note which indicates that you are sincere. I agree with what you say—I am no more a "Russellite" than you are a "Campbelite," so let that drop from now on.

You emphasized one thing that I heartily endorse, and that is the slogan of Dr. Alexander Campbell, **"The Bible is the only creed."** We have our bearings now—all further discussions must be substantiated by a **"Thus sayeth the Lord!"** Remember this—I will not ignore any Scripture you quote, and please have the same consideration for me. **That is Christian courtesy.**

Before leaving the first question you asked—thank you for the additional thoughts you suggested. I did not expect to say the **whole truth**—nor has it all been told yet, by any means. To your texts I add St. Paul's epitome of the Christian's progress: Christ is made unto us (1) **"wisdom,** and (2) **righteousness,** and (3) **sanctification,** and (4) **redemption,"**—(1 Cor. 1:30). Number four is **glorification** or the resurrection. **The furthest** that a Christian can travel on this side of the grave is to **No. 3—sancification.** I will quote the rest of the text you used (Rom. 5:1-2): "Therefore being (2) **justified** by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. By whom **also** we have access by faith **unto the grave wherein we stand** (or No. 3, sanctification) and rejoice in the hope of the glory of God" (or No. 4, **glorification**).

I question your statement: "There are no advanced Truths." I admit that the Bible is the most advanced, etc. Listen to what the Bible says respecting progressive Christian knowledge: "The path of the just is as a shining light, that shines brighter and brighter unto the perfect day." (Psalm 9.) Note also St. Paul's advice to Christians urging them to make progress in knowledge. "Therefore **leaving** the (first) principles of the **doctrines** (theology) of Christ, let us go on to perfection: not laying **again** (note this) the foundation of Repentance from dead works, and of faith towards God, of **the doctrine of baptism** and of the laying on of hands, and of the reseurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgments, and this—will we do if God permit." Heb. 6:1:3.

Please note that Paul says that we will make progress "if God permit." It is on condition and that condition is told by Jesus who said **"Those that do the will of my Father shall know my doctrine"**—nor everybody! Think a little here. Are you not still talking about first principles when you quote to me Acts 2:37-42 concerning baptism? I call you to task right here! Paul used the word in the plural—"baptisms." I request you to tell me what baptism is meant in Acts 2:35-42? Please answer by paper, as heretofore—it will be edifying.

What is the Gospel of Jesus Christ?

Answer in the words of St. Paul: "preached before the gospel unto Abraham, saying, In thee shall all nations be blessed." Gal: 3:8. This is not a complete answer and request you to furnish more, if you please—this note is larger now than I expected.

Hope you will continue discussion in this manner—I enjoy it and hope you will also.

Yours in Him,
BEREA.

[To be continued]

Connecticut, March 25.

Am renewing my subscription this day through the Watch Tower. It is a great pleasure to me to receive the weekly visits of the Tribune, especially for the bold stand you take for the Truth in the religious department and for the expose of the medical fakirs and religious slanderers as well. May God's richest blessing be yours for the good you are doing. You may be assured of my continued appreciation and as long as I can raise a dollar, of my continual subscription as long as you publish the good tidings.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR C. HAINES.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

Pennsylvania, March 25.

I want to express my appreciation of your paper with its many good subjects and especially its religious subjects which are meat in due season to all deeply searching the word for Truth.

Yours truly,
JENNIE E. WRIGHT.

NOTICE

I wish to inform Tribune readers that Vol. I. "Scripture Studies" can now be had in the Slavish Language, also some of our Best Tracts. Address, Headquarters, Brooklyn, N. Y., M. Salata, Box 94, Duquesne, Pa.

Massachusetts, March 25.

Have not yet told you how much I appreciate the articles in the Labor Tribune. They are wonderfully satisfying. Pleasant to read because of the good type. I trust that you are finding, that, even from a business point of view, it pays thus to please the readers—your customers. I believe more sincere prayers are ascending to God on your behalf on account of this work than would ascend for you if you were publishing what the thoughtless desire. The article by "Manda" is certainly a laugh producer of the healthful and helpful kind.

Wishing you the best of success.

A. E. SPENCER.

Tennessee, March 26.

I am sorry that I have let my subscription to the Tribune run out and the paper stop coming. I can't do without it. I must have it again. I certainly do enjoy the Sermons, Question Box and the many letters of appreciation and I did not know that I would miss them so much until the paper stopped coming, although I get the sermon regularly in another paper. I thank the Lord for your untiring way of publishing the glad news of salvation, and may He continue to bless you.

Lovingly yours for the Truth,
F. A. LONG.

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Four different positions, size 8x10 inches, suitable for framing. Beautiful finish, on the best double-weight photographic paper; regular $15.00 per dozen style; expert workmanship. Our price to the friends: 25 cents each, or set of four for one dollar. Order now from H. N. Nelson, 179 Rosedale St., Detroit, Mich.

WATCH TOWERS WANTED

Year 1909, April 15 and August 1, especially, and also January 1, 1892, and January 15, 1905. Is there a June 15, 1894? I have a June 11 marked "extra." I will pay for them.

MRS. ALICE C. COLLUM,
436 West. William St.,
Delaware, Ohio.

Demand Made For Higher Wages.

(Continued From First Page)

and then the fat was fairly in the fire. fire.

On the Clyde, Scotland's great industrial center for shipbuilding, engineering and allied industries, the Government actually interferred and ordered the men back to work as it was declared that they were holding up supplies for the army and navy. It is quite a moot point as to whether the men were doing any serious harm in this respect, but the strikers again showed their self-sacrifice by returning to work although not until a day or two after the date set down by the Government. They, however, refused to work overtime until their just claims had been met, although otherwise working the full hours in the trade. Even this little resistance is denounced up hill and down dale at

One little story of the recent Clyde the present time, but all the same it looks like bringing about a little more friendly feeling amongst the big Clyde employers, and negotiations are now on foot to find just how little the men will take towards the satisfaction of the remainder of their demands. strike might very well conclude these particular remarks. A certain James Gilchrist made some very offensive remarks about the Clyde engineers at a shareholders' meeting of a big Clyde engineering company last week. These were resented by the engineers and now Mr. Gilchrist has sent a letter to the district secretary of the Amalgamated Socciety of Engineers in Glasgow in which he says that he has always considered the engineers to be a most reliable set of tradesmen, regular in their work, and loyal and willing to do what is required of them. He explains that when he used the adjectives lazy, indolent and unpatriotic, he did not intend them to be applicable to the general body of men, but was referring to the originators of the Clyde strike. Even applied to those men such strong and ill-chosen language, Mr. Gilchrist thinks, was not justified, and he tenders a full apology and withdrawal.

Space will not allow of more than a brief reference to the numerous labor disputes now pending. A few examples might be given, however. A conference between London shipowners and the representatives of the Dockers' Union has been arranged by the President of the Board of Trade to discuss the demands of the dockers for an advance of four cents per hour and improved working conditions, especially in regard to the present method of engaging men.

For some weeks the Dockers' Union have worked to secure a conference, but owing to the refusal of the shipowners to meet them they asked the President of the Board of Trade to use his influence to bring it about.

At a meeting of the Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association, held on March 9, the demands of the shipyard-workers of Southampton for an increase of $1.25 a week upon time wages and 10 per cent. on piece-work agreement were considered. An offer the terms of which were not disclosed, was made

As wheat and coal are the commodities, the rise of which is of the most consequence, it is likely that the Government will be asked to buy stocks at the prevailing market rates and resell at fixed lower prices for the benefit of the poor, the loss entailed to be borne by the State.

The British Government is taking extraordinary powers to itself as time goes on. A new measure just introduced gives the Government powers to take over any factory, workshop or yard they desire for the purpose of manufacturing munitions of war. Further, plant can be moved from one factory to another if the Government wishes to increase production in one particular place or among a special class of goods. The new measure also enables the Government to take possession of any unoccupied dwelling houses for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material. The phrase "war material" includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

J. T. Brownlie, chairman of the Executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, interviewed on March 10, on the Government proposals, said: I wish the Government every success in their endeavor, and hope that the result of their experience will be such that they will retain in their possession establishments for the production of engineering requirements in the interest of the nation on the termination of hostilities. From the Labor point of view the proposition is a welcome one, and I believe the engineering operatives would in many instances work with greater zest and enthusiasm for the Government than they do for certain individual employers."

C. W. Bowerman, M. P., general secretary of the Trade Unions Congress, emphasized the point that such a drastic step as this, if it were to be successfully carried out, must be conducted by men of the best business ability procurable. "If it is to be left in the hands of the War Office or the Admiralty, I don't think the country would stand for it," he added. "So far as can be gathered at present the position of the working man would be safeguarded in the matter of wages, But there is one important point which has yet to be made clear before the scheme quite commends itself to the workers' view," Mr. Bowerman pointed out. "Provision is to be made for compensation to manufacturers, but nothing is said about compensation to workers. There may be cases in which the Government might dispense with the existing machinery of a factory and substitute some other kind of which the employes had no knowledge. In such an event it would involve those men, or a large proportion of them, being thrown out of work, and allowance should be made for compensation."

The Porkhouse mill, Woods Run, the puddle department is idle. Three scrap furnaces are working.

Arbitrators Now Analysing Evidence.

(Continued from First Page.)

pected that he will attempt to shatter the productive efficiency claims of the brotherhood and try to make the board believe that in the interim since 1910 engineers, firemen and hostlers on Western roads have not shown any increased productivity that warrants a lift in compensation. Mr. Sheean, it is reported, will endeavor to convince the arbitrators that whatever increased productivity Western engineers, firemen and hostlers have developed in the last decade has been wholly rewarded by wage increases during that period, the last being in 1910. Mr. Sheean probably will consume an entire day in his argument. Once he takes his seat, the companies' entire case as to testimony, exhibits, brief and closing argument is in the hands of the federal board of arbitration.

Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the engineers' brotherhood, will close for the employes. Mr. Stone, who is a man of considerable speaking ability and pleasing presence, will follow a line entirely his own. He does not count on reviewing the evidence per se, but rather will inform the arbitrators of the underlying reasons for the latest wage demands of Western railroad locomotive engineers and firemen. It is expected he will oppose the contention of the companies that engineers and firemen are highly paid, or that any "fancy-price engineers" can be fairly compared to the governors of Western states as to annual remuneration.

Mr. Stone for thirty years has made a close study of conditions among Western railroad employes and is familiar with the tremendous hazard, strain and responsibility incident of the labors of the throttle man and his stoker. The tremendously "long hours" of the engineers and firemen in Western territory will be emphasized by Grand Chief Stone as a condition that demands immediate attention from the federal authorities. Mr. Stone probably will take up three or four hours in closing for the brotherhoods. With this climatic speech by the Grand Chief Engineer the whole case of the employes and companies in Mississippi Valyey, Rocky Mountain and Coast States will be in the hands of the six arbitrators. From that moment the board will actually get down to the task before them and endeavor to work out an award.

It is expected that the brotherhoods and companies through their representatives will consume three or four days the coming week in making their final arguments. This will mean that the arbitrators will have almost an entire week in March and nearly three weeks in April to complete their findings. Under the agreement between the companies and the men, as amended, the award upon the sixteen requests of the two brotherhoods must be handed down by April 20. Under the present arrangement, therefore, the arbitrators will have ample time to give to each of the sixteen articles in the men's requests.

During the last week inquiries have been made as to what the arbitration award will amount to when completed and handed down by the board. To clear this point for the benefit of the public it may be said that this arbitration is a crucial one in that it puts to actual test the Newlands Act which went into effect in July, 1913. Under this act after the usual processes of mediation and conciliation have failed and a controversy between employes and employers assumes an aspect threatening to the interests of the public at large, the disputing parties are expected to agree upon arbitration. This step was taken by the engineers' and firemen's brotherhoods and the Western railroads in this instance.

The tenth provision of the Newlands Act, Section 4, says that "The agreement to arbitrate shall provide that the respective parties to the award shall each faithfully execute the same." Articles 11 and 12 of the same section lay down the following important conditions:

"The agreement to arbitrate shall provide that the award, the papers and proceedings, including the testimony relating thereto, certified under the hands of the arbitrators, which shall have the force and effect of a bill of exception, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the District Court of the United States of the district wherein the controversy arises or the arbitration is entered into, and shall be final and conclusive upon the parties to the agreement unless set aside for error of law apparent on the record;"

"12. The agreement to arbitrate may also provide that any difference arising as to the meaning or the application of the provisions of award made by a board of arbitration shall be referred back to the same board or to a sub-committee of such board for a ruling, which ruling shall have the same force and effect as the original award, and if any member of the original board is unable or unwilling to serve, another arbitrator shall be named in the same manner as such original member was named."

Section 8 of the Newlands Act has this to say regarding the effectiveness, and the beginning thereof, of an award: "The award being filed in the clerk's office of the District Court of the United States as hereinbefore provided, shall go into practical operation and judgment shall be entered thereon accordingly at the expiration of ten days from such filing, unless within such ten days either party shall file exceptions for matter of law apparent upon the record, in which case said award shall go into practical operation and judgment be rendered accordingly when such exceptions shall have been finally disposed of either by said District Court or on appeal therefrom."

All this means that the award in this Western railroad arbitration being handed down as of April 20, 1915, will be effective as of April 30, 1915, unless either side to the controversy goes into the United States District Court in Chicago and filed exceptions to it, in which case these exceptions will have to be threshed out before the court.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—Please explain Jeremiah 25:33. (M. J. L.)

Answer.—We understand this prophecy to have particular reference to the overthrow of "Christendom" at the end of the age in the great time of trouble foretold by Daniel. Christendom (i. e., Christ's Kingdom) is really a counterfeit of the true Kingdom of Christ, for which we still pray "Thy Kingdom come." Before this prayer can be answered the institutions—both religious and civil—which compose Christendom, and which are drunken with the wine of false doctrines, and have oppressed the poor and the saints, must be "slain"—destroyed. This destruction will be wrought by the awakening of the common people to a sense of the falsity of the claims of such institutions. Naturally, the masses of the people will not lament the overthrow of systems they are learning to abhor.

Q.—In Matthew 21:2 (and parallel passages) Jesus told his disciples to loose an ass and her colt, and bring them to him. Which was it that he rode on, and what is the significance of it? (M. I. W.)

Answer.—A general comparison of the account of our Lord's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, and the immediate incidents preceding it, seems to show that the colt alone was brought for our Lord's use, "on which (previously) never man sat," though the mother-beast appears to have accompanied them. This would be a reasonable precaution, because the younger animal would keep near the mother and follow obediently by her side. It was a dignified and customary thing for great men and princes to ride on an ass in those days in the East. The whole translation was typical of the future dignity and power which will be exercised in due time by our Lord Jesus.

Q.—When Paul in Romans 6:23 states that "the wages of sin is death" does he mean spiritual death, physical death, or both? (D. C. M.)

Answer.—The Apostle in this passage is writing to the class who have been baptised into the death of Christ, and who, in consequence, are viewed from God's standpoint as no longer human, but spiritual beings; as we read in Romans 8:9, "Ye are not in the flesh but in the spirit, if so be that the spirit of God dwell in you." Therefore, for such an one one to sin wilfully after having received clear light and opportunity would mean their spiritual death. Paul says in Colossians 3:1-3 that we (the same class) are dead (as far as our humanity is concerned), so that if we experience death after being raised with him it would certainly mean the second death—spiritual death—without any prospect of a resurrection to either a celestial (spiritual) or terrestrial (earthly) plane. However, in a general sense, this is a law of God which is unalterable, and applies to all created beings; "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Sin cannot be pursued without punishment. "Sin when it is finished bringeth forth death" (James 1:15).

Q.—Are we to think of Satan as a personality, or merely as a principle? In what sense was he a murderer?—John 8:44. (S. M.)

Answer.—Most distinctly do the Scriptures teach the personality of Satan and his malevolent character. Moreover they show clearly that he is not another god, who has existed from eternity, but a creature subject to Jehovah. Since the Scriptural declaration is that "God's work is perfect" (Deuteronomy 32:4), it follows that he could not have created Satan in the condition in which he now is, an adversary to God and to righteousness. In harmony with this thought the Scriptures assure us that he was created an angel of a very high order—a cherub—that he was beautiful, high in authority and wise, but that he allowed ambition, pride, to enter into his heart and to seduce him from loyalty to his Creator. The time when his ambitious designs began to take shape undoubtedly was when he beheld our first parents in Eden and set about to capture them as his subjects. He is represented as saying in his heart, "I will ascend above the stars [be higher than the other angels—captain and leader.] I will be like the Most High [similar to the Most High in the sense of being an independent ruler not subject to him]." (Isaiah 14:12-14.) When Satan beheld our first parents possessed of the quality of procreation, the power of developing a race like themselves, he discerned that this was something that neither he nor the angels of the spirit plane possessed, and that by capturing the hearts of the first human pair he could become the ruler of the world. The success of his deception need not be told. The disobedience of our first parents and the fulfillment upon them of the divine sentence, "Dying thou shalt die," involved a race whose numbers now approximate probably twenty thousand millions, a groaning creation, suffering under the sentence of death through its effects upon their minds, their morals, their physical systems. Thus our Lord Jesus declares of Satan, "He was a murderer from the beginning and abode not in the truth." (John 8:44.) By his lie he became the murderer of the entire race.

Q.—In Genesis 13:14, 15 God promised the land of Canaan to Abraham and his seed forever, and in Hebrews 11:9, 10 we read that he only sojourned in the land as a stranger because he looked for a city whose builder was God. Can these Scriptures be harmonized? (E. L. D.)

Answer.—Yes! Abraham realized that to be a possessor of the land of Canaan forever he would need to have everlasting life, and this blessing, the promise indicated, would come through the "seed;" and this is what all the families of the earth need—life, Abraham included. He realized that such a condition could not obtain under the present order of things, controlled by the Prince of this world—Satan. Therefore, as the Apostle tells us in this chapter (Hebrews 11), he looked for a city—symbolizing seat of government—whose builder was God. Such a government would be based on solid foundation, i. e., justice and love, and could therefore abide. The Apostle says, "these all (Abraham and others) died in faith, not having received the promise," because the Gospel church, together with her Head, Christ, is the true seed of promise (Galatians 3:16, 29) which will bestow the blessings promised, so that "they, without us, should not be made perfect."

Q.—Is it proper to suppose that God will finally save everybody? (H. T.)

Answer.—In the present time the apostle, speaking of the church, declares that if we sin wilfully after we have received a knowledge of the truth, have tasted of the good word of God and the powers of the age to come, if we should fall away, it will be impossible to renew such to fellowship with God and the blessing of eternal life. The same principle will apply to the world of mankind in general when they shall be on trial for eternal life, during the coming age. Whoever then shall enter the blessings of that glorious time and not be moved to loyalty to God and to righteousness and brought to a developed character, will not be permitted to go beyond the limits of the millennium into the eternal future, but will be utterly destroyed. The same Apostle Peter, speaking of this, says: "The soul (individual) who will not obey that prophet (the great teacher, Messiah during his reign) shall be utterly destroyed from amongst the people." On the contrary, all who do hear or obey will be guided in the right way and gain eternal life (Acts 3:23). But such as are unworthy of life during this present age, as well as those who will be found unworthy of eternal life in the *Messianic* age, will none of them be preserved by divine power to all eternity to be tortured. On the contrary, the apostle declares that such will be treated like "brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed." (2 Peter 2:12). As he again says, "Whose end is destruction"—not preservation in torture. (Philippians 3:19). This is in full harmony with the scriptural declaration that he who has the Son has life; but he who has not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God (the sentence of God) abideth on him and through his failure to accept Christ will become a subject of the second death.—1 John 5:12.

Q.—Did the writers of the Old Testament understand the cause of death and the means of redemption? (M. W.)

Answer.—The teaching of Genesis, that man was tried in a state of original perfection in one representative, that he failed, and that the present imperfection, sickness and death are the results, but that God has not forsaken him, and will ultimately recover him through a redeemer, born of a woman (Genesis 3:15) is kept up and elaborated all the way through. The necessity of the death of a redeemer as a sacrifice for sins, and of his righteousness as a covering for our sin, is pointed out in the clothing of skins for Adam and Eve; in the acceptance of Abel's offerings; in Isaac on the altar; in the death of the various sacrifices by which the patriarchs had access to God, and of those instituted under the law and perpetuated throughout the Jewish age. The prophets, though credited with understanding but slightly the significance of some of their utterances (1 Peter 1:12,) mention the laying of the sins upon a person instead of a dumb animal, and in prophetic vision they see him who is to redeem and to deliver the race led "as a lamb to the slaughter," that "the chastisement of our peace was upon him," and that "by his stripes we are healed." They pictured him as "despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," and declared that "The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all" (Isaiah 53:3-6). They told where this deliverer would be born (Micah 5:2), and when he should die, assuring us that it would be "not for himself" (Daniel 9:26). They mention various peculiarities concerning him—that he would be "righteous," and free from "deceit," "violence," or any just cause of death (Isaiah 53:8, 9, 11); that he would be betrayed for thirty pieces of silver (Zechariah 11:12); that he would be numbered among transgressors in his death (Isaiah 53:12); that not a bone of him should be broken (Psalm 34:20; John 19:36); and that though he should die and be buried, his flesh would not corrupt, neither would he remain in the grave.—Psalm 16:10; Acts 2:31.

SAUL REJECTED BY THE LORD

1 Samuel 15:10-23—April 4.

Disobedience to the Heavenly King Cost Saul His Throne—His First Severe Test—His Second Test—Was the Condemnation of the Amalekites Just? Saul's Wrong Attitude of Heart. Beauty and Strength of the Prophet Samuel's Character.

"Behold, to obey is better than to sacrifice."—1 Samuel 15:22.

SEVERAL years after King Saul's coronation his first great test, noted in our lesson of two weeks ago, came to him. At that time a war was instituted against the Philistines, who dominated Israel. Saul waited for the Prophet Samuel to come to offer sacrifice previous to giving battle. Samuel was providentially detained; and king, after waiting for a time, offered the sacrifices himself and proceeded to the battle, the result being the defeat of his forces. This incident may be said to have been the beginning of Saul's rejection by the Lord.

Slaughter of the Amalekites.

Although the Lord, through the Prophet Samuel, announced King Saul's rejection, the prediction was evidently not fulfilled for several years afterward. Quite possibly the king was properly exercised by his rejection and became more attentive to the Divine will; and David, who was probably anointed about this time, was not yet sufficiently developed to be the Lord's representative in Saul's stead.

King Saul's next severe trial was in connection with the Amalekites, a fierce nomadic people who had on several occasions done injury to Israel. In sending the message to the king, the Lord gave special instructions that the Amalekites should be utterly destroyed. He also specified that the destruction was on account of Amalek's opposition to Israel in the way when the Israelites came out of Egypt, several centuries before.

Was Their Condemnation Just?

This narrative is seized upon by skeptics to prove that if God should thus command the wholesale slaughter of human creatures and dumb animals, He must be lacking in justice, pity, sympathy and love. There is but one answer to this matter, and it should be satisfactory to all who understand it. It is this:

The slaughter of the Amalekites did not mean, as usually inferred, that they went forthwith to eternal torture. To them, death had the same meaning that it had to their cattle—a termination of whatever was desirable in the present life. Slaughtered by the sword, the Amalekites suffered far less than if they had died of hunger or disease. All went down to the great prison-house of death—Sheol, Hades, the tomb.

God had already arranged a great redemption, not only for the Amalekites, but for all mankind. That redemption, secured by the great sacrifice of Christ centuries after their death, will by and by secure to them release from their imprisonment—an awakening from the death sleep. They will be amongst those mentioned by our Lord, saying, "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God and shall come forth." They will come forth under much more favorable conditions, to learn of Divine grace in Christ and to be amongst the families of the earth to be blessed by the Seed of Abraham—Spiritual Israel.

King Saul's Wilful Disobedience.

In this trial King Saul's error was his failure to carry out the Lord's commands explicitly. He slew all the Amalekites except the king, whom he kept alive, possibly thinking to exhibit him in a triumphal display. As for the flocks and herds, he consented with his people to spare all that were good and desirable. At this juncture the Prophet Samuel arrived, and the colloquy of our lesson ensued.

The Prophet's indignation and the Lord's positive statement clearly indicate that King Saul had not misunderstood his instructions, but had deliberately violated them. Consequently his words to the Prophet must have been to a great extent hypocritical. The Prophet stopped the King in his explanation, and told him in the Lord's words of the night preceding—in Jewish reckoning "this night," because their day begins in the evening.

King Saul sought to defend his course and to lay the responsibility upon the hosts of Israel. The Prophet's answer is the pith of today's Study, and contains its Golden Text. He clearly pointed out what the king should have known and what all should recognize—that sacrifice is far less pleasing to the Lord than is obedience to His Word.

The Bible Hell—Sheol—Hades

So with God's people today. It is not so much of ill-gotten wealth that we may sacrifice to the Lord; it is not so much of the proceeds acquired, directly or indirectly, by wrong doing that we may sacrifice acceptably. Our sacrifice must be from the heart. First of all must be the will. Whoever gives his will to the Lord gives all; whoever comes not into heart obedience to the Lord cannot offer acceptable sacrifice.

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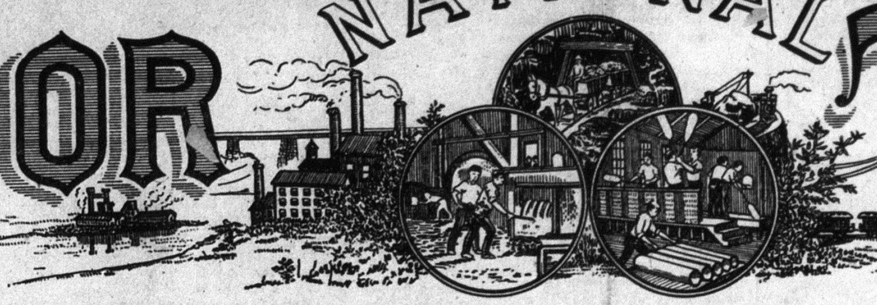

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 19. PITTSBURGH, PA. THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915 FIVE CENTS A COPY

LABOR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY CONGRESS

Official Record of Laws Passed and Defeated During Last Session.

WASHINGTON. April 3.—Officers of the American Federation of Labor have compiled the following record of remedial legislation by the Sixty-third Congress, which adjourned, sine die, last month:

Measures of Interest to Labor Enacted

Organizations of labor and farmers taken from the purview of the anti-trust act.

Limitation of the use, and prevention of the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes.

Legislation defining and restricting punishment for alleged contempts of injunction writs.

Department of justice prohibited from using anti-trust appropriation funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the anti-trust act. First session.

Department of justice prohibited from using anti-trust appropriation funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the anti-trust act. Second session.

Department of justice prohibited from using anti-trust appropriation funs to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the anti-trust act. Third session.

Passage of seamen's law, abolishing involuntary servitude; providing better treatment of seamen and improving life-saving provisions on vessels at sea.

Old conciliation, mediation and arbitration act repealed. New law enacted with permanent officials appointed to administer it in behalf of railroad employes engaged in operating service.

Eight-hour law enacted for women and child workers of the District of Columbia. (Decided constitutional March 13, 1915, by Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.)

Eight-hour law passed for employes under the Alaska coal land act.

Public construction of Alaska railroad.

Compensation for injuries act extended to postoffice employes.

Industrial education provided with appropriations, for farmers and rural residents under the agricultural extension act.

Taylor system, stop-watch and speeding-up methods in United States arsenals prohibited.

Taylor system, stop-watch and speeding-up methods in United States navy yards, gun factories and torpedo stations prohibited.

Piecework prohibited in postoffice department. Washington, D. C.

Public construction of battleships, transports and other vessels in United States navy yards, extended. Repairs to vessels of the navy to be made in governmental instead of private yards. Steadier work assured to employes of government navy yards.

Licensed officers, such as masters, mates and pilots, guaranteed right to quit, and protected when reporting defects of their vessels to government inspectors.

Bureau of mines act extended and strengthen. Ten new experiment stations and seven new safety stations provided.

Senatorial investigation of industrial dispute in coal fields of West Virginia, whereby peace was restored; the eight-hour day secured; check weighmen provided, and 10 per cent increase in wages gained—right of organization guaranteed and other improved working conditions included.

Postoffice employes—annual promotion maintained. notwithstanding the postmaster general's effort to substitute biennial for annual promotions.

Eight-hour law for postoffice clerks and carriers retained, notwithstanding the effort of the postmaster general to change radically.

Letter carriers' salaries restored, notwithstanding the effort of the postmaster general to reduce the pay of letter carriers, known as collectors, from $1.200 to $1,000 per year.

Locomotive boiler inspection act extended to cover locomotive engines and tenders.

Leave of absence with pay to employes of government printing office extended from 26 to 30 days per year.

Impeachment proceedings of Judge Wright responsible for his resignation.

Measures of Interest to Labor Which Failed of Enactment.

Immigration law with literacy test failed of passage over President's veto by four votes.

Convict labor regulations for domestic and foreign commerce, failed in Senate.

Child labor bill failed in Senate.

Employers' liability and workmen's compensation for government and railroad employes failed in the House and Senate.

Bureau of labor safety bill failed in Senate.

Conservation bill with eight-hour proviso failed in Senate.

Hours of service law with minimum penalty provision failed in Senate.

Eight-hour law for telegraphers on railroads failed in House.

Old-age pension, superannuation and retirement bills not advanced.

Employment bureau measure reported too late for action.

Safer building regulations for the District of Columbia failed in Senate.

Safety appliance bills on railroads not advanced.

Impeachment proceedings of Judge Dayton dismissed in House.

The report concludes with this statement:

"During the period of Congress that this report covers, the greatest co-operation among the officers and members of our organizations was given. Without their vigilance, activity and splendid response to all the appeals for aid and assistance, it would have been impossible to have made these remarkable legislative advances in the intertst of the people of the United States.

"It is hoped that the material facts contained in this report will encourage and stimulate our fellow workers for still greater achievements in the future. It must not be overlooked that it will require the greatest vigilance to retain what is already gained."

THIS COUNTRY LEADS

NEW YORK, April 7.—Secretary Owen Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee gives this country the questionable "honor" of leading the world in at least one respect. In a statement on the cost of child labor, he says:

"Greed for underpaid child labor has raised the death rate in industry in this country to an appalling extent. In this respect the United States leads every other country on earth.

"It simply means that when women and children are brought in with their labor force to compete against the labor power of men, the whole family doesn't earn any more than the man did alone when they were not allowed to enter the field against him. In the southern cotton mills children of 10 and 12 years are employed in direct competition with their fathers. There can be only one result. At the age of 50, statistics show, the man is earning only 9 cents an hour."

PASS COMPENSATION LAW

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 7.—The state legislature, in its closing days, passed a workmen's compensation bill. The most important feature of the new enactment is its compulsory provision. The law will be administered by an industrial commission. Unionists attempted to include the state insurance feature, similar to the Ohio plan, and it is predicted that one of the first amendments presented to the next legislature will be this proposal.

THE "LIGHT" BRIGADE

The chief attorney for the Philadelphia Company was making an address the other evening:

"When I think of the great amount of good that the Philadelphia Gas Company and the Duquesne Light Company have done in this community, I feel constrained to use the words of the immortal poet and say: "Honor the Light Brigade!'"

Whereupon a shrill voice came from the rear: "Oh! what a charge they made!"

British Miners Ask for Increase of 20 Per Cent

Government Confers With Heads of Important Labor Organizations.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, March 25.—Developments in the labor world on this side have been numerous during the past week or so. All kinds of old-established conventions are being ruthlessly uprooted and the government has moved in many startling ways. The outcome of everything appears to make for general betterment and a proper appreciation of the important position that labor now holds in the United Kingdom.

The war is the great compelling factor. For one thing, the heavy enlistments in the British army have brought about a distinct shortage of labor in many important industries and in many upon which the fighting forces depend for the supply of necessary material. For another, many owners of factories and works do not appear to have realized the necessity for keeping their plant going as fully as possible and they have not minded precipitating stoppages in production. At times also the working men have felt compelled to put forward claims for more money in view of the higher costs of living and ceasing work when these just claims were treated contemptuously. All these things the government has been watching and recently it has made several surprising moves in connection with them.

A legislative measure passed by the house of commons at the beginning of the war known as the defense of the realm act, which gave the government extraordinary powers for securing both a regular supply of munitions of war, food, etc., has now been further extended. By this amendment the government now has power to take over under its own control any privately owned factories where it thinks it can expedite production either by improving upon the methods of the private owner or by altering and adapting the plant from the class of work it is now producing to other work of more immediate use for the fighting forces, of coures always granting full compensation for such disturbance.

Then with regard to the actual shortage of labor the Board of Trade has issued an appeal to the women of the country to come forward wherever possible and to play their part in war service either by relieving men who wish to enlist but cannot at present be spared, or by adding their work to the production of material, equipment, etc., where supplies of these goods are still woefully behind requirements. Mrs. Pankhurst, the leader of the women suffragists here, has given her approval to this movement, as also has Mary MacArthur, the principal leader of the organized women workers of the country. Miss MacArthur, however, points out that it might have been wiser for the government to first of all have approached the heads of the women's trade union movement with a view to finding out how many women usually employed industrially are already out of work owing to the war and devising some scheme for their employment first of all. She puts the war unemployed women at as high a figure as 50,000. This probably includes shorthand typists, dressmakers, milliners and similar workers many of whom, by the way, have recently been getting employment in such new industries as toymaking where it is desired to replace goods hitherto imported from Germany and Austria.

The new appeal to women issued by Lloyd George is to be operated through the labor exchanges. Women in each district are asked to give their names in at these state-supported employment offices. Forms will also be sent out through a number of women's societies and unions and the general object of this registration is to find out what reserve force of women's labor, trained or untrained, can be made available if required. As from time to time actual openings for employment present themselves, notice will be given through the labor exchanges, with full details as to the nature of work, conditions and pay, and so far as special training is necessary, arrangements will, if possible, be made for the purpose.

In the royal arsenal at Woolwich the general feeling concerning the government's proposals for the em-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Compensation Act to Include Miners.

Attempt of Coal Operators' Lobby to Withold Benefits from Men is Foiled.

Reports from Harrisburg indicate that the coal operators' lobby which has been exceedingly active this session, has been foiled in an attempt to withhold the benefits of the proposed workingmen's compensation act from over 600,000 coal miners of Pennsylvania.

Last week Governor Brumbaugh made the announcement that he was determined to foil the plans of the coal operators who, it seems, have been able to completely dominate the Senate Committee on Mines and Minerals.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger has forwarded to his paper an interesting account of what has been described as "the worst legislative scandal of the session." The Ledger's article follows:

It is now expected, in view of the fact that the governor has sprung to the aid of Senators McNichol and Catlin, that the senate committee on mines and mining will be forced to act promptly in the interests of the miners and that the scandal of virtually two months' standing will come to an end.

For the long holding up of the Catlin bill, which would bring the anthracite miners within the terms of the proposed act, is frankly described as the worst legislative scandal of the session. The coal operators' lobby is one of the most conspicuous in the state capitol, and up to this time its work has been well done.

The action, first of Senator McNichol and Lieutenant Governor McClain, is leading a fight on them, and the action today of the governor in pronouncing himself in favor of the miners has astounded the lobby, which is hurriedly trying to frame up a new plan of battle.

The whole issue of the Catlin bill can be summed up thus: Mine foremen must qualify before a board of examiners, under state law, and no man without a certificate can be appointed foreman. Under court decisions men working under these state-regulated foremen cannot recover from the coal companies for personal injuries. The Catlin bill aims to wipe out the certificate provision, which has been the obstacle to damage suits, and would provide that foremen be chosen from men of a certain practical experience in cutting coal as regular miners.

Thompson Holds Up Bill

Senator Thompson of Beaver gives promise of eclipsing Senator Snyder of Schuylkill as the prize pickler of the upper branch. Thompson is chairman of the mines and mining committee, which has been holding up the Catlin bill. In fact, Snyder and Thompson have been working well together and are quite friendly. Lieutenant Governor McClain's denunciation of their legislative methods may, so far as future legislation is affected, have most fruitful results.

The lieutenant governor is president of the senate, and from now on he can see to it that no bills are sent to either of the two pickling committees, that of mines and mining and that of judiciary special. Heretofore the latter committee has carried off all pickling "honors." It was recalled today that Mr. McClain, as speaker of the house in the session of 1907, was sensationally independent, and it is a fact that today that

(Continued on Eighth Page)

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Workers Secede From Union at Wheeling.

Members of Amalgamated Association Form New Organization.

A new labor organization sprang into existence in Wheeling last Sunday when a number of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers voted to secede from the parent organization. The new association is now known as the United Iron and Steel Workers of America.

Dissatisfaction over the submission of a third referendum to members of the Amalgamated Association on the question of whether or not the reduction proposed by the independent operators should be accepted is the cause of the secession. The action of the Wheeling delegation is said to have been taken only after half of the 1.000 members present withdrew from the meeting in order to show their loyalty to the Amalgamated Association.

Those who remained elected temporary officers and called another meeting to be held two weeks hence, when a national convention will be called. Speakers favoring secession vigorously resented the published charge that Industrial Workers of the World influences are behind the movement. The action is the outgrowth of dissatisfaction over a recent decision by referendum vote to accept a wage reduction.

The new organization's temporary officers elected were: President, Robert Edwards of Martins Ferry, O.; secretary-treasurer, William Davis of Wheeling; trustees, John Moore and John Feetterer of Martins Ferry and Harry Weiss of Wheeling.

President Edwards said after the meeting that the new organization has a nucleus of 1,000 members. Amalgamation leaders say the movement has less than a third of that number, and that it will have no standing in organized labor circles.

The secession movement was led by Robert Edwards and Thomas J. Craig, the latter director of Public Safety in Martins Ferry, and opposed by Thomas Leonard, Michael Mahoney and other local leaders of the amalgamation.

Lodges at Granite City, Ill., Middletown, O., Newport, Ky., and North St. Louis were represented by delegates, who promised to report to their locals upon the action taken. Both sides claim these lodges.

RIGHT TO APPEAL IS SUSTAINED

A signal victory was won by John H. Jones, president of the Pittsburgh Buffalo Coal Company by a decision handed down in United States Court last Saturday.

The Union Trust Company some time prior had secured an order in Common Pleas Court from Judge Thomas J. Ford authorizing the sale of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo properties. The attorneys for the Union Trust Company, immediately following the order of the Common Pleas Court went into the United States Court asking for an injunction to restrain Mr. Jones from appealing from the decision of Judge Ford.

Mr. Jones, who is one of the receivers of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company, appeared before Judge W. H. S. Thompson in United States Court and opposed the granting of the injunction. Judge Thompson's decision was handed down on Saturday and in it he states that it is not only a right but a duty of Mr. Jones to make the appeal if he is satisfied that such an appeal would be in the best interests of the creditors of his company.

The appeal was taken and this will stay execution of Judge Ford's order indefinitely.

RECALL CONTRIBUTIONS OF MELLONS AND CALLERY

People Wondering Whether Mayor Armstrong Recognizes "Obligations" to Public Service Corporations.

THE TEST WILL SOON COME.

When Joseph G. Armstrong, the present mayor of Pittsburgh, was a candidate for that office there was spent in his behalf by "interested" parties the sum of $94,000. This is not a guess on the part of the TRIBUNE but the figures mentioned are admitted in the sworn statement of campaign contributions filed after the election.

Of this amount men affiliated with or closely related to the Philadelphia Company and the Pittsburgh Railways Company contributed almost $30,000.

For instance the Mellon brothers made a trifling donation of $9,000. J. Dawson Callery chipped in with $3,500, George Tener came across to the tune of $3,500, while our old friend, Mike McMullin, made a contribution of $2,000. In all the totals approximated $28,500.

Now everyone knew at that time that these gentlemen were not making these donations because of any great love or admiration for Mr. Armstrong. These men are all interested heavily in public service corporations operating in the Pittsburgh district and the contributions were made so that the man who was to occupy the office of mayor for the next four years would be under heavy obligations to the donors.

It is more than possible that this obligation is what is cau the procrastination upon the part of Mr. Armstrong in acting instructions contained in a resolution passed by the city council almost two-months ago, in which he was requested to have proceedings commenced before the Public Service Commission to ascertain whether or not the people of Pittsburgh were being overcharged by the various gas and electric light companies operating in Pittsburgh.

On various occasions Mr. Armstrong speaking in public has stated his intentions of "going the limit" in bringing these public utility corporations to time, especially the Philadelphia Company.

But with his term of office already approaching the half way mark, he has done nothing to redeem his pre-election promises. Motions are made and interviews are given out in the daily newspapers but nothing ever happens. But all the while the people day by day have to submit to the overcharges and public-be-damned policy of these public service corporations.

Mayor Armstrong has a wonderful opportunity within his grasp. It is his only hope. If he refuses to take advantage of it and do something for the people of this city he will go out of office a failure.

In this fight it is the people against the public service corporations and the newspapers. Mr. Armstrong probably reckons the odds and because they are tremendously out of proportion hesitates to get into the battle.

The whole question of gas and electric light rates obtaining in Pittsburgh should be thrashed out before the Public Service Commission this summer and the city council should make an appropriation to cover the expenses of engaging competent lawyers to present the case for the city—lawyers who are in sympathy with the fight against these corporations.

The Philadelphia Company and its subsidiary corporations can well afford to spend $30,000 or so every four years in the election of a mayor if the spending of that amount guarantees to them freedom to charge whatever rates they please for gas and electric light.

Mayor Armstrong knows that the Mellons, Callery and other public service corporation stockholders were largely responsible for his election and undoubtedly his sense of gratitude is the cause of his inaction in the matter. But these "obligations" are all immoral and illegal. His duty is to the people of Pittsburgh.

ANOTHER CONSUMPTION "CURE"

More than four thousand bottles of "Father John's Medicine," seized by the federal government in this city, on a charge that they were misbranded and misled the public, were condemned and ordered destroyed under a decree filed in the United States District Court. A statement contained in the label on the bottle that the medicine was a prompt and efficacious remedy for lung disease was declared to be false and untrue by government chemists. The stuff is said to be a mixture composed principally of cod liver oil. The bottles were seized in numerous shipments consigned to wholesale druggists in this city. The government filed a libel of condemnation and based its right to destroy the goods under the Shirley amendment to the pure food and drugs act.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

JETUS DIED A HUMAN RAISED A SPIRIT BEING.

"Put to Death In the Flesh, but Made Alive In Spirit',—The Resurrection of Christ—Bible Clear and Harmonious on the Subject—Theory of Body Resurrection Unreasonable—"Flesh and Blood Cannot Inherit the Kingdom of God"—Natural Men Cannot Appreciate Spiritual Things, Says the Bible.

NEW YORK CITY, April 4.—Pastor Russell addressed large audiences today. We report one of his discourses, from the text, **"With what body do they come?"** (1 Corinthians 15:35.) He said in part:

In our context St. Paul discusses the resurrection, and shows that without God's purpose to restore the dead to life those who have fallen asleep in death would have perished as do brute beasts. Then he assures us that Christ has risen and "become the First-fruits of those that slept." Others, indeed, were awakened temporarily; for instance, the daughter of Jairus, the son of the widow of Nain, and Lazarus the friend of Jesus. Yet none of these instances is counted as a resurrection; for it is said that Christ is the First-fruits of them that slept. Their awakening was merely of a temporary nature, and they soon relapsed into the sleep of death. They did not have a full resurrection—**anastasis**—a rising up to perfection of life, such as the redemptive work of Jesus guarantees to Adam and to all his race willing to accept the same under the terms of the New Covenant.—Jeremiah 31:31-34.

The Scriptures clearly teach that it is not the body, but the soul, that is promised a resurrection—that it was our Lord's soul that went to Sheol, to Hades, to the death state, and that God raised Him from death on the third day. All Christendom has been plunged into difficulties by the unscriptural theory that it is the body which is to be resurrected. We shall now note a few of the difficulties into which this error has plunged us as believers in the words of Christ, particularly in connection with our Redeemer's resurrection.

WHAT WENT TO HEAVEN?

The ordinary thought in Christian minds in respect to our Lord's death and resurrection is that when He seemed to die He did not die; that He, the being, soul, could not die; that, instead, He went to Heaven, and then came back on the third day to get the body which had been crucified; that He took it to Heaven forty days later; that He has had that Body ever since; and that He will have it to all eternity, marred with the print of the nails in His hands and His feet, with the print of the thorns upon His brow, and with the spear mark in His side. What a ghastly thought!

How strange that we should have been misled into so unscriptural and unreasonable a theory! Some endeavor to gloss the matter by suggesting that our Lord's flesh is glorified—that it shines—the shining presumably making the wounds all the more conspicuous.

Our Methodist friends have not yet changed their statement of the matter; namely, "He ascended up on High, taking His fleshly body with Him and all that appertained thereto, and sat down on the right hand of God." This medieval statement correctly admits that the fleshly body was not the Lord's glorified body, but declares that He, the soul, took it with Him as luggage. The statement, "and all that appertained thereto," presumably would refer to our Lord's sandals, walking stick, and such clothing as the soldiers did not divide amongst themselves at the time of His crucifixion—if indeed He had any others! But our dear Methodist friends wish to be sure that nothing was left behind.

All this is of a piece with the theory that when the saints die they go to Heaven, and return later to get their bodies "and all things appertaining thereto"—the inconveniences that they have been rid of for centuries! How many trunkloads of "things appertaining thereto" may be taken by some, and how mixed an assortment by others, is not stated. Neither are particulars given respecting these whose clothing, etc., have meantime worn out. But we have had enough of this, if it has helped us to see the absurdities of our theories received from the Dark Ages, if it has awakened us to thought and to Bible investigations on this important and interesting subject.

WHAT SAY THE SCRIPTURES

The Bible presentation of this matter is in every way reasonable, consistent and harmonious. St. Paul points out that "there is a natural body and there is a spirit body." He does not mean, and he does not say, that the spirit body is a human body glorified. Quite to the contrary, he declares that "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God"—no matter how glorified it might be. A human being is so totally different from a spirit being that, as St. John says, "it doth not yet appear what we shall be" in our resurrection change; and the Scriptures do not attempt to give us an explanation.

The Bible merely declares that as we now bear the image of the earthy, Adam, we shall by the glorious resurrection change be given a share in the nature and likeness of the Second Adam, our glorious Lord. We shall be like Him and see Him as He is (1 John 3:2.) And be it noted, we must be changed from flesh and blood conditions to spirit conditions by resurrection power, in order that we may see Him as He is. Surely this fact proves that our Lord Jesus is no longer flesh, as He was once—"in the days of His flesh."—Hebrews 5:7.

HEAVENLY BODIES VERSUS EARTHLY BODIES

St. Paul calls attention to the difference between celestial bodies and terrestrial, or earthly bodies, and declares that they have different glories. He tells us that the first Adam was made a living soul, a human being; but that our Redeemer, who humbled Himself and took the earthly nature "for the suffering of death," thereby became the Second Adam—the Heavenly Lord. The wide distinction between the first Adam and the Second Adam is clearly set forth. One was earthly, and the other Heavenly. As we now bear the image of the earthly, we shall, if faithful, bear the Heavenly image of our Lord, the Second Adam, after our resurrection change.

St. Paul illustrates by saying that we know of many kinds of organisms on the earthly plane—one flesh of man, another of beasts, another of birds and another of fishes. But however different the organisms, they are all earthly. So on the Heavenly plane, the spirit plane, there are varieties of organisms, but all are spirit.

Our Heavenly Father is the Head or Chief—"God is a Spirit." Cherubim, seraphim, and the still lower orders of angels are all spirit beings; and Christ, our Redeemer, after finishing the work of sacrificing appointed to Him, was resurrected to the Spirit plane—far above angels, principalities and powers—next to the Father. (Ephesians 1:20-23.) Thus we read, "Now the Lord is that Spirit;" and again, "He was put to death in the flesh, but quickened (made alive) in the spirit."—2 Corinthians 3:17; 1 Peter 3:18.

The more we examine the subject the more foolish and unscriptural appear the views handed down to us from the Dark Ages. For instance, the Scriptures clearly set forth that our Redeemer, prior to becoming a man, was a spirit being—"the Only Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." His leaving the spirit plane to become a man is Scripturally described as a great stoop, or humiliation. Is it reasonable to suppose that the Heavenly Father would perpetuate to all eternity that humiliation, after it had served its purpose? Surely not!

The Bible tells us why Jesus humbled Himself to the human nature—"a little lower than the angels." It was because a man had sinned, and the Redeemer must, under the Law, be on the same plane as the one whom He would redeem. Thus Jehovah particularly specified, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life." Hence the death of an angel or of our Lord in His pre-human condition could not have effected the payment of man's penalty and the consequent release of the condemned race. Thus again we read, "A body hast Thou prepared Me," "for the suffering of death."—Hebrews 10:5; 2-9.

No one questions that this applies exclusively to our Lord's experiences during the years in which "He who was rich became poor for our sakes, that we through His poverty might be made rich." Surely it is unsupposable that the Father would arrange a Plan by which our Redeemer's faithfulness in accomplishing man's redemption would cost Him an eternity of poverty, humiliation, degradation to a plane "a little lower than the angels;" while the Church would be made rich and would attain a spirit state "far above angels"—be made partakers of the Divine nature.—2 Peter 1:4.

"GOD HATH HIGHLY EXALTED HIM"

On the contrary, the very same Apostle who tells us of our Lord's humiliation carries the matter to the climax, and tells of His faithfulness, as the Man Christ Jesus, "unto death, even the death of the cross." Then he adds an assurance of the Heavenly Father's faithfulness in not leaving His Son on a lower plane. "Wherefore God also highly exalted Him, and hath given Him a name above every name."—Philippians 2:9.

This is in harmony with our Lord's words in His prayer to the Father. A joy had been set before Him—the joy of pleasing the Father, of bringing a blessing to mankind, and also of exaltation, as a special reward for obedience. But the Redeemer, ignoring all the promises of a higher glory as a reward for His faithfulness, merely prayed to the Father in these words, "Father, glorify Thou Me with the glory which I had with Thee before the world was." In humility He asked no reward. He did not pray, Remember that You promised a still greater exaltation in glory! No; He would be quite content to serve the Father's purposes and plans, and then to return to the glorious state in which He was before He left the glory and for our sakes became poor, taking upon Himself the human nature.

And what said the Heavenly Father in response to that prayer? Oh, we remember that Jehovah's words were, "I have glorified Thee, and I will glorify Thee again," or further—the implication is that of a still higher glory than the one which He enjoyed before He was made flesh.

HE APPEARED AND DISAPPEARED

Two lines of difficulties present themselves, one of which can be answered and the other cannot. The unanswerable difficulty is where a natural-minded man undertakes to reason the subject out. He finds it impossible of comprehension, as he finds other items of Divine revelation. St. Paul explains this, saying, "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." The Apostle proceeds to tell us that all men are natural men except such as have been begotten again by the Holy Spirit. All natural men will, in their resurrection, receive earthly, or human bodies; while all spiritual ones, New Creatures in Christ, will receive spirit bodies, as St. Paul explains in our context.—Verses 36-50.

Not all of my hearers can appreciate this—only such as have received the begetting of the Holy Spirit. Others, therefore, I will ask to consider what I say and to hold it, if they please, tentatively, until such time as in God's providence they may be begotten of the Spirit, and thus be enabled to understand spiritual matters, such as this.

Another class who has difficulty on this subject are spirit-begotten, but have been entangled in their reasoning by the declaration of the creeds respecting the resurrection of the body. It is difficult to unlearn error. When visiting foreign lands and learning of the hold of superstition upon the heathen, I said to myself, I believe that we Christians experience just as much difficulty in unlearning our errors as these heathen do in getting free from theirs.

CANNOT UNDERSTAND SPIRITUAL PROBLEMS

Coming to the point of what is to be resurrected, we note the fact that our Lord appeared in a body of flesh, and showed the disciples the print of the nails and the hole made by the spear. But we, perhaps, failed to note that only twice did He thus appear and only for a few moments each time. His other six or seven appearances during these forty days were also very brief, and were in various bodies—once as a gardener, another time as a traveler, a third time as a stranger on the shore. To Saul of Tarsus He appeared as a Spirit Being of more than angelic brightness, "shining above the brightness of the sun" at noonday. We overlooked the fact that His various appearances before His ascension, if all put together, would probably not have exceeded four hours out of the entire forty days in which he tarried with His disciples after His resurrection. When we overlooked these things, we were not critical, and we forgot to ask ourselves why these things were so.

Now we see more distinctly why our Lord did as He did. His disciples were natural men, and therefore could not appreciate spiritual things. Furthermore, they could not receive the guiding of the Holy Spirit until the Lord's ascension and appearance in the presence of the Father on behalf of His Church, to make satisfaction for their sins and to make them acceptable joint-sacrificers with Him. Meantime, had Jesus not tarried those forty days—had He ascended immediately after His resurrection—the disciples, stunned and bewildered, would have had no assurance of His resurrection. They would have found it impossible to tell the people that He had risen from the dead when they had no proof to this effect.

Even if Jesus had appeared to them as He did to Saul of Tarsus, above the bright shining of the sun, this would not have been convincing and satisfactory. They might have said, Here is a phenomenon; but how can we positively associate it with the life and the death of Jesus? With Saul of Tarsus matters were different. He needed something to arouse him thoroughly and to teach him for all time, and others through him, that the risen Lord is not a man, but "that Spirit." Besides, some of the disciples who already believed were able to give Saul of Tarsus assurances of what they already knew respecting the resurrection of Jesus and His ascension.

The Lord adopted the only reasonable way of helping His disciples to understand that He was no longer dead—that He had risen from the dead, and that He was no longer human, but had been glorified and had become a Spirit Being. The two things were necessary, and they were done at the same time.

Even on the occasions when our Lord appeared in a body like unto the one which was crucified, He took care that the manifestations should be under such conditions as would positively prove that He had become a Spirit Being. He came into the room where they were while the door was shut, and after a few words with them vanished from their sight, as no human being could have done and as He never had done during His earthly career.

That the Apostles caught the thought is well evidenced by St. Paul's argument on the subject set forth in our text and its context. In the Bible there is no foolish suggestion about Jesus having a fleshly body in Heaven. All that is in our creeds and our hymn books, prepared for us by our well-meaning but mistaken forefathers, who used to burn one another at the stake if they failed promptly to agree on such propositions.

Our Lord's resurrection was the Life Resurrection—to perfection on the spirit plane. In that He was "the First-fruits of them that slept," the implication is that others slept similarly and are to come forth in the resurrection as spirit beings; for although our Lord was the First-fruits of all that slept in the sense that His resurrection preceded all other resurrections, yet in another sense He is the First-fruits of "the Church, which is His Body."

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TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

DAVID ANOINTED KING

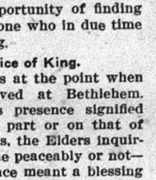
1 Samuel 16:4-13—April 11.

A Man After God's Own Heart—Another Phase of Samuel's Character. Samuel Sent to Bethlehem—Anointing the Successors of Present Institutions—David a Type of the Church. Divine Method of Selection of Elect.

"Man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart."—1 Sam. 16:7.

KING SAUL'S rejection by the Lord meant not only his ultimate removal from the throne, but that his sons should not succeed him in it, and that the Lord would select another man for the office. The Divine choice was David, to whom the Prophet Samuel had indirectly referred, saying, "The Lord hath sought Him a man after His own heart."—1 Samuel 13:14.

At the time of today's Study, David was about twenty years old. His great-grandmother was the gentle Ruth, who had gleaned grain in probably the very field with which David was familiar. His great-grandfather was Boaz, a page of whose history is recorded in the Book of Ruth. Like Boaz, David's father Jesse was doubtless one of the Elders of Bethlehem, respected and honored as a noble man. Of his mother we know little, except that David twice mentioned her as a handmaid of God.



David, God's Choice.

The Prophet Samuel mourned for King Saul, apparently disappointed that he should be rejected. Quite probably forebodings of a civil war perturbed the Prophet's mind. He knew that Saul would not quietly lay down the scepter which he had taken up so modestly, in obedience to the Divine arrangement. Samuel should have had greater trust in God's Wisdom and Power, but his trouble was more or less like that which assails the Lord's people even today.

When sent to anoint David, the Prophet did not hesitate to perform the Lord's bidding, but he intimated that he clearly understood that King Saul would kill him as a traitor if he should anoint a successor to the kingdom. The Lord assured him that the matter would not be made known at once, and directed him to go to Bethlehem and make a sacrifice there, and to improve the opportunity of finding and anointing the one who in due time would become king.

God's Choice of King.

Our Study begins at the point when the Prophet arrived at Bethlehem. Thinking that his presence signified some sin on their part or on that of their fellow-citizens, the Elders inquired whether he came peaceably or not—whether his presence meant a blessing or the infliction of a penalty. Their fears were allayed when they heard that his mission was to offer a sacrifice to the Lord.

Some time before this, the Ark of the Covenant had been captured by the Philistines. The Tabernacle services, thus discontinued, had not yet been reestablished; consequently this sacrificing was performed by the Lord's especially appointed servant. The command for the people of Bethlehem to sanctify themselves if they would participate in the blessings of the sacrifice signified that they should bathe, put on clean clothes and draw nigh to the Lord with all their hearts. Thus typically they represented that justification and sanctification which the Church of the Gospel Age has enjoyed.

The Prophet seems to have taken supervision of Jesse's family to the intent that he might without public display find and anoint the man whom the Lord had chosen. Jesse introduced his sons to the Prophet in the order of their birth—his eldest first. Eliab was of fine appearance, and the Prophet assumed that he was the Lord's choice. But the Lord was looking on the heart, and had already selected David, although being under age, his father had not thought it worth while to call him to the feast. As one after another of Jesse's sons appeared, the Prophet found not him whom the Lord's Spirit indicated as the one to be anointed. Then he inquired, "Are all thy children here?" Jesse suddenly remembered that his youngest boy was in the field and sent for him.

The Antitypical Lord's Anointed.

Our Golden Text appeals to all Christians, in connection with the High Calling of the Gospel Age. As the Lord's messengers we, too, are seeking for these to be anointed with the oil of gladness, the Holy Spirit, that they may be kings and priests in the Messianic Kingdom. Like the Prophet Samuel, we might feel afraid to anoint the successors of present institutions, did we not realize that the sealing of the Lord's Elect, now in progress, is a secret work, which none can understand except those who have it.

David Anointed King.

The name David signifies Beloved; and as it applied especially to our Lord, of whom Jehovah said, "This is My beloved Son," so also it applies to all the members of his body, each of whom must be beloved, else he cannot be acceptable as a member. Of such the Head says, "The Father Himself loveth you"; and again, "Love one another as I have loved you." All who receive this anointing of the Lord must ultimately be of this beloved character.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—What should we understand by the following: "The wages of sin is death. The gift of God is eternal life?" If sin merits death, should not righteousness merit life? I notice it says life is a gift, not merited. (Inquirer.)

Answer.—There are none of the human race who of themselves merit eternal life because all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. All are partakers in the results of the fall, and consequently are on that account out of relationship with God. Only Jesus—the harmless one—undefiled and separate from sinners—possessed life because he was, indeed, righteous. If then anyone else gains life it must be by some other means than personal merit. And this is so, for faith in Jesus is the God-provided way for all who will pass from death to life. Thus we see the Scriptures truly say, "The gift (free gift) of God is eternal life."

Q.—Please explain Hebrews 11:40: "God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect."

Answer.—The Apostle in this chapter is recording the names of some of those who lived in the previous ages, and had demonstrated their faith in God under adverse conditions. As a reward for their obedience they were promised a better resurrection (verse 35), and although they received a good report through their faith they have not as yet received what was promised (verse 39), because God will first perfect the Church of this age in the first and best resurrection—Christ's Resurrection—to share with him the Divine nature (2 Peter 1:4). Then through the Church the ancient worthies will be brought forth from the dead, by an instantaneous resurrection to human perfection—a better resurrection than that of the world, who will be gradually raised to human perfection if obedient during the millennium (Acts 3:21, Ezekiel 33:15, 16).

Q.—In what sense are we to understand Isaiah 41:18, 19? (J. R. D.)

Answer.—This is a prophetic statement of the "times of refreshing" referred to by the Apostle Peter in Acts 3:19, and is symbolic of the blessings that will be conferred on mankind during the Messianic reign of Christ (See Isaiah 35, and Revelation 22). These verses give a picture of the condition which will obtain when God has gathered fleshly Israel from the ends of the earth (Verse 9). They show that those portions of land which have lain waste will be brought into a fertile condition by supplying the elements which are lacking, and so cause trees to grow in the wilderness; and, further, "the desolate land shall be tilled * * * and become like the Garden of Eden" (See Ezekiel 36:28-35). These things will be in evidence and prove the Lord's faithfulness to his promises, not only to the Jews, but to all nations, when the knowledge of the Lord will cover the earth; the earth shall yield her increase. This is a restoration of the "former things" (Isaiah 42:9), the restitution of sinless Eden, man's eternal home.

Q.—What is a New Creature in the sense the Bible uses the term? (S. R.)

Answer.—A *New Creature*, from the spiritual standpoint, is one to whom old things both good and bad have passed away, and all things have become new. Such a one may have been a noble, natural man, or a less noble, or a most degraded natural man. The change may take place regardless of the moral station of the individual. Reasonings and philosophies may and do affect the natural man, sometimes favorably and sometimes unfavorably, but these do not produce the change from natural to spiritual, from earthly to heavenly, nature. This change comes from only one source, and only to persons in one condition of mind, or heart. It comes from on high. It is superhuman and in its effect it is revolutionary. It comes to those who, because of natural humility of mind, realize themselves to be sinners, and with natural conscientiousness and veneration, desire to approach their Creator and to obtain his favor and forgiveness of sins, and who thus are led to accept Christ as their personal Saviour and Deliverer from sin. Or it may come to others naturally less tender of heart, through sorrows and sufferings and heart-breaking experiences, leading them to look for the Friend above all others and to accept his proffered forgiveness and guidance. These experiences, accompanied by a turning from sin, with a desire to live soberly and righteously, bring such characters to the place which the Scriptures designate *justification by faith*. Still, however, they are not New Creatures. The word *justification* implies making right and does not imply making over, or a *change* of nature. It is the human nature that is justified or reckoned right in God's sight, because of faith in the precious blood of Jesus the Redeemer. Another step must be taken before the change of nature can take place—*the step of consecration*, of devoting life, time, aims, ambitions, all, to the Lord and to his service. It is to such only that the blessing of the holy Spirit from above is granted. Its effect is the opening of the eyes of their understanding to new hopes and prospects and interests—not earthly, but heavenly.

Q.—Seeing that Jesus was the Son of God, do you think that he could have fallen under Satan's temptations?—Comp. Hebrews 4:15. (M. H. W.)

Answer.—Every consecrated child of God is called in the Scriptures a "new creature," having the treasure of the new mind in an "earthen vessel." It is necessary that each "new creature" should be tested, tried, disciplined, and ultimately perfected through suffering. This was the experience of our Lord Jesus, who was in all points tempted as we (new creatures) are, but certainly not as depraved humanity is tempted. Again, we should clearly see that the word "tempt" means to try, test. Every test or trial put before our Lord Jesus and his followers is with the object of ascertaining their complete loyalty to God. "Lo, I come to do Thy will," was the language of our Lord's heart, carried out through his whole life. Adam fell from perfection, although he is called a Son of God, and our Lord Jesus took his nature upon him and became also a human son. From this viewpoint all his trials were genuine ones, and if he secured victory in each and was approved of the Father, then we have clear proof that it was possible for him to have failed also. We believe his knowledge of the perfections of his Father's character was the sufficient mainstay to bring him off a conqueror.

Q.—Please explain Malachi chapter 4. (M. J. L.)

Answer.—This chapter has reference to the period of time immediately preceding the Lord's second advent, and the events that occurred soon afterward as a result of his presence. The day mentioned in verse 1 is the period of trouble the world has just entered upon, in which all pride and arrogance will be overthrown. The burning-up referred to means the destruction of all evil systems, as such, and also the destruction of all those who will not dissociate themselves with everything in opposition to the Kingdom of God, then in process of being set up. "Root and branch" means the utter destruction, without the possibility of ever springing up at any future period. The sun of righteousness refers to the rays of blessing as the result of Messiah's Kingdom which will then be establis ed; sun meaning light, and trut garding God's plan for the w be- mankind. The sending of "Eli tion— fore this time has reference from work of the church in the Gospel proclaiming the coming advent of Messiah in glory. The turning of the children to the fathers might probably have reference to the fact of the Jewish people taking a great interest in the writings of the fathers, i. e., the records of the Old Testament Scriptures. The "curse" would be the result of neglecting to benefit from the teachings of the fathers, bringing upon themselves a sharp trouble, calculated to teach them then to look to Messiah as the only hope for deliverance from the apparent disaster which will be upon them.

Q.—Matthew 6:33 "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Are we to understand from this that Christians need not work for a living? (F. C.)

Answer.—Our Lord is addressing not the world, not sinners, not unbelievers. The Jewish nation was a believing nation nominally at least, just as Christendom professedly believes in Christ. But our Lord's message was not merely to Israelites, but only to such as were Israelites indeed and had signified their desire as his disciples to walk in his steps and to become joint-heirs with him in his kingdom. He calls the attention of these to the earthly things for which the majority of mankind are seeking. What shall we eat? What shall we drink? Wherewithal shall we be clothed? We are not to understand the Lord's words to signify that his followers should be improvident, careless, so inattentive to the responsibilities of life as to depend upon others for their food and raiment or else go naked and hungry. There are two extremes in this matter, and our Lord was controverting the one that is most troublesome to his followers. The spirit of the world is a spirit of selfishness which spurs all the brighter minds of earth to get, to enjoy, to be according to earthly standards. Summing the matter up our Lord says that what we shall eat, what we shall drink, wherewithal we shall be clothed are the things after which all the Gentiles seek—the whole world is seeking for earthly good things, and the Lord's disciples are to take a different course. Having the invitation to joint-heirship in the Kingdom of God before their minds as the grandest possibility imaginable, they are to so esteem it that all other interests and ambitions are to sink into insignificance in their estimation and to be comparatively neglected. Our Lord's advice is therefore, "Seek ye first (primarily—as of the first or primary importance) the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things (food, raiment, etc.) shall be added unto you." The faithful child of God seeks to use his earthly blessings merely as a means of attaining the perfect character that will merit the heavenly reward; whether he eats or drinks he does it to the glory of God.

MAY 14 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 20 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1915 FIVE CENTS A COPY

Upward Trend in Business Says Mr. Lane.

Secretary of Interior Reports Increased Prospects in All Sections of Country.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Business conditions have taken an upward trend, according to the reports received at the Department of Commerce from agents in the big industrial centers and according to the observations of Secretary of the Interior Lane, who returned today from a three weeks' trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. Lane stopped on his way back in the leading centers of commerce and industry.

Secretary Lane said that he did not wish to talk prosperity in the hope of stimulating business by mere talk. He gave it as his opinion that the worst had been passed and the country, after the war ends, would find itself enjoying the greatest activity since the Civil war.

"The trend of business is certainly upward," added Mr. Lane. "I heard business men everywhere in my trip planning for renewing activity. In the wheat belt times are more prosperous than since 1907, and the cessation in the industrial lines is gradually disapeparing.

"Business stagnation does not exist west of the Allegheny mountains to any great extent. The administration is very strong in that section, and the farmer and business man have no complaint and are not criticising the administration, as are individuals in the east.

"On the train home I had a talk with a Republican Congressman who is at the head of 32 gas plants in the middle west and in touch with the business situation. He said that by August 1 there would be so much prosperity in this country that every man who wants work can get it. I also hear that the cotton manufacturers are doing better and the steel mills are preparing for a rush.

"It is my opinion that just now we are enjoying greater prosperity than since 1907, and that after the war abroad ends there will be a greater business boom than this country has had since the Civil war. The steel mills of this country will be called upon to furnish structural steel for bridges and buildings abroad. This country must rebuild the devastated territory in Europe.

"I found on the Pacific coast that the banks and savings companies have not had such deposits as now in the last 20 years. Means will be found to use this surplus when the time comes to expand. The business world, I believe, is just holding itself in check for the good times ahead, and there will be plenty of money to allow for the most wonderful expansion and development in years."

CAR MEN TO ARBITRATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 13.—Street car men have voted to declare their strike off and submit all differences to arbitration. The strike was caused by the discharge of three conductors, who were, the company claimed, irregular in their transfer accounts. At arbitration hearings last year the workers showed that these irregularities were caused by a deficient system of recording transfers and free fares. That arbitration board ruled that transfer registers must be installed in all the cars, but as yet the order has not been obeyed. When the last three men were discharged on grounds of alleged "irregularity," the men struck.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY UPHELD

CLEVELAND, O., April 13.—Common Pleas Judge Lieghley has upheld a municipal court decision that contractors engaged on city work are legally limited to an eight-hour day. The case was against the superintendent of a construction company who was fined $500 and sentenced to sixty days in the workhouse, and who appealed.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 13.—Over three-fourths of the painting contractors in this city have agreed to the new rate of the Painters' union—an increase of 25 cents a day, or a flat rate of $4. The rate for paperhangers is increased from $4 to $4.36.

PLASTERERS ORGANIZE

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 13.—A Plasterers' union has been organized in this city and affiliated to the Operative Plasterers' International union.

Famous Leader of Miners Dies in England.

John Wilson, Eulogized by President Cleveland Passes Away—Disputes Being Adjusted.

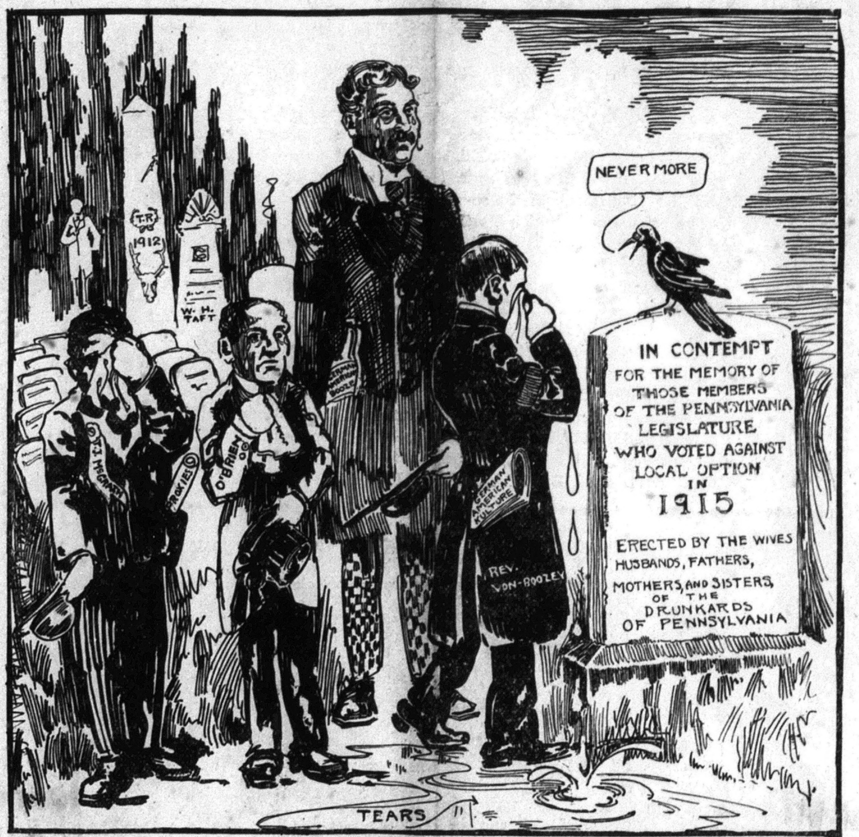
[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, April 1.—Leaving the war and its troubles on one side for a moment, your correspondent regrets to announce this week the death of one of the most famous of the old-time British trade union leaders, John Wilson. He has passed away at the age of 78 after having sat for 25 years in the House of Commons as the miners' member. He is generally recognized to have been one of the most remarkable men who have been sent to Parliament as representatives of Labor. Born at Greatham in 1837, he was the son of a laborer and worked in the quarries at the age of 10. From the quary he went to the pit, where remained till he was 19, and then followed the sea for some time, but returned to the life of a miner. He was employed at Haswell Colliery, where in after years he assisted with other leaders and helpers like Dr. Westcott, the "Miners' Bishop," in the purchase of some of the pit cottages and turning them into free residences for aged miners.

Subsequently Mr. Wilson emigrated and was three years in the mines at Pennsylvania and Illinois, but he returned again to the Durham pits, and did not again visit the United States till 1897, when, with Lord Playfair and Mr. Cremer, he went to place before President Cleveland the views of the English trade unions on international arbitration. Between these years he was instrumental in building up one of the strongest of English trade unions—the Durham Miners' Association—which was started in 1859. When the Durham Miners' Association was established he came to the front as a man prepared to remedy the wrongs of the working miner and at the same time to recognize the legitimate rights of the employer. This ideal he maintained as the principal end of labor organization, and it is the more noteworthy as in the young days of his own trade unionism he had to endure a good deal of the hardship associated with prejudice against workmen's combinations.

Mr. Wilson was appointed treasurer in 1882, financial secretary in 1890, and corresponding secretary in 1896. He became secretary of the Durham Franchise Association in 1877, and on him fell the organization of the demand of the Durham men for the vote. In 1885 he was put forward as the miners' candidate for the Houghton-le-Spring Division and won the seat against one of the most powerful northern coalowners, Mr. Wood, by over 2,000 votes. He was beaten by the same opponent the following year, but in 1890 was elected for the Mid-Durham seat, which he had held ever since, having been unopposed since 1900. Mr. Wilson, as may be imagined when one thinks of the age in which he was born, was often out of sympathy with some of the more modern lines of trade union activity and industrial form. Whilst he was an excellent organizer, and made the Durham Association one of the strongest of the miners' trade unions, he was at the same time strongly aginst the establishment of a legal eight-hour day for miners, although in his later years he appeared sometimes inclined to recede from the position he, with other miners' leaders in Durham and Northumberland, had taken up. He did not desire the absorption of the Durham Miners' Union in the thought that both Durham and Northumberland, the two great northeastern counties, had interests which could be best served by a separate union. He always attended the annual British Trade Unions Congress, but seldom spoke on the question of the eight-hour day.

He was trusted implicitly by his constituents, and was regarded in the House of Commons as a shrewd, logical man and lucid and forcible speaker. Durham University honored him


T.R.
1912
W. H. TAFT
T. J. MCGARRY
PROXIES
O'BRIEN
BOOZE
GERMAN AMERICAN KULTURE
REV. VON-BOOZEY
NEVER MORE
IN CONTEMPT FOR THE MEMORY OF THOSE MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE WHO VOTED AGAINST LOCAL OPTION IN 1915
ERECTED BY THE WIVES HUSBANDS, FATHERS, MOTHERS, AND SISTERS OF THE DRUNKARDS OF PENNSYLVANIA
TEARS

They were close friends of Jim Mulvihill,
And of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

DECORATION DAY--NOVEMBER, 1916

TURNS FACTORY OVER TO EMPLOYES

BOSTON, Mass.—The Supreme court this week dissolved the old Dennison Manufacturing Company, and by so doing cleared the way by which a Massachusetts corporation worth at least $6,000,000 purposes to turn over its property to its 2,400 employes in a profit-sharing plan more radical than that of Henry Ford, of the Ford Automobile Company.

Henry S. Dennison, whose family started the Dennison Company in 1844, has been and still is the head of the company. Whether or not Mr. Dennison retains his position depends solely on whether or not the men who have been his employes think him the best man for the job.

Under the plan under which the new Dennison Manufacturing Company will operate it, the stockholders who have hitherto elected directors and run the company will be swept to one side. These old stockholders, with holdings amounting to some $4,500,000, will have absolutely no voice in the affairs of the new company. They become preferred stockholders, entitled to draw 8 per cent on their investment and no more.

All the common stock is to be turned over to the men and women actually working in the plant. Not all of the 2,400 employes may, however become holders of common stock, although all share in the profits.

The workers who hold the common or voting stock must, however, receive salary or wages of at least $1,200 a year. Under this rule only 200 of the 4,400 may become common shareholders, and so participate in the actual administration of the corporation.

Mr. Dennison believes that it is the brains of the organization which deserves first recognition. On the heads of departments, foremen, etc., depend the future of the corporation, and these are the ones earning $1,200 a year or more.

But these men are not to buy the common stock. It is to be given to them outright.

The workers who fell below the $1,200 mark are not left out of the new plan. They, too, will share in the profits, although they will have no voice in the administration.

THE LATEST COAL MARKETS

The market the past week has been nothing but a natural proceeding, void of interest or any exciting features. All signs indicate that we have entered a period of permanent recovery from anything like panic, and yet that progress is going to be very slow.

The matter of prices has much to do with buying movements, and while there is considerable business still uncovered for 1915 buyers are hesitating, thinking that the trend of prices will be downward, and the situation seems to be one of complexity to both consumer and operator. In some districts producers seem to be very anxious for business and show a tendency toward weakness and this, too, has its influence on consumers and inclines them to hold off, awaiting developments. Hence while some specifications are out, new purchases have been meager.

One feature seems to be practically lost sight of, and that is delivery. Mines have not been working fifty per cent of capacity for a long time, and should a sudden termination of the war or any other development occur that would call for sudden resumption it would be impossible to get seventy-five per cent of the miners together or find help avilable for speedy action. No immigration for over a year has taken place to provide new material and thousands of miners have drifted into other employment, while many have answered the call of country and returned to their native lands. Farm work, opening up, many have taken work there, preferring it to the two and three days a week that has been their portion at the mines for a long time.

So far as quotations are concerned, they seem to amount to nothing. Figures given here last week are as nearly correct as can be quoted, but it is a well-known fact that they are shaded. Some little lake coal is going forward, but nothing worthy of note, and the opening season seems farther and farther away.—Black Diamond.

....1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
406 Walsh Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for........... months to

....
....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

INTO THE RANKS

Famous Baseball Player Says Men Should Give Women Vote Without "More Fussing."

"Ty" Cobb, probably the most famous baseball player in the country, is one of the recent converts to suffrage. He was presented with a bouquet of carnations at Jackson, Miss., last week by Mrs. Annie Kincaid Dent, president of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

"I'm not strong on political economy," said Cobb in accepting the flowers, "but it has been my observation that when women want anything they always get it. Since it is evident that the women want to vote we may as well give them the franchise without any more fussing about it."—The Woman's Journal.

NO LICENSES FOR JITNEYS

PITTSTON, Pa., April 13.—Because of a strike of street car men at Wilkes-Barre, near here, Mayor Donnelly of this city refuses to collect the license tax of $5 each from jitney busses running between Pittston and suburbs. He says the city should impose no penalty on the industry of the busmen, who are meeting the public need for accommodations.

AMEND COMPENSATION

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 13.—Painters in this city are on strike against two contractors who refused to live up to their contract, agreed to last year, that eight hours would be the workday, beginning with the first of this month. All other contractors have accepted the reduction of hours.

BREAK CONTRACT LAW

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13.—The house of representatives has amended the compensation law to provide for the payment of benefits from the eighth day instead of the fifteenth.

Brown's mill, this city, is on in full; double turn.

The Frankstown mill is working in full.

SAY COMPENSATION LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Legislators in Debate on Measure Sustain Tribune's Views by Declaring Bill Will Not Stand Test.

The predictions of the Tribune concerning the unconstitutionality of the workmen's compensation act are gradually coming true. In the debate upon the bill when it appeared for second reading before the House of Representatives the truth of the whole proposition came out.

Even the attorney general, Mr. Francis Shunk Brown, was officially quoted as saying that he would not guarantee the constitutionality of the measure.

The measure is wrong both in principle and law. It was drawn at the dictation of the large employers of labor who stated just what amounts they thought fair and equitable as compensatory rates to injured workmen or to the widows and orphans of victims who lose their lives in accidents.

But these bright members of the legislature cannot see the point of this argument. Their ideas of unconstitutionality come from another direction. They have discovered that there is a dastardly scheme afoot to put one over on the poor (?) defenseless (?) Pennsylvania farmer. And of course it would never do to pass any legislation inimical to the interests of the man from the country districts.

The present compensation legislation consists of six bills. One of these measures provides for the compensation, another for the state insurance fund, a third for the administration of the bill, a fourth for the constitutional amendment to be voted on this fall by the people which will enable the passage of a compulsory compensation law in the 1917 session of the legislature, while another bill exonerates from the provisions of the compensation act all employers of farm and domestic labor.

It is this last bill that contains the joker. At least that is what the friends of the farmer say. They argue that this last measure is clearly unconstitutional and that when it is tested in the courts it will fall. If this happens the farmer and householder will then come within the scope of the compensation law and will be called upon to pay insurance to the state to cover any possible accident to their employes.

The Tribune has always held that no law can be passed by the present legislature under the present constitutional limitations that will be of any value to the workmen of this state. The present proposed law is elective and the employer of labor does not have to accept its terms unless he chooses to do so. Of course if he refuses to place himself within its scope another measure introduced at this session of the legislature, will, if passed, take away from him certain defenses which have hitherto operated to mitigate the liability of the employer.

What the present legislature should do, if it has the interests of the working people of Pennsylvania at heart, would be to defeat the present compensation bill but to pass the bill which takes away from employers of labor those defenses which are, to use the words of Assemblyman W. H. Wilson, "relics of the dark ages." This measure should be passed on its own merits and aside from any connection it might have with the scheme for compensation.

It is the duty of the present members of the legislature to focus attention upon the constitutional amendment now before the house for the second time—it having been favorably acted upon in the session of 1913. This amendment will come before the people for action this fall. If this elective law is passed and in operation at that time the minds of the workingmen will be confused as to the real question placed before them in the constitutional amendment.

There are numerous other reasons which could be cited why the present workingmen's compensation act should be defeated. But they have all been discussed in prior issues of the Tribune. The present proceeding before the legislature is a farce—staged by the corporations as a sop to the laboring classes and to prevent, if possible, the passage of a real and genuine Compulsory Compensation act by the legislature of 1917.

WILL RENEW CONVICT LEASES

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 13.—Both branches of the legislature have voted to give the state board of control authority to renew convict labor leases with contractors operating factories at the state prison. The State Federation of Labor has been active in its opposition to this system, which recently received a hard blow at the hands of a special committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the prison. The committee condemned the practice of whipping prisoners—both men and women—for alleged short amounts of work done during the day, or what is classed as "bad work," meaning work unsatisfactory to the contractors. It was shown that 105 prisoners with tuberculosis had been "severely whipped." The men were lashed from 150 to 200 times, the women fifty times. The committee stated that few of the inmates working in the factories had escaped punishment.

The Lockhart mill, McKees Rocks, is on in full; double turn.

REFERENDUM VOTE ENDS COAL STRIKE

Coshocton County (O.) Peace Proposition Carried in Ratio of 6 to 1—Mines to Apen in Two Weeks.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, April 12.—The longest coal strike in the history of the country was settled here tonight when the result of the miners' referendum vote was announced and the agreement was signed by members of the joint conference.

The strike commenced April 1, 1914, and has been exceedingly bitter. Much satisfaction was expressed at the result of the referendum election as the proposition submitted to the miners carried in the ratio of six to one.

Operators said tonight that they would hardly be able to open their mines for two weeks. In most of the mines the necessary machinery for operating under the Green anti-screen law has not been installed and this will require some time. Several large operators have lost their contracts with railroads as a result of the strike.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

TWO OUT OF HELL NO TORMENT THERE.

The Bible Hell Not the Hell of Theology—Jonah's Escape From Hell—Jesus Was Delivered From Hell—Everybody Goes to the Bible Hell—Jesus Redeemed All From It—Hence All Are to Come Out of it—The Rich Man and Lazarus—Is It a Parable or a Narrative?—Unreasonable as a Statement of Facts—Very Reasonable as a Parable—The Rich Man Soon to Be Let Out of Hades.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—Pastor Russell spoke here twice today. His discourse, based on Luke 16:23—**"In Hell, he lifted up his eyes"**—set forth a most reasonable explanation of a parable which has long perplexed Christians. He said in part:

Those who wrote the Bible did their duty well. The Old Testament, covering the history of over four thousand years, tells us that all mankind at death go to Sheol—the tomb. The New Testament, written in Greek, tells the same story, using the word Hades as the translation of the Hebrew Sheol. It is in modern translation of the Bible that difficulty is encountered, particularly in the English. Nearly all these translations have been made within the last five hundred years. For 1300 years before the Bible had been little known, because not translated into the languages of the people, and because few could have read it if it had been translated.

In the second century the theory prevailed that the bishops were as much inspired as the Apostles and Jesus; for they were called Apostolic bishops. Bible study was considered unnecessary because these Apostolic bihsops were on the spot to give up-to-date information and communications from God. Then followed thirteen centuries of no Bible study, during which time, as the Apostles had forewarned, grievous wolves came into the flock, making merchandise of the sheep for their own profit. (Acts 20:26-31.) Gradually the doctrines became so mingled with errors that the false teachers enslaved the people with fear, and then extorted money for the relief of the fears.

When Bible study revived in the Fifteenth Century, the errors were so intrenched in men's minds that their thoughts were colored respecting every feature of faith. Those who translated the Bible doubtless did their best to set forth its meaning, but unconsciously gave little twists, in their endeavor to have the Bible say what they thought it meant. As an illustration, note John 5:29. There the translators have given us the expression, "resurrection of damnation," when nothing in the Greek justified the word damnation. The Revised Version renders it properly, "resurrection of judgment"—trial.

When the Hebrew word Sheol was being translated, Hell was the nearest word to fit their ideas. Hence they translated it Hell as many times as possible; and only when this was impossible did they give something approaching the proper translation—the grave. There is another word for grave—qeber, a sepulchre, a mound, a monument. But do their best to make Hell out of Sheol, they could only so translate it less than one-half the whole number of occurrences. The Revised translation retains the Hebrew Sheol and the Greek Hades, saying, Let the reader find out what it means, doubtless he will think that Sheol is the "hot place;" and so the common people will not know what an egregious blunder was made by the theologians.

Good men, who know bettor, permit their congregations to think that they believe in a burning Hell of torture, when privately they confess to the contrary. But they say, Let us not do good, lest evil follow—let us not tell the people, lest fewer would then come to church, and the power of superstition, which holds so many, be broken. Poor men! They seem blind to the fact that these devilish doctrines are driving intelligent people away from God, from the Bible, and from the churches.

TWO ESCAPE FROM HELL

The Bible tells of several who were released from Sheol, but of two the very word is used. The Prophet Jonah, swallowed by the great fish, was in its belly parts of three days. He calls it his tomb-belly, a sheol-belly. While there entombed, he cried unto the Lord in prayer, and the Lord delivered him. Jesus tells us that Jonah's experiences typified His own—that as Jonah was buried in the sheol-belly of the fish, Jesus would be buried in the Sheol of earth. As Jonah came forth on the third day, so Jesus came forth. St. Peter points out that this was prophesied of Jesus, saying, "Thou wilt not leave My soul in (Sheol, or) Hades"—the tomb. He says that God fulfilled this by raising Jesus from the dead.—Acts 2:27.

Whoever gets the proper focus will see that all, good and bad, go down to the tomb—to Sheol, Hades, called in our Bibles Hell. The Scriptures very distinctly tell us that "the dead know not anything;" that "their sons come to honor, and they know it not; and to dishonor, and they perceive it not of them." Why? Because, as again the Scriptures say, "There is neither wisdom, nor knowledge, nor device, in Sheol, whither thou goest"—whither all go. This exactly accords with the Divine statement, "The wages of sin is death;" "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." There is not a word in the Bible for the commonly accepted thought that those who die go to Heaven or Purgatory or eternal torment. All these teachings are found in the various creeds; the Bible alone tells the simple story, reasonable, harmonious.

GEHENNA FIRE—SECOND DEATH

It is true that Jesus used the word Gehenna fire, and that our translators mixed up the English reader by translating this word Hell, the same as Hades. But as all scholars will admit, Jesus used the word fire here symbolically, just as we use it, to represent destruction. Thus our newspapers tell about the great conflagration in Europe—not literal fire, but war, causing great destruction.

So Jesus pointed out that, although He had come to save men from death, and eventually by a resurrection to lift up all who had gone down to Hades, nevertheless the relief would be only temporary, except to those who would conform to Divine Law. All others under that Second Trial would be condemned as unworthy of everlasting life and would die again. This Second Death would be everlasting, because Christ would not die again for those who would sin wilfully after being released from the first sentence.

Pointing to the valley outside of Jerusalem, used as a garbage furnace and called in the Greek Gehenna, and in Hebrew Valley of Hinnom and also Tophet, Jesus declared that it illustrated the fate of all wilful sinners. Dead cats and dogs, etc., were thrown into the Valley of Hinnom, Gehenna, where fires were kept burning, and where brimstone was burned to kill the germs.

It is said that criminals of the worst type, after execution, were thrown into that valley, as intimating that they would not share in the resurrection. This thought Jesus emphasized—the utter destruction, in the Second Death, of any found incorrigible after having received full opportunity of return to God through the merits of Christ's sacrifice. The Bible everywhere holds out the thought that the Church now, and the world in its trial Day future, will be in danger of Gehenna detsruction—the Second Death. Speaking of wilful sinners against full light, St. Paul says, "Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction." (2 Thess. 1:7-9.) St. Peter says they shall perish "like natural brute beasts."—2 Peter 2:12.

RELEASE FROM SHEOL, HADES, THE TOMB

Bible students know that Sheol and Hades could not be places of eternal torture; for the Scriptures say that they shall be destroyed. If Sheol and Hades are to be destroyed, how could anybody be tortured there everlastingly? The clergy know these things very well, but hide them from the people. Hosea 13:14 reads, "O grave (Sheol), I will be thy destruction!" 1 Corinthians 15:55, "O grave (Hades), where is thy victory?" Revelation 20:14, "Death and Hell (Hades) shall be cast into the Lake of Fire. This is the Second Death."

These Scriptures mean that the grave shall not always triumph over the human family, that mankind will be delivered by Messiah's Kingdom from the power of the tomb, that we can rely upon God's promise that ultimately Hades, the tomb, will be destroyed in the Second Death, symbolically represented by the Lake of Fire. Note that the symbol is explained—"the Lake of Fire, which is the Second Death."

In other words, all that are in their graves, in the tomb, the prison-house of death, shall ultimately be set free by the great Deliverer, the glorified Christ, who already has laid down His life as the Ransom-price, that sinners might not perish, but have the opportunity of everlasting life.

This opportunity has yet come only to the Church, and to her by promise. Her covenant is to follow in her Master's footsteps unto death; and the promise is that she shall have a superior resurrection, because of greater trials of faith and obedience to sacrifice. "The gates of Hell shall not prevail against her." (Matthew 16:18.) That is, as the Heavenly Father raised up Jesus Christ from the dead, so the gates of death shall not prevail against the Church.—1 Corinthians 15:42-44.

With the world it will be different. Everything under the New Dispensation will prove that the reign of Sin and Satan has terminated, that the Reign of Righteousness has begun. They will find themselves, not only coming back from the tomb, "every man in his own order," but gradually raised out of imperfection and weakness back to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed at Calvary, if they will follow instruction. The great prison-house will give up the prisoners; for He who died on Calvary obtained the key of Hades, as He tells us.—Isaiah 49:9; Revelation 1:18.

THE RICH MAN IN HELL

The parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus would seem very simple if our minds had not been perverted with error; but, filled with the perversion, many find this parable difficult to understand and are inclined to throw away the entire Bible because of it. We hope to make the matter very plain. To be thorough, we must note the fact that lovers of the eternal torment doctrine insist that this is not a parable, but a literal description. Let us see. Does it seem reasonable to say that with nothing said about his character as being either moral or immoral, but simply on account of his fine clothes, his sumptuous food, and his riches, a man should be eternally roasted? Is that a logical interpretation?

Similarly it is not said that Lazarus was moral or immoral, but merely that he was poor, ate crumbs at the rich man's gate, and was full of sores, which dogs licked. Is it reasonable to suppose that sores and destitution, without character, would be qualifications for Heaven? Surely not! If all rich people go to eternal torment, if all people who wear fine linen and purple clothing and have plenty to eat must suffer to all eternity, what an aristocratic place Hell would be, and how full it would be! On the other hand, if only those who have sores and dogs to lick them, who lie at a rich man's gate and eat crumbs from his table, go to Heaven, how few of us will get there! Moreover, if it is a literal statement, then Abraham here is a literal person, as well as Lazarus; and when Lazarus would get into his bosom, how many more could Abraham hold without letting some drop!

Surely this is not a literal statement, but a parable. Let us treat it from this viewpoint, remembering that a parable never means what it says. For instance, in the parble of the Wheat and Tares, the wheat does not mean wheat, but "children of the Kingdom;" the tares, "children of the Wicked One." Accordingly, the Rich Man does not mean a rich man, but stands for some class; and Lazarus does not mean a poor man, but stands for some class. Let us thus apply the matter.

INTERPRETATION OF THE PARABLE

We suggest that the Rich Man of the parable represented the Jewish nation, rich in God's favor. Their spiritual table was bountifully supplied with gracious promises from God. They "fared sumptuously," as no other people did. To them belonged the promise of the Kingdom, represented by the purple raiment of royalty. As a people they had the purging of their sins, typical justification, accomplished on their annual Atonement Day. This was their "fine linen," representing that righteousness was thus imputed to them as a people.

In A. D. 70, the Rich Man, the Jewish nation, died, when the last vestige of the government was destroyed by Titus, the Roman general. The nation has been asleep in Hades ever since, though the Jews have been very much alive and have suffered many things, especially amongst professed Christians of the tare class. Zionism, which has sprung up within the past thirty years, is the revival of hope that the Rich Man will be resurrected from Hades; and present indications point to this as a matter of speedy accomplishment—as soon as the fulness of the Gentiles shall have come into Spiritual Israel.—Romans 11:25-32.

Lzarus represented outcasts who desired favor with God, but were "aliens and strangers from the commonwealth of Israel"—Gentiles. They had no table with Divine promises from which to "fare sumptuously every day," no share in the promises of royalty represented by the purple robes, no "fine linen," representing justification from sin. Those things belonged to the Jew exclusively, until his national rejection and the subsequent opening of the door to Gentiles, that they might become fellow-heirs with the saintly Jews, and followers of Jesus in the glorious things of God's arrangement.

As the Jew died to his favors, so the Gentile died to his disfavor. As angels carried Lazarus to Abraham's bosom, so the early Jewish Church, messengers of God and Christ, received believing Gentiles into full fellowship as brethren of the Seed of Abraham. This, figuratively, is described as Lazarus in Abraham's bosom—treated as his child.

The Rich Man represented especially two tribes—Judah and Benjamin. Proportionately, the five brethren would represent the ten tribes. The parable represents the Rich Man as saying, I have five brethren. May not something be done for them? The answer shows that only Israelites could be meant—"They have Moses and the Prophets; let them hear them." Only the twelve tribes of Israel had Moses and the Prophets. The Gentiles had them not.

"IN HELL HE LIFTED UP HIS EYES"

The dogs licking the sores, in the parable, represent that the Lazarus class were companions of dogs—indeed, "dogs" was a name which Jews commonly gave Gentiles. Jesus Himself used it, and gives an illustration of how believing Gentiles occasionally ate crumbs from the Rich Man's table. The Syrophenician woman requested healing for her daughter; but Jesus declined, saying, "It would not be proper to take the food from the children's table (the Jews) and give it to dogs (Gentiles)." She answered, "Truth, Lord; yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from the master's table." Then Jesus said, "O woman, great is thy faith!" and he gave her the crumb of relief which was not hers by right; for He testified, "I am not sent save unto the lost sheep of the House of Israel." The time had not yet come for giving Gentiles a place in God's family as children of Abraham.

Who cannot see in this beautiful parable a teaching in full harmony with God's Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power as it has applied during this Gospel Age? The parable does not show how God's favor will return to the Jew in due time; other Scriptures, however, clearly teach this, as we have pointed out. May our eyes of understanding open to a true knowledge of God's Word, and to a true appreciation of His glorious character! Then we shall love Him better, and serve Him, not from fear, but as dear children.

I offer free of charge a booklet written with a view to making these figurative statements clear. Whoever will address me—Pastor Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.—requesting a copy of a pamphlet about Hell, will be promptly served free of charge. That pamphlet will settle all your questions.

"JEHOVAH IS MY SHEPHERD"

Psalm 23.—April 18.

The Heavenly Shepherd's Interest In His Flock—His Sheep Shall Not Lack—He Gives Them Rest—He Feeds Them—He Refreshes Them With the Water of Life—He Restoreth My Soul—He Leadeth Me.

"Jehovah is my Shepherd."—Psalm 23.

ONLY God's people, in covenant relationship with Him, can properly appreciate this Psalm and apply its gracious sentiments to themselves. The Psalmist David could do this, because he belonged to the favored nation taken into covenant relationship with God at Mount Sinai. Of those Jews who did their best to keep the Law, David evidently was one; for the Lord declared him "a man after His own heart." When David made failures, he confessed them, repented, received his punishment and rejoiced in restoration to Divine favor, striving thereafter the more to maintain his fellowship with God.

Jesus and His Church, however, are more particularly the sheep of Jehovah's flock than were the Jews; for the relationship of the Jews was through Moses, while that of the Church is through Christ and the superior Covenant centered in Him. Whoever would be the Lord's sheep must make this Covenant of Sacrifice (Psalm 50:5). Only through Christ can we enter the higher sheepfold. Once having entered, we thereafter have God's Message, saying, "All things are yours; for ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's."

"The Lord is my Shepherd."

All Wants Abundantly Supplied.

The Lord's sheep are New Creatures, spirit beings, temporarily dwelling in the flesh, but waiting for their change, to be completed in the First Resurrection. The Lord's blessings to Natural Israel were earthly; His blessings to Spiritual Israel are spiritual favors. "No good thing will He withhold" from these—yea, even chastisements and sorrowful experiences necessary for spiritual development.

As the Lord's sheep we shall be provided with green pastures and cool, refreshing water. Moreover, we shall have the peace of God, as implied in the suggestion that the sheep lie down in the green pastures. But alas! Some sheep wander off, goatlike, into the desert, attempting to feed themselves on the indigestible things of this life, on which no spiritual nature can thrive.

Yet even such straying sheep the Shepherd will not leave, but goes after them. With His rod He beats off the wolves; and with His staff He carefully assists the entangled sheep out from amongst the cares of this life, the deceitfulness of riches and the besetments of sin and Satan. Many of the Lord's flock thus can sing, "He restoreth my soul"—brings me back to appreciate how much better His provision than anything I could provide.

The Valley of Death's Shadow.

Only Adam was ever on the mountain-top of life. He lost his footing there, and gradually descended into this great Valley of the Shadow of Death. Here all his children were born. We are dying daily, surrounded by dying conditions. But the New Day is about to dawn. Then the whole world will begin to emerge from this Valley of Death's Shadow. For a thousand years they will be rising to the heights of human perfection from which Adam fell, and to which the right to return is secured by Jesus' death.

The Lord's people have an especially prepared table, where they may partake even in the presence of their enemies. How true it is that even when misunderstood, misrepresented, defamed and opposed, God's consecrated people are still privileged to feast on the Divine promises, assurances of favor, etc.!

Another evidence that this Psalm belongs especially to the Church is the statement, "Thou anointest my Head with oil." The holy anointing oil used on Israel's priests and kings typified the Holy Spirit, which came upon the Church representatively in Jesus and has come down over all the members of Christ's Body.—Psalm 133:2.

The Psalmist.

"My cup runneth over." In Scripture the word cup represents a draft, sometimes sweet, sometimes bitter, sometimes both. The Lord's Cup signifies bitter experiences in the present time. Jesus said, "The Cup which My Father hath poured, shall I not drink it?" This Cup He offered to His disciples; and in becoming such, we propose to share it with Him, symbolically represented in the Communion Cup.

It is sweet to participate in the sufferings of Christ, in any sacrifices or services for Him and His Cause. But He promises that the Cup of new wine in the Kingdom shall more than compensate for any bitterness of the present time. Our Cup is full, but we would not wish it one drop less.

How precious the thought that God's goodness and mercy follow all who are truly His in Christ: At our Lord's Second Coming, with their glorious change these shall enter the Father's House on the spirit plane—the everlasting portion of God's elect Church.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—Harmonize Luke 16:9 with James 4:4. (A. L. C.)

Answer.—The first of these references is from the parable of the unjust steward. And is in no way in conflict with St. James' exhortation to the disciples to "love not the world." While the parable was addressed to the disciples, it is apparent from the following verses that its lesson was especially intended for the Pharisees. They were the interpreters of the Mosaic Law and held responsible positions in the nation both on this account and because of their wealth. The suggestion of this text to them would be that they make light the burdens of the people that, when the Jewish Law dispensation would shortly come to an end and all the Jewish polity be wiped out in the time of trouble, they might find themselves still provided for through the kindness of the friends thus made. The same principle was applied by the disciples, when they, instead of loving the things of this world and desiring them for themselves, followed in the Master's footsteps of sacrifice, giving up all earthly hopes and prospects for the privileges of the eternal, heavenly habitations. There are no other terms of discipleship except those stated by our Master: "And whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple. So likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple" (Luke 14:27, 33). Only by forgetting those things which are behind and pressing toward the things which are before can we have God's friendship.

Q.—Did God intend us to learn any lessons by the tragedy of sin and death which he has permitted? (K. H.)

Answer.—One lesson of this tragedy is "the exceeding sinfulness of sin" and the downwardness of its tendency. Another lesson is the inflexible justice of God and the certainty of the penalty he announces. There is nothing in the penalty to suggest eternal torment. and we should not permit that doctrine of demons to have any place in the real drama. The truth is sad enough. The reign of sin and sorrow, suffering and death, as we see them about us, is surely an awful penalty for the disobedience—the death penalty, which our Lord prescribed. In this death sentence Justice is thoroughly vindicated. For more than Four Thousand Years this one lesson of the inflexibility of Divine Justice was taught to angels and to men. It emphasized the Divine Law. "The wages of sin is death." But now, after four thousand years, a new scene opens. The time has come for the manifestation of another of the Divine attributes—"Love Divine, all love excelling." It opens with the birth of Jesus, the Sent of God, the Son of God, "the Only Begotten of the Father, full of grace and Truth." True, the Jewish Nation, and the Law Covenant made with it, foreshadowed this coming mercy and favor in all the typical sacrifices commanded and kept. But the type was not the real thing, but merely its shadow. Similarly God's mercy was foreshown in the promise to Abraham, "In thy Seed shall the families of the earth be blessed." But this was merely the promise of a blessing, and not the reality. The realities began to come upon the stage when Jesus was born, when he who, in harmony with the Father's program, left the heavenly condition, was made flesh and dwelt amongst us.

Q.—Is there some feature of the Atonement yet to be accomplished seeing Christ gave himself a ransom for all to be testified in due time? (J. B. K.)

Answer.—Not until all the works of the devil have been destroyed will every feature of the atonement have been accomplished, and then all the inhabitants of the earth will be in harmony with God. Jesus Christ has given himself a ranson for all. "He is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world" (1 John 2:2). Apparently as yet the ransom has only been applied on behalf of the Church class, because only those have received a blessing The feature of the atonement now in operation is "taking out of the Gentiles a people for his name," who are to be joint-heirs with our Lord to sit with him in his throne of judgment and take part in his future work of blessing all the families of the earth. After the people for his name are taken out he is to return and "build again the tabernacle of David which is fallen down * * * that the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles, upon whom my name is called, saith the Lord, who doeth all these things" (Acts 15:14-17). At present the great majority are unable to exercise faith in God because of the clashing creeds, and Satan blinding the minds of them that believe not; but when the kingdom is established the Lord will "destroy the covering cast over all the people and the veil that is spread over all nations * * *. It shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God: we have waited for him, and he will save us * * * we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation" (Isaiah 25:6-9). That will be the due time for the testimony to the mass of mankind, when the spirit of the bride shall say come, and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely (Revelation 22:17).

Q.—What became of Adam when he died—did he go to heaven or hell? (E. F.)

Answer.—We may be sure Adam did not go to heaven at death, because 3,000 years later Jesus said, "No man hath ascended up to heaven" (John 3:13). The judgment, or sentence of death was passed upon Adam by the Lord, who said, "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return" (Genesis 3:19). This judgment of death was gradually enforced during a period of 930 years by access being denied to the life giving food in Eden (see Genesis 3:23, 24), at the end of which time Adam was completely dead. He therefore went into the death condition. He went to Hell—not the hell of the Dark Ages, which has been represented as a lake of fire and brimstone, but to the hell of the Bible, which word is translated from the Hebrew word sheol and the Greek word hades, and properly translated into the English word grave, tomb, or state of death. Likewise all of Adam's children, inheriting this death sentence, have followed him, at death, to the tomb. The entire race would have been exterminated had it not been that God provided for the redemption and resurrection of the race through Christ Jesus, who gave his life that we might have life.

Q.—What is implied by the expression, "The dead shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and they that hear shall live?"—John 5:25. (T. D. H.)

Answer.—The Greek text seems to be in full harmony with the English, and neither can be understood logically and in harmony with other Scriptures except by understanding this to mean that the dead of mankind shall be awakened to such a condition as will permit them to hear, comprehend, understand, though they will still be dead from the Divine standpoint—dead in trespasses and sins—dead in the sense of being still under Divine sentence of death. Then after hearing if they obey the voice, the command, the instruction, of that day of judgment, they shall eventually attain to perfection of life—being raised to the living point gradually by the processes of restitution or resurrection by (through) judgment. The fact is simply this, that a fall took place, a fall from a certain standing or condition of perfection, and life and a redemption were provided at Calvary, on account of which there may be extended to all who fell an opportunity to rise again. The rising, be it ever so insignificant in its beginning, must go on to completion—until mankind has been raised from death unto life.

Q.—What do you think would be the cause of Mary Magdalene's failure to recognize the Lord after his resurrection?—John 20:15. (F. W.)

Answer.—Christ was put to death in flesh, but quickened (made alive) in spirit (1 Peter 3:18). He gave his flesh for the life of the world, so could not take back his human body and give the world the benefit as well. When our Lord rose from the dead, he was no longer the man Christ Jesus. Since then he is Lord of the dead and the living. Each time he manifested himself to his disciples, he materialized, appearing instantaneously in their midst. When he appeared to Mary in the garden she mistook him for the gardener, and it was only when he mentioned her name, that she realized who he was—recognizing his voice and address rather than his outward appearance. It was just as easy for Jesus to appear as a gardener, or as a stranger on the way to Emmaus, as it was for him to appear like the Jesus they had known in the flesh. No doubt these different manifestations were given the disciples for the very purpose of protecting them from the mistaken thought that he still had with him the flesh which would have made impossible his entrance into the heavenly kingdom (1 Corinthians 15:50).

Q.—Is the world growing worse? If not what does the Apostle Paul mean by the words, "Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived?"—2 Timothy 3:13. (C. R. L.)

Answer.—In some respects the world was never better than it is to-day. We know of no time in history when the public Press so fearlessly and boldly exposed wrong-doing as now. Education has helped to bring about a better moral condition. Of course a great deal of this morality is on the surface, as it was in the closing days of the Jewish Age, when Jesus told the chief religionists that they were whited walls, outwardly beautiful, but inwardly corrupt. The Apostle, in the Scripture to which you refer, evidently had in mind the deceivers and leaders astray in the Church. These, in the end of the Age, will become more bold; as foretold, their deceptions will become strong delusions, following which many will believe a lie, (2 Thessalonians 2:2). "They shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils" (1 Timothy 4:1). Many theological teachers today are denying the Bible and advancing strong arguments in favor of Higher Criticism, Evolution, etc., thus growing worse and worse in repudiating the "faith once delivered to the saints" (Jude 3:4), "deceiving and being themselves deceived."

1915
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NATIONAL
LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 21 PITTSBURGH, PA. THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915 FIVE CENTS A COPY

LEGISLATORS TRY TO KILL CHILD LABOR MEASURE

Stein, Kaiser, Wettach, Staving, Woodward and McCaig Vote Against Bill.

About two weeks ago, the Honorable Abraham C. Stein, member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, was quoted in the Pittsburgh papers with having made a soul stirring speech at Harrisburg demanding of his colleagues that the child labor bill as approved by Governor Brumbaugh be enacted into law.

The Honorable Mr. Stein told of the great numbers of poor boys and girls living in the Hill district of Pittsburgh—which district he has the great honor to represent—who because of inadequate protection by law were compelled to toil long and weary hours just because some greedy employer wanted to get rich quick.

All of which sounded extremely pathetic. It was the kind of a sob-speech that makes votes, especially in the Hill District.

We have heard the Honorable Mr. Stein get off such orations before. And were always suspicious. This time we investigated and found that the Honorable Mr. Stein who represents the Hill district in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives after handing his pathetic speech over to the reporters took his seat in the hall and by voting for the Baldwin amendment to the bill did his utmost for the manufacturers who are bending every effort to kill the measure.

If the Honorable Mr. Stein made a speech favoring child labor as reported in the Pittsburgh newspapers it must have been delivered to a subsidized newspaper reporter. Certainly the record of the debate on the child labor bill contains no such oration. During the entire discussion of the measure Mr. Stein's presence was notably marked by his silence. Not a single word did the Honorable Mr. Stein who represents the thousands of child laborers of man of district say in favor of the measure. But when the roll call came on the Baldwin amendment, the purpose of which the emasculation of the bill, the Honorable Mr. Stein was right on the job voting "aye."

But Mr. Stein was not the only member of the Allegheny County delegation to vote against the child labor bill.

For instance, our friend, John Kaiser, from the North Side, who expects to be a candidate for city council on the Oliver ticket, also voted against the child laborers.

Other honorable gentlemen from Allegheny county who voted with the manufacturers and against the child laborers were the Honorable Messrs. McCaig, Staving, Wettach and Woodward.

Fortunately there were not enough men of the stripe of the above named representatives present in the house that day and the Baldwin amendment was lost. However, the manufacturers are determined to defeat the governor's measure and have opened up on the senate with their 42 centimeter guns.

The bill was offered by Representative Cox who ably championed and defended the measure during the debate. The bill on second reading was moving along smoothly until Section Four was reached. In the Cox bill this section read as follows:

> Section 4. No minor under sixteen years of age shall be permitted to work in or about or in connection with any establishment or in any occupation for more than fifty-one hours in any one week or more than nine hours in any one day or before six o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening of any day. In computing the maximum number of hours per day or per week under this act the hours spent in school by said minors shall be considered as part of the working day or working week.

Section Three of the bill provides that all such minors as come within the scope of this act shall attend school for not less than eight hours per week, so that taken in conjunction with Section Four would mean that the maximum number of working hours for children would be forty-three per week.

It was at this point that Mr. Baldwin introduced his amendment, substituting the following for Section Four:

> Section 4 (a) No minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in, about or in connection with any establishment for more than six days in any one week or more than fifty-four hours in any one week or more than ten hours in any one day; Provided, however, That during weeks in which a legal holiday or special holiday occurs and is observed by an employer any minor may be employed during three of the five other days of such week for a longer period of time than is allowed by this act but shall not be permitted to work more than two hours overtime during any one of such three days nor for more than the maximum number of hours per week specified in this act.
>
> The employment of such persons at any time other than as stated herein, shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section unless it appears that such employment was to make up time lost on a previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which he was employed or dependent for employment but no stopping of machinery for less than thirty consecutive minutes shall justify such overtime employment nor shall such overtime employment be lawful unless a written report of the day and hours of its occurrence and its duration is promptly sent to the Commis-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Not Satisfied With Labor, Says Critic.

British Workingmen Accused of Spending Wages for Intoxican's.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, April 9.—The labor situation in the United Kingdom has developed on some extraordinary lines during the past few weeks. Before the special changes which will be mentioned here took place this country's industrial activity was already tremendous, and not only had the unemployment ratio fallen to a phenomenally low figure but in many of the big industries there was and is a distinct shortage of labor. Movements for higher wages necessarily followed especially in view of the high cost of living. In most cases these advances or something near them were granted right away. In others employers proved recalcitrant and strikes or threats of strikes had to be made before the workmen's claims secured some recognition. Then when what few strikes that did occur actually happened there was a great outcry at once that the supply of munitions of war was being retarded. The strikers were denounced as traitors to their fellows in the fighting line and there were not wanting people who suggested that some of the most fiery of their agitators were Germans in disguise. This kind of thing can of course be discounted in one's cooler moments, and wonder expressed that never by any chance did the newspapers blame the employers for their unpatriotic conduct in precipitating the strike or strikes rather than grant their men some small increased remuneration.

At the present time, however, the most acute discussion is in connection with the suggestion that important bodies of workmen employed in the engineering shops, shipyards, etc., are either deliberately going slow in their work or are not working the full time that they might put in. The arm-chair critics apportion the blame for this between the men themselves and the drink traffic. The argument is that the men themselves are either, as expressed above, purposely working slow and missing days, or else they are fuddling their brains and reducing their physical vigor by an over indulgence in strong drink, this over indulgence being made possible by the high wages they are now pretty generally earning. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the advocates of teetotalism have revived their own particular agitation and are urging a total prohibition of all drink selling. Some would have it made a national movement and for all time, whilst others would confine the prohibition to selected industrial areas where war material is being produced and for war time only.

At the present moment the argument wages hot and furious and columns of figures are being quoted to show how much time the men are losing in these important industries. Of course, no one wants to defend drunkenness or excessive drinking nowadays; these things have no friends anywhere, and it may also be granted that there has been an increase of drinking in the specifically busy and industrial areas, and that at the same time there has been a falling off in the output in some cases. As certain important trade union leaders, however, point out, men cannot be expected to go on working for ever the long hours that so many have been putting in during the past few months. There are crowds of men who are working seven days a week and long hours each day some also putting in occasional night work. The temptation of big money in the way of wages has induced this especial industry but this state of things has brought about its own condem-[illegible] of late for the men are being

Mrs. Harriman, Widow of Railway Operator, Doesn't Need Insurance

MRS. E·H·HARRIMAN
PHOTO BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

[NEW YORK, April 21.—"I did not feel that I needed and life insurance," testified Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who came into an estate of $70,000,000 through the ninety word will of her husband, E. H. Harriman. Mrs. Harriman was testifying before Justice Scudder in the supreme court, Brooklyn, where Miss Sarah Lynch was suing an insurance company for $2,500 pay for a year she devoted to an effort to get Mrs. Harriman to take a policy. At the same time Mrs. Harriman declared that she sympathized with all women who had to work for their living, but that she had not encouraged Miss Lynch in her desire to write a policy. The accompanying photograph was taken as Mrs. Harriman was leaving the courtroom in Brooklyn.]

MR. BRANDEIS NOTES THINGS

BOSTON, April 21.—Louis D. Brandies was the principal speaker at a banquet given by the New Century Club in honor of Congressman Gallivan and other opponents of immigration resrtiction during the last congress. The well-known lawyer said that while there was reason for congratulation for the defeat of the Burnett bill. "the opponents of the principle of the measure should not misconceive the situation, because the danger of similar legislation still remains."

KEY MEN TO BE REINSTATED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21.—Representatives of the United States department of labor are succeeding in securing the reinstatement of commercial telegraphers who were discharged by the Western Union Telegraph Company because of trade unionism. The company has promised Commissioner Blackman that this course will be pursued. The union had unanimously agreed to strike because of these discharges.

Byers' mill, this city, is off this week.

The A. M. Byers' mill, Girard, O., if off this week.

DEMAND FULL CREW BILL

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21.—The Legislative Committee on Railway Legislation has set April 21 as the date for hearing the arguments on the pending full crew bill, which prohibits carriers from operating trains of more than fifty cars. The railroad workers charge that the railroad managers have circulated petitions and secured the signatures of thousands of voters under misinformation.

TRI-DISTRICT MINERS MEET

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 21.—Officers of the three anthracite districts met in this city and arranged for their convention to be held September 7, when the question of a new agreement will be considered. President White was present and reports showed that the locals in three districts were never in a more flourishing condition.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 21.—Union painters have signed a two years' agreement which provides for an increase of two and one-half cents an hour each year. The agreement was reached after a six days' strike.

Brown's mill, this city, is on double turn this week.

The Lockhart mill, McKees Rocks, is on double turn, five days a week.

GUFFEY SEEKING PLUM FOR BROTHER "ALEC"

Wants Him Appointed Postmaster--Then Philadelphia Company Would Further Control Local Publications.

Through the Pittsburgh Railways Company, its parent, the Philadelphia Company, controls the newspapers of the city of Pittsburgh. This is accomplished by reason of the fact that the newspapers are dependent upon the traction company for the distribution of their papers and any publication which has the audacity to criticize this public utility corporation is immediately punished by being suspended from the list of newspapers privileged to have their papers hauled on the cars.

But it seems that Mr. Jo Guffey, general manager of the Philadelphia Company, sees an opportunity of extending that control to all publications in the Pittsburgh district, as there are many of these, which fortunately are not dependent upon the Pittsburgh Railways Company for the distribution of their papers.

Jo Guffey's opportunity for further control comes with the vacancy that will soon occur in the office of postmaster of Pittsburgh. William H. Davis, the present holder of that office is a Republican and when his term expires within the next few months, this plum will go to a follower of the destinies of Wilson and Bryan.

The matter is causing considerable loss of sleep among the 57 varieties of the few thousand factional Democrats of Pittsburgh, including Brennen Regulars, Guffey Re-Organizers or Dis-Organizers, Single Taxers, Bryan '96 Democrats, Reformers, Silk Stockings, etc. The disposition of this last plum, the juiciest in the whole Pittsburgh Federal Patronage Pie, is being awaited with bated breath and anxious longing by aspiring Democrats. Upon its disposition will depend, in no small measure, the Democratic nominations for County Commissioner and the supremacy of one of the warring Democratic factions and the downfall of the other.

The known aspirants for appointment are Attorney William N. McNair, who made a strong race for Secretary of Internal Affairs, despite strong handicaps; Col. T. J. Keenan, quondam Democrat of "Isle of Pines" fame; Dr. Robert C. Clarke, Bryan Democrat; U. S. Marshal Joseph F. Howley; "Brother Alex" Guffey, brother of "Boss Jo" Guffey, and George H. Stengel, nominal Democrat, while it is known that Alderman John A. Martin, Guy Campbell, and a score of other Democrats would not refuse appointment.

Of these, Attorney William N. McNair, from the standpoint of personal character, fitness, popularity and desirability, is easily foremost in the field. For years, an independent and a free lance within Democratic lines, he has fought the Brennen wing and, in turn, when he believed the Re-Organizers were repeating the reactionary policies of Brennen, he fought the Jo Guffey clique.

McNair is an ardent single taxer, a staunch Bryan man, and a consistent Democrat. His appointment, it is believed, would be acceptable to all factions, including the rank and file of the Democratic party, single taxers, Bryanites, Brennen Regulars, and many of the followers of the Re-Organization wing. However, despite the fact that McNair is popular with the rank and file of the Re-Organizers, "Boss Jo" Guffey and his little clique of grandees, including Alderman John A. Martin, Bernard B. McGinnis, George H. Stengel and Col. T. J. Keenan are not friendly to McNair.

Ordinarily, the mighty Philadelphia Company, through its vicegerent, Jo Guffey, would dictate the appointment of Postmaster but the recent congressional election, in which the Democratic party suffered a severe reduction in its congressional representation, has placed a different complexion on affairs. Jo Guffey is no longer the supreme dictator of Federal Patronage in Western Pennsylvania. His sponsor and close friend, A. Mitchell Palmer, was deftly lifted from the saddle of control as Democratic Boss of Pennsylvania into the Judiciary and Jo Guffey has to recken with strange congressmen, upon whom he formerly looked down upon with all the kindly and benevolent condecension of a superior being. John J. Casey, of Wilkes-Barre, and Warren Worth Bailey, of Johnstown, are the congressmen with whom Guffey has to reckon with now, and it is not unlikely that they will remember his lofty mien when they deal with him.

Guffey, who achieved his prominence as a "Democratic Boss," through being one of the "reflected glory boys" who, at one time or other in their lives, attained the unique and valuable distinction of being a student at Princeton University, (a distinction which Jo has effectively capitalized), is cautiously feeling out sentiment before springing "Brother Alex" as a candidate for Postmaster. The last election and the miserable showing of the party in Allegheny county has proven to be a terrible blow to Jo's sense of security as the self-constiuted "boss" of the Democratic party in Allegheny county. The fact that appointment will be made in August or September, in the heat of the fight for the Democratic nomination for County Commissioner, may prevent Jo from practicing nepotism in favor of "Brother Alex." That none of the candidates will stand for delay in appointment or the withholding of the appointment until after the primary or general election is assured.

As stated before, the reduction of the Democratic faces in Congress barely gives it a working majority and, as a result, Pres-

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1915

Pastor Russell's Sermon

WHY SEVEN WOMEN DESIRE ONE HUSBAND.

A Symbolical Bible Picture of Present-Day Religious Conditions—Woman a Symbol of the Church—The True Church a Betrothed Virgin—"The Marriage of the Lamb"—"The Spirit and the Bride Say Come"—Who Are the Seven Women?—Who Is the Man?—Why He Turns From Them.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 18.—Pastor Russell spoke twice here today. We report his discourse on the text, **"Seven women shall take hold of one Man in that Day, saying, We eat our own bread and wear our own apparel; only let us be called by Thy name, to take away our reproach."** (Isaiah 4:1.) He said in part:

Many of the Old Testament prophecies are highly figurative. Doubtless they had some measure of application at the time they were written, but we have Apostolic authority for concluding that they were intended for Spiritual Israel. (1 Peter 1:12.) Our Lord and the Apostles quoted continually from the prophecies and invariably applied the lesson to the Gospel Age. Hence we are abundantly justified in assuming that our text is applicable to the present. Its peculiar expression, "in that Day," is usual throughout Scripture in referring to the close of this Gospel Age, with its trouble and confusion incident to the inauguration of the Millennium.

Throughout the Scriptures a woman is a symbol of the Church—a pure woman of a pure Church, a corrupt woman of a false Church. Our Lord compared the true Church in the end of this Age to a company of virgins—part wise and part foolish—and likens Himself to the Bridegroom, who had come at the end of the Age to receive His espoused Church to Himself in glory. John the Baptist pictured the matter after the same figure, saying, "He that hath the Bride is the Bridegroom;" and St. Paul amplifies the thought, declaring, "I have espoused you (the consecrated Church) as a chaste virgin unto one husband, which is Christ." (John 3:29; 2 Corinthians 11:2.) Here, as in the parable of the Ten Virgins, the Jewish marriage is set forth as the type of the union between Christ and the Church—a very different figure from modern marriage customs.

With the Jews in olden time, when a betrothal took place, legal and binding documents were signed by or for the contracting parties, but no actual marriage occurred for about a year. During that period it was required that the espoused be as faithful to her espousal as is now expected of any true wife. We see the harmony between the Jewish marriage custom and the Lord's dealings with the Church. No one is espoused to our Lord who has not entered into a formal and definite contract with Him. On our Lord's part the contract is the great and precious promises of Scripture, assuring the espoused that if faithful, she shall be joint-heir with her Lord in His Millennial Kingdom. On the Church's part the contract is our covenant of consecration, faithfulness to our Redeemer even unto death.

The interim between our personal acceptance of the Lord's gracious promises and our death corresponds in a measure to the bethrothal period of the Jewish maiden; but the more exact fulfilment of the figure is found in the history of the Church as a whole. Our Lord's virgin Church was espoused to Him at Pentecost, and has been awaiting the coming of the Bridegroom and her resurrection change to glory, honor and immortality—the marriage, the union—for nearly nineteen centuries.

THE BRIDE IN KINGDOM GLORY

In His last Message to the Church, recorded in the Revelation, our Lord continues to picture the Church as a betrothed virgin, unmarried, but under strictest obligations to purify and faithfulness down to the end of this Gospel Age, where she is represented as making herself ready for the Bridegroom's coming and for the marriage. To be ready she must have on the wedding garment, and it must be "without spot or wrinkle or any such thing." (Ephesians 5:27.) That robe represents the imputed righteousness of Christ, which covers her every unintentional blemish and imperfection; and any spot or wrinkle upon this robe would be a cause of such grief to the betrothed one that the stain would be removed and the wrinkle pressed out by the gracious arrangement made therefor by the Heavenly Bridegroom; for He presented the robe and gave directions by which it might be kept "unspotted from the world."

The Revelation shows that with her resurrection change in the end of this Age the "espoused virgin" Church will be no more. She will have passed into the more exalted state of the Bride—married or united to her Lord and Bridegroom. Note the symbolical picture by which she is represented—"the New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of Heaven." (Revelation 21:2, 9, 10.) That is, the Heavenly Kingdom, the new rulership of the world, is then pictured as the Bride. The grand work of the Church in glory is also pictured as the work of the Bride—"The Spirit and the Bride say, Come. And whosoever will, let him take of the Water of Life freely."—Rev. 22:17.

At the present time not only is the Church not the Bride, but she is not privileged to say, Come, to whosoever will; for with the calling of this Age there is a measure of election. Our Lord declared, "No man can come unto Me except the Father which sent Me draw him." (John 6:44.) Moreover, there is no River of the Water of Life now. That bountiful provision is for the future—for the world during the Millennial Age. Now, as our Lord explained, those who become His consecrated followers are granted to have in themselves "a well of water springing up into everlasting life."—John 4:14.

MANY CHURCHES OF CHRIST

The heathen and children in Christian lands when they begin to study the Bible are perplexed and inquire, Which is the Church of Christ? They see churches of various names claiming to be branches of the Church; and they ask, Which did Jesus establish? The answer implies confusion and reproach. All claim genuineness and originality, but none can show any existence of its present organization earlier than the Third Century. When we contrast their elaborate and formal services with the simplicity of the early Church, as described in the New Testament, we are sure that they cannot be the same. When we compare their doctrines with those of Christ and the Apostles, as set forth in the New Testament, their claims fall to the ground for lack of support.

To illustrate: The Scriptures teach that there is but one God, the Father, and one Lord Jesus Christ (1 Corinthians 8:6); that the Father, who is above all, sent His Son to be our Redeemer; then when the Son had faithfully accomplished that work, the Father raised Him from the dead and exalted Him to His own right hand, or place of favor—next to Himself. Our Lord Himself said, "My Father is greater than I." (John 14:28.) But the various churches, each claiming to be the original, unite in telling us that there are three Gods, "equal in power and glory. Some explain that the three Gods operate as one; others teach that these are but three different manifestations of the one God. What confusion!

All this has tended to undermine the faith of the more rational members of these various churches. So disgusted have people in general become with their inability to harmonize with common sense the creeds formulated in the Dark Ages that many of the brightest minds have abandoned them and sought to frame new and more rational conceptions.

But alas! the great Adversary, as the Apostle forewarned, has manifested himself as an angel of light and leader into all truth, and has captured their college and seminary professors and their most prominent ministers. With wonderful unanimity they have become Higher Critics and Evolutionists. In the name of all that is holy and good they are persuading the leading minds in the various sects that the Bible is not the Word of God; that it is not reliable; that while Jesus and the Apostles were honest enough, they were not brilliant scholars, and therefore could not detect the falsities of the Old Testament, upon which all of their teachings are based.

"DENYING THE LORD THAT BOUGHT THEM"

These wise men of our time assure us that the story of Adam and Eve is, at very most, an allegory, which twenty men might interpret in twenty different ways; that there never was a Garden of Eden; that there never was a sentence upon Adam because of his disobedience in perfection; and that, therefore, the Scriptures delude us when they declare that by reason of Adam's disobedience sin and death entered the world. Since they deny man's fall, they perforce deny the need of a Savior. They deny our Lord's words that He came "to seek and to save that which was lost."—Luke 19:10.

Denying that there was any sin, they deny that Christ died for our sins and rose again for our justification. (1 Corinthians 15:3; Romans 4:24, 25.) They ignore the Apostle's statement that by one man's disobedience sin entered into the world, and death as a result of sin; and that thus death passed upon all men, because all are sinners. (Romans 5:12.) Thus do they make void the Word of God and set up, instead, human theories—the golden image to which all are required to bow down and worship if they would be called respectable, intelligent.

CHURCHIANITY—CONFUSION—BABYLON

All this while the true Church has been "in the wilderness," as the Scriptures explain. (Revelation 12:14.) In other words, she has been in disfavor, ignored, and unknown to the worldly-wise. Some of her members have been scattered throughout the various denominations, and some have been outside of all these. The popular institutions known as churches are worldly; their aims, ambitions and methods are worldly. Hence there can be very little religious sympathy, fellowship and co-operation between the majority in these systems and the minority who are true to the Lord and His Word.

Our Lord's parable of the Wheat and the Tares pictures the situation exactly. He and His Apostles sowed the good seed. Subsequently the Adversary sowed errors, and brought into nominal Christendom many who were Christians in name merely and who professed morality for personal profit—either to escape eternal torment or to gain present advantage. Look where we may over the field of Christendom, we see comparatively few true disciples of Christ, willingly and gladly walking in His footsteps in the narrow way of self-sacrifice and service. We see the vast majority ignorant of the Truth and of the grace of the Lord—not knowing Jesus as their personal Savior, not knowing from what they were redeemed, not knowing to what they have been called, and not knowing the trials and difficulties of this present time for all the faithful ones.

We see that the fruits of the Spirit—meekness, gentleness, patience, long-suffering, love—possessed by the wheat class, are not esteemed by the tares. The tare class is full of earthly ambitions, schemes and plans; in every sense of the word they give evidence that they are of the earth earthy. Some of these tares are fine, noble people in many respects; but they have never consecrated their lives to the Lord's service even unto death; they have never entered the narrow way, which alone leads to glory and honor.

Having in mind the numerous brands of Churchianity and their various conflicting doctrines, we cannot wonder that the Scriptures use the word Babylon—confusion—as a name for these systems as a whole. One can put his finger with some degree of definiteness upon the teachings of Confucius, and his followers know what they believe; the same with those of Buddhists, Brahmins, etc., but not so with Christians; for their doctrines are legion.

The confusion of doctrines amongst the various branches of Churchianity has brought reproach upon them all. The heathen are inquiring how it comes that there are so many kinds of Christians, and how it is that they all get their conflicting theories out of the same Book. This reproach is keenly felt by the leading minds of all denominations. Consequently their creeds are very generally ignored; but the organizations built upon those creeds are held to most firmly. The systems are worshiped, and the creeds repudiated.

"SEVEN WOMEN IN THAT DAY"

We have seen that in Scriptural usage women symbolize the churches; that the true Church is represented by a virgin, and the false systems by harlots, unfaithful to their espousals and associating with the world. (Revelation 17:5.) Throughout Scripture the number seven is well recognized as the symbol of completeness. Accordingly we assume that in our text it signifies all the churches of this world, but does not include the true Church, which is not of this world and does not follow its course.

We have come to the time when these seven women—all the various sects and denominations—are with one heart feeling the reproach of their situation. And what is their conclusion as to the proper course to be pursued? We answer that it is prophetically voiced in our text. The one Man represents our Lord, the Heavenly Bridegroom. Our text thus signifies that all the nominal churches have come, or are about to come, to the place where they desire to be called the churches of Christ, but care to have nothing more to do with Him. They wish to hold their sectarian names and at the same time to be called Christians. The name of Christ is almost their only asset. For the doctrines of Christ they care nothing; and for any thought of redemption and covering of sins through Him they care nothing. It is merely His name that they desire. "We will eat our own bread and wear our own apparel; merely let us be called by Thy name."

Still associated with these various earthly systems are some members of the true Church, but they will not long remain therein; for one by one they are hearing the voice of Truth calling to them, "Come out of her (Babylon), My people, that ye be not partakers of her sins and receive not of her plagues." (Revelation 18:4.) The more these women desire to eat their own bread and to wear apparel of their own furnishment, the more the Lord's true people amongst them will awaken to the situation, and find that they have neither part nor lot there.

ATTITUDE OF THE TRUE CHURCH

The true Church does not wish to eat her own bread; she wants the Bread that came down from Heaven. She does not prefer her own schemes, her own theories, her own plans of salvation, her own methods; she desires that which God has provided as her daily portion—'meat in due season" for "the Household of Faith"—things new and old from the Storehouse of Divine Truth. Neither does the espoused virgin of the Lord desire to wear her own apparel; for she has come to understand that her own righteousness is as filthy rags. (Isaiah 64:6.) More and more does she appreciate the robe given her by the Heavenly Bridegroom—the wedding garment. (Matthew 22:11.) More and more does she trust in the merit of her Redeemer, the justification furnished by whom was symbolized by the skins of the sacrifices given to Adam and Eve to cover their nakedness.

The Message of the Lord has gone forth to His Church of the present Epoch, counseling all who claim to be His that they trust not in uncertain riches, but that by faithful sacrificing of the earthly interests they buy of Him the gold tried in the fire, the Divine nature, and that they maintain the white raiment of justification, that they may see clearly the things that make for their peace and the things to come—the riches of grace, the knowledge of which has not entered into the heart of the natural man. Therefore let His true people anoint their eyes and see the glorious situation of the Lord's espoused.—Rev. 3:14-22.

Ohio, April 14.

As a man of religious turn of mind your Bible Question page and Pastor Russell's Sermon feature appeals greatly to me. I have been very much helped by them. Being a subscriber of the Tribune, I feel that I owe you this word of appreciation.

Success to your journal,
C. A. Schwegler.

Wyoming, April 9.

I appreciate the Tribune very much not alone for Pastor Russell's Sermons which are first read of course, but also the other features, especially the expose of the drug fraud, etc. I also very much appreciate the clear type in the Tribune which makes it easy to read even with poor light. I notice that you have my name written wrong, instead of it being N. E. Hallen, it is W. E. Haller. Please make the correction.

Yours for Truth and righteousness,
W. E. HALLER.

"TOUCH NOT MINE ANOINTED"

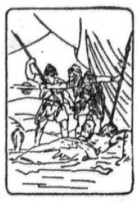
1 Samuel 26.—May 16.

King David's Trying Experiences—The Cave of Adullam—King David's Nephews—Water From Bethlehem. David Twice Spared King Saul's Life. Lessons of the Hour.

"Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you."—Luke 6:27.

OUTLAWED and hunted by King Saul, David was joined by unfortunates ostracized from society, and soon found himself at the head of a company of about four hundred men, more or less armed. It was a great training for his future kingdom work. Amongst these were three of David's nephews. One was Joab, who became captain of the host. Abishai and Asahel were the others, who afterward became renowned.

For a time David and his company occupied the cave of Adullam. It is greatly to his credit that he refused to plunge his nation into civil war, as he would have been abundantly able to do. But he remembered that the Lord, through the Prophet Samuel, had anointed him to be king; and that it was for him to abide God's time for overthrowing Saul and making him his successor.



David Spares King Saul.

It was because David was thus full of faith in God and possessed the spirit of obedience to Him that he was called a man after God's own heart—not that he was perfect, but that the Lord's will was his real heart's desire, and whenever through weakness he took a different course, he promptly repented on seeing the mistake, implored Divine forgiveness and changed his course.

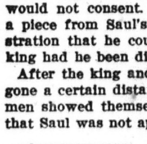
While sojourning at the cave of Adullam, David, in a fit of homesickness, referred to the fine well-water of his Bethlehem home, intimating how much he would relish it. Thereupon three of his followers undertook the perilous journey, unknown to David. They were outlaws, and Bethlehem was in the hands of the Philistines; yet these brave men obtained a water-skin from the favored well. When they presented it to David, he declared that the water was gotten at too great a cost to be lightly used. Then he poured it upon the earth as a sacrifice of thanksgiving to the Lord for the blessings they enjoyed and for the support of such loyal associates. Surely David's devotion to the Lord and his faith were well manifested!

Training For Kingdom Work.

When David and his followers were at Nob, Ahimelech the priest showed him kindness. King Saul, learning of this through a spy, slaughtered the priests of that place and their lineage. This brought to David one of Ahimelech's sons with the priestly ephod. A prophet had also joined David. All this convinced King Saul the more that God's favor was departed from him. Nevertheless he continued to fight against the Divine Program.

On one occasion David and his company were occupying a cave on the west side of the Dead Sea, when King Saul and his men entered the cave for rest and refreshment. David and his associates were further back in the cave; and when Saul's company entered, David's band desired that Saul be killed, that thus their trying experiences might be ended. But David would not consent. However, he cut a piece from Saul's robe as a demonstration that he could have killed the king had he been disloyal.

After the king and his company had gone a certain distance, David and his men showed themselves and protested that Saul was not appreciative of their loyalty and sought their lives when they would not take his. Saul's better nature was aroused; and he wept, saying, "Thou art more righteous than I." For the time the hunting of David was abandoned. Nevertheless, there was a similar experience later.



Saul Spared in the Cave.

On this occasion, David and his nephew entered Saul's camp and took from beside his head his spear and his water-bottle. Then from an opposite hill, a ravine between, David pointed out to the king that he was not only more vigilant than Saul's soldiers, but more loyal to the king's interests; and that to pursue him was a mistake.

A Profitable Lesson.

David's explanation of his unwillingness to take his enemy's life was that Saul's was the Lord's anointed, and that to assault the king was to attack the Almighty's arrangements. This he could not conscientiously do. "Touch not Mine anointed."

It is well to have this principle in mind. We are not to think of the kings of today as the Lord's anointed, however. They are their own anointed. Their kingdoms are kingdoms of this world. On the contrary, Israel was God's special kingdom, under a special covenant arrangement. By Divine authority King Saul had been anointed with the special anointing oil, typifying the Holy Spirit. David's anointing with the same oil was not to give him a right to interfere with the Lord's anointing previously accomplished in Saul, but to assure him that he was to be Saul's successor.

A Cyclone in a Coffee Pot.

Record of a Friendly Discussion on Scripture Through a Mediator on Paper Between Strangers While Encumbered with Their Duties of Service to the Carnegie Steel Company, Duquesne, Pa.

(Continued from last week)

September 27, 1913.

Dear Brother:—

Yours at hand. Glad to note that you have outgrown the teachings of Dr. Campbell of Massachusetts on the question of Baptism. I agree with you that the real Baptism is the immersion of our wills into the will of Christ—we share his Sacrificial Death since we are relieved from the Adamic Death through justification faith. The world dies the death of a convict ("The wages of sin is death") but the Christian dies the death of Sacrifice—he voluntarily lays down his life in Sacrifice with Christ in the interest of others. In the words of the Apostle: "Baptized for the dead (in Adam")—Ist Cor. 15:29.

Since we are justified by faith, or our sins are remitted on account of our faith, it would be wrong to say respecting the real symbol or picture of the burial with Christ, that we are "baptized for the remission of sins" Acts 2:38. This baptism recorded in Acts 2 is the one you spoke of—John's baptism. Dr. Campbell has gotten the different baptisms mixed—John's baptism for the remission of sin and Christs real symbol in water which is a picture of Sacrificial Death of Christ. This is clearly indicated by the fact that Christ himself illustrated his pending sacrificial death by immersion—he had no sins to wash away for He was perfect; similarly his foot step followers have no sins to wash away after they are justified by faith.

Our Baptist Friends come nearer the truth than Dr. Campbell when they say that baptism is the door into the church. They make the mistake of laying the emphasis on the symbol instead of the fact. The real baptism is the door into the church—not the picture in water. In proof of this submit: "For by one spirit are we all baptized into one body, whether we be Jew or Gentile, whether bond or free, and have been all made to drink into one spirit"—1st Cor. 12:13. Again: "For as many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ"—Gal. 3:27. From these texts it is evident that the only door into the Christian Church ("whose names are written in heaven") is the real baptism of the Spirit you mentioned—not the water immersion. But any Christian who comes to see clearly the nature of the symbol should carry out this simple ordinance.

In short the order would be as follows: A Christian is first Justified; second, he makes a consecration to be dead with Christ; third, he should symbolize this consecration by water immersion; fourth, he carries out the real baptism or resolution to follow in the footsteps of Christ—to take up their cross and follow Him and say in the words of the Master: "I have a baptism to be baptized with: and how I am straightened (pained—marginal rendering) "till it be accomplished"—Luke 12:50. This is but another form of the doctrine of Sanctification—being "set apart" by beig begotten of the Spirit which "will show you things to come" or in other words "sanctify them with Thy truth."

I like your classification of the Baptisms: (1) John's baptism of Repentance (2) the baptism of fire (3) and the Christian baptism. The first two (1) Repentance and (2) fire is for the Jews—and Jews only. It calls to mind Paul's statement in 1st Cor. 10:2—"And were all baptised into Moses in the cloud and in the sea." The context shows that the Jews only are baptised into Moses. John, the fore-runner of Christ, was sent specially to call the wayward ones of the Jews back to Moses and the law and these symbolized their repentance by John's water immersion. John was sent to prepare these Jews to receive Christ and his baptism of the Holy Spirit and if they were not ready for the spirit, then they would get the baptism of "fire" instead. Says John "who hath warned you from the wrath (fire) to come."

The destruction of Jerusalem was the beginning of the baptism of fire and has continued to rest upon that people until now—they have been a persecuted people, the rewards for crucifying the Son of God. In order for the Jews to get the baptism of the Holy Spirit—they must first have the National Sin of crucifying Christ washed away. Note the words of the Apostle Peter to the Jews on the day of Pentecost—I will not quote all of his sermon, but just enough to prove my point. "Therefore let all the house of Israel know assuredly that God hath made that same Jesus whom ye have crucified both Lord and Christ. Now when they heard this they (the Jews only) were pricked in their hearts and said unto Peter and to the rest of the Apostles, men and brethren, what shall we do? (Now Brother Bass please note that these words of Peter which follows applies only to the Jews who stood there and were conscious of their National Crime. Peter in answering their question, said) "Then Peter said unto them, repent and be baptized every one of you (Jews) in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of (these) sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost (Spirit)" Acts 2:35 to 39.

Pardon this lengthy note, would like to say more but will if you ask for it. This is Saturday and will give this note to Brother Webb and he will pass it to Brother Campbell. I suppose you will not get it 'till next week—waiting for your next note, I remain,

Yours in Him,
BEREA.

September 29, 1913.

Dear Brother:

Yours received with thanks. I am, however, very much surprised. You make some statements in which I must correct you—you say that you are glad to see that I have outgrown the teachings of Dr. Campbell of Massachusetts. Now listen, I don't know but very little about Dr. Campbell—I suppose you refer to Alexander Campbell and I am inclined to think that the most of work was done around Washington, Pa., and Bethany, W. Va. However, I have never read his views on Baptism or anything else. He did not lie for me—I was not baptized in his name. You also say that I said that our Wills were baptized in the will of Christ. I did not say it! I did say, that the real Baptism is in water and still say it—now I am going to try and make you understand my position in regard to baptism.

Only on two occasions did anyone ever receive the baptism of the Holy Spirit. The Apostles on the day of Pentecost and the Household of Cornelius, and the same witness that testified that they did receive it, testifies that we have not. The gift of tongues was this witness—they could speak any language—immediately. So also, the spiritual gifts you referred to, the leaders of the early church must needs have these spiritual gifts in order to lead the early christians right—they did not have the written word. We have the written word, so we do not need these gifts as they did.

Now brother, read Jesus' command Matt. 28:19—and you will see that we are commanded to baptize and as we cannot baptize with the Holy Spirit or with fire, then it must be in water—it is therefore essential to salvation. You say that Jesus was not Baptized for the remission of sins—I agree to that—He was baptized to fulfill an act of righteousness. You argue that as He was perfect all those that believe on Him are sinless also, so according to your argument the devil is already saved. Paul says the devil believe and tremble. There are also many men in the world today that say they believe on Him, but their actions give the lie to their words, some of them don't even make a pretense of following Him—others pick out what seems the eastiest way to them and neglect the direct commands of Jesus. Now a word in regard to your reference as being baptized for the dead.

When the Apostles first preached the gospel to these heathen nations, they already believed in a world, beyond the gave, so when the Apostles preached Jesus, they must necessarily preach baptism, then the Gentiles thought they ought to be baptized for their dead. And did actually baptize one another for the dead but the apostles never did it, or did they preach it, or teach it. When Paul mentioned this he was arguing to the Corinthians concerning the resurrection, some of them had denied the resurrection and Paul used their own actions as an argument against them—he asked the question: "If there is no resurrection why then were ye baptized for the dead?" Another point you take up and then I will close.

You say the baptism that was preached on the day of Pentecost was John's baptism. Not so, brother—John was dead—Jesus had died and was risen, hence a new order of things was ushered in. Jesus left conditions by which both Jews and Gentiles could be saved, and that Jews could not be saved any more by the Mosaic Law but must comply with the same conditions as the Gentile—to inherit Eternal Life. You also say to Jews only. Now if there was no other present, but Jews, why did the Apostles speak in different languages. You forget brother that Rome was in power and that the Jews condemned Jesus and the Roman soldiers carried out the act of crucifying Him.

According to you we are not baptized for the remission of sins. Read Luke 24:47. If you still insist that only Jews were at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, read the conversion of Cornelius. This ought to convince you that the same plan of salvation is for both Jews and Gentiles.

Now a word in regard to those deaths you mentioned. Don't all men have to die as Adam did? Certainly. It is appointed unto all men once to die and after death the Judgment. No, our death is not a sacrifice, but we should give our bodies a living sacrifice unto Christ, which is our Reasonable service. Now brother I will send you the Scripture reference concerning Baptism tomorrow. I have not my Bible tonight and I don't take any chances on quoting God's Word. I call your attention to your reference to Psalm 2—your quotation is not there—will you tell me where it is? Now brother I do not wish any further reasons for your position on Baptism; I see by your writing that you quote Pastor Russell almost word for word, and as I have his work and have read them I feel it would just be causing me to read again what I have already read. As I perceive your views are identical with his, I notice you add some words putting them in parenthesis. I am glad to see you put the parenthesis there as we cannot be too careful. I do not think you would intentionally add anything to the scripture, but others might. Now brother answer my question concerning redemption and also how can the gospel be preached to those who are in the grave? And if it can be, what good will it do?

Yours in His name,
ALPHIA.

(To be continued.)

California, April 10.

I have today sent my renewal to your paper through the Watch Tower office, I find my subscription expired in March. I much appreciate the fact that I have not missed a copy, also the fact that the new management continues fearlessly giving out the Truth as contained in the sermons of Pastor Russell, and other features along the same line, as it was these features which led me to want your paper when I first saw it. May you be richly blessed for the part you are taking in spreading the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. ALICE REEDER.

c
MAY 14 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 22 PITTSBURGH, PA. THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1915 FIVE CENTS A COPY

THREE PRAYERS.

In many churches in the Pittsburgh district last Sunday, special offerings were taken to aid in the fight against tuberculosis. Many of the ministers based their sermons on a discussion of the study of tuberculosis prevention and cure.

On Saturday the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph commented on the tuberculosis services of the next day and also printed the following suggested Tuberculosis Day Prayer:

Suggestion for Tuberculosis Day Prayer.

Our Father! For some reason known only to Thee, our bodies suffer many illnesses. We have been slow in interpreting Thy laws underlying the causes of these afflictions and the reliefs therefrom. We are grateful, however, for the progress we have made in the past in understanding Thy mind. We are grateful that in spite of creed and different interpretations of Thee, we have our churches all centering in worship of Thy Supreme Being. We seek through this branch of Thy church today to spread the knowledge we have already gained of one of our universal illnesses; we pray Thy blessing on our effort. We ask Thee to enlighten us still further through the work of those who search after the cure of this illness, and to open our eyes that we may read this problem aright. In the meantime, help us to spread what we already know in such forceful terms that all who hear may understand.

Bless Thou, Oh God, all our efforts to keep for Thee clean and healthy bodies, that our minds may show forth Thy praise and our deepest worship of Thee Our Creator. Amen.

The same paper during the week also carried the following advertisements of fake tuberculosis cures. Nuf ced.

Lime-Loss in Tuberculosis

In the Journal of the American Medical Association (January 17, 1914) was the following:

"It has been many times stated that in tuberculosis or in the pretuberculosis stage an increased amount of calcium (lime) is lost both in the urine and feces. In fact, a demineralization has been thought to be a forerunner of the development of tuberculosis * * *

"Forced feeding of tuberculosis patients and the enormous amount of eggs and milk once given such patients are not now considered advisable by a large number of physicians who are specializing in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis."

If tuberculosis is due to a loss of lime from the system, the success of Eckman's Alterative in the treatment of this disease may be due, in part, to the fact that it contains a lime salt, so combined with other valuable ingredients as to be easily assimilated.

Always we have urged users of Eckman's Alterative to attend strictly to matters of food.

In addition to rest and proper diet, some effective remedial agent seems to be needed, and in numerous cases of apparent recovery from tuberculosis and kindred throat and bronchial affections Eckman's Alterative has supplied this need.

It does not contain opiates, narcotics or habit-forming drugs, so it is safe to try. Your druggist has it or will order it, or you can get it from us direct.

Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

Pittsburg Agents: The May Drug Co.'s Nine Stores.

NATURE'S CREATION

FOR ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH Great for RUN DOWN system Acts on the blood Valuable FREE book Get yours today Call, or write, W. R. KEIL, 305 Keystone Bldg., Fourth Ave.

Fight on Booze Still Unsettled in Britain

Imputations of Drunkenness Resented by Workmen—Dockers Secure War Bonus.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, April 15.—There is still a lot of talk in the newspapers here about time being lost on important war material work through the excessive drinking of the workers. Practically all the examples brought forward, however, are either promptly proved incorrect or else they are individual cases which can have no bearing upon general industry and which arise in all times. Talking with large numbers of trade union officials, organizers, and union members in London, their attitude may be summarized as follows:

"Why penalize the whole of the people for the fault of the few? No one has suggested that excessive drinking is common throughout the country. The most that can be said is that there is a minority in all classes who are addicted to excessive drinking and who allow it to interfere with their work." By many the proposals are attributed to the ideas promulgated by the temperance party, and generally the feeling expressed was one antagonistic to the suggestions. In this connection a trade union organizer said: "If the working classes stand prohibition they will stand anything. The brewers and the licensed victuallers say that the amount of drink consumed since the additional cent was added to the price of beer has decreased 35 to 50 per cent. That fact does not bear our the allegations made regarding excessive drinking. A lot of general nonsense is talked concerning the effects, but if the truth were known excessive dring is not the cause, but excessive hours of work."

W. A. Appleton, the general secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, said: "Complete prohibition is a much more sensible proposal than the suggestion to forbid drinking in those areas where munitions of war are manufactured. If one class of men is to be restricted, then the others must also be affected in the same way. All classes should, in my opinion, receive the same treatment." In reply to a question, Mr. Appleton said the Federation had not received any evidence that such a drastic course was absolutely necessary. "Those cases which we have inquired into were not losing time through excessive drinking, but from other causes—overwork and consequent breakdown."

Robert Williams, secretary of the National Transport Workers' Federation, declared: "If the evil of drink is as great as Lloyd George apprehends, the more drastic the measure the more efficacious the remedy. The interdependence of labor is so great that today the effect of a minority of drinkers in a gang or shop is sufficient to upset the lot." Mr. Williams emphasized the fact that in many working-class districts at the docks and in the shipyards the public house was not merely a drinking shop but also a place of eating. He urged that in the event of prohibition coming about steps should be taken to provide canteens for the benefit of workers in such areas.

S. Stennett, district secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, said: "The question of excessive drinking does not arise in regard to the carpenters and joiners."

A. Smith, president of the Licensed Vehicle Workers' Union, remarked that taxi drivers and 'busmen were temperate men, as indeed they had to be, being licensed.

E. C. Pratt, secretary of the National Union of Brewery Workers, said his members were absolutely opposed to complete prohibition. "The effect," he added, "would be to cause great economic hardship on several hundreds of thousands of workers, barmen and barmaids." He could not express an opinion meantime on the earlier proposals for limitations on the present hours of drinking, as his union was carefully considering the matter.

An engineering manager of experience in the North as well as in London gave me his views on April 1 on the question of drink and the workmen. He said that, so far as his own

(Continued on Eighth Page)

State Will Appeal Granting of Jury Sanity Test to Harry Thaw

THAW AFTER WINNING SANITY TEST AND DEPUTY SHERIFF

[NEW YORK, April 29.—Following the granting of the application for a jury trial to test the sanity of Harry K. Thaw by Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court who set May 17 for the beginning of the trial, Attorney General Woodbury made it plain that the state would fight the submission of Thaw's sanity to a jury to the finish and in view of the action of Thaw's attorneys would take advantage of every technicality of the law. The accompanying photograph of Thaw was taken in the New York courtroom just after Justice Hendrick had rendered the decision so favorable to the famous prisoner.]

WILL USE REFERENDUM

SEATELE, Wash., April 28.—Unionists in this state are actively engaged in securing names to referendum petitions that much of the work of the last legislature may be undone. Amendments to the referendum law and Senate Bill No. 267, which outlaws even the suggestion of picketing, are especially obnoxious and the workers are sure the electorate of this state will reject these enactments. The referendum changes really destroy direct legislation in Washington, as they make it illegal to circulate petitions and compel those who would sign petitions to go to the places where petitions will be held for this purpose.

The anti-picketing law is most drastic and is a blow at both free press and free speech. The act, which has been signed by the governor, makes it a misdemeanor to call attention to or advertise, directly or indirectly, any industrial controversy.

Other illegal acts are:

Stand or continuously move back and forth, on the sidewalk, street, public place or private property, or within five hundred feet of any place in which any lawful business is conducted by any person, or home or place of abode of such person or his employe, or

Openly maintain, carry or transport on any sidewalk, street, public place or private property, any banner, sign, transparency writing or printing that an industrial dispute exists.

SMALL PAY FOR WIREMEN

CHICAGO, April 28.—"There are 300 men in the Chicago office, and I don't believe that you can find two of them who are satisfied," testified W. T. Russell, a Postal Telegraph Company operator, before the United States industrial relations commission.

The witness said operators on circuits receive $85 per month, but those on the extra list are unable to work full time, and earnings fall below that.

"There is much dissatisfaction over the wages and the 'hounding' of the men to speed up," declared Russell. "In this city our instruments are too close together, and we can't work in comfort, and when short relief from the key is necessary sometimes you can't get it for an hour."

C. H. McElreath, a telegrapher employed by the International News Service at Detroit, testified that the commercial telegraph companies maintain a blacklist.

"I am on it because I am a union man," he said, and he added that he was sure the list was interchangeable between the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies. He said the list was available to the railroad companies.

WILL ORGANIZE PAINTERS

BOSTON, April 28.—The international officers of the Painters' Union are assisting in an organizing campaign, now being conducted throughout this city. The initiation fee has been reduced and it is believed the membership will be increased 5,000.

..............................1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
406 Walsh Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for............ months to

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12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

HOME RULE TUESDAY; BOSS RULE WEDNESDAY

Members of Legislature by Votes Show They are Controlled by Liquor Outfit.

On Tuesday, April 20, the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania with but few dissenting votes passed Bills Nos. 624 and 1487.

On Wednesday, April 21, the same House of Representatives decisively defeated House Bill No. 283.

The bills passed on Tuesday were affirmed because a large majority of the House believed in Home Rule.

The Bill defeated on Wednesday was defeated because a large majority of the same House did not believe in Home Rule.

Rather paradoxical! Yes. But true.

Bills Nos. 624 and 1487 have for their purpose the placing of control over public service corporations operating in boroughs, cities and towns in the hands of the local authorities, where it belongs. The public utility act of 1913 took away from these boroughs, cities and towns the right to supervise these public service corporations, placing this power in the hands of the utility commission.

Listen to Mr. McVicar, a representative from Allegheny county, who spoke in favor of these bills:

"In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me say to you that if you believe in the sovereign rule of the people, if you believe in the emancipation of municipal corporations, if you believe in home rule for your cities, and boroughs, and townships, if you believe in justice, administration by the courts of common pleas of our respective counties, then vote for these bills."

And because the one hundred and fifty-four other members of the House of Representatives believed in the sovereign rule of the people the bill passed.

Then the next day these same legislators, their minds filled with a deep recognition of the "sovereign rule of the people" turned to House Bill No. 283.

But during the soft still watches of the night these same legislative minds made a complete revolution and the next morning the owners of these minds believed that the only place entitled to home rule was the Emerald Isle.

House Bill No. 283, also known as the Williams' bill, was the measure introduced for the purpose of giving to the people of the various counties of this commonwealth the right to decide whether or not intoxicating liquors should be sold within the county. It was a home rule measure in every sense of the word, for it gave to the people the right to directly supervise the conditions under which they live.

Yet this same legislature, which the day previous had gone on record as "recognizing the sovereign rule of the people," refused to extend to their constituents the right to home rule on the liquor question.

The one big excuse was that no such pledge was contained in the Republican State Platform. Neither did this state platform contain any pledge to give the people home rule in the matter of controlling local public utility corporations.

The legislature took from the Public Service Commission the power to establish rates and approve contracts for utility corporations. This was done because it was alleged that the commission has not been fair, because it had allowed water companies to increase rates from 20 cents per thousand gallons to forty cents per thousand gallons, because it approved an increase in charges for water plugs from Twenty dollars per annum to Forty dollars per annum. These legislators said that they believed that the people of these townships were intelligent enough to deal with these corporations without the interference of an utility commission.

And in the next breath, it hastened to explain that it did not think these same people capable of dealing with the liquor traffic. Oh no! That matter was entirely too important to leave with the proleteriat. Their feeble minds could not possibly grasp such a technical subject. None but the elect was fitted to solve such a momentous problem.

We wonder how the Honorable Abraham Stein, representing the Hill district of Pittsburgh in the legislature, would explain his votes on these conflicting measures.

Mr. Stein on the public utility measure bowed to "the sovereign rule of the people," saying by his vote that the people are eminently fitted to regulate the operation of all public service corporations.

The next day he voted against the local option bill, thus ignoring "the sovereign rule of the people," and saying in effect, that the people are not sufficiently educated to be allowed this great privilege of deciding whether or not liquor shall be sold in the counties in which they live.

The above paradox is but one of the many to be found in the record of this legislature. With these men, it is not the principle that counts. It is all politics.

On the local option vote a great many legislators voted against the bill in spite of the fact that they were in favor of its provisions. They were officially against it because they were under obligations to the booze bosses who furnished them money last fall to finance their campaigns for election to office.

But the world moves and there are indications that the legis-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

DANBURY HATTERS MAY LOSE HOMES

DANBURY, Conn.—In a general letter to 186 members of the United Hatters of North America, issued the other day, D. E. Lowe & Company in whose favor the Supreme Court handed down a verdict for $252,130.09 against the Hatters' Union, stated their position in the case. The letter says the company's attorneys examined the titles to all real estate attached and were prepared to start foreclosure suits, but that delay was ordered by the company in order that the United Hatters might have ample opportunity to avoid proceedings against individual homes.

The letter then says that unless the United Hatters' organization at its convention in May makes provisions to fulfil its written contract to hold the individual hatters harmless by payment of judgment that it will proceed.

"If the union will yet advise us that it intends to observe its agreement with you we will gladly co-operate in any reasonable way to avoid disturbing your real estate," says the letter.

The property attached, upon appraisal, has been found to be ample to meet the entire claim with interest.

The letter calls attention to the alleged injustice of Mr. Gompers' attitude in the matter when he stated that the American Federation would not help if it could. In closing, the letter says:

"Realizing how easily the Hatter's Union could fulfill its contract to you and how light the burden would be upon the federation to meet this judgment and realizing our obligations to our creditors, which necessitate action, because we are in the hands of a creditors' committee, we herewith serve notice that unless arrangements are made at the hatter's convention in May of this year for a reasonably prompt adjustment of this matter, we must reluctantly proceed. Whatever hardship may thus come to you the world should and will charge to the faithlessness of the organizations which, in violation of solemn pledges, will not extricate their members from the difficulties into which they plunged them."

TRENTON, N. J., April 28.—Governor Fielder has signed a bill amending the election laws by providing for the direct primary selection of candidates for the United States Senate.

COMPENSATION LAW PASSED

DENVER, Col., April 28.—A compensation law has been passed by the State Legislature. About the only value the bill possesses is the fact that it establishes the principle of compensation in this State. The act contains four different kinds of optional insurance, and students of this question believe the law will prove unworkable. The law takes effect the first of next August, and it is urged that by the time the general assembly again convenes, January, 1917, the demand for a genuine compensation act will be universal.

The new law exempts farm labor and domestics, as well as employers who employ less than four workers.

Four forms of insuring for compensation are left open to the employer—insurance in the state compensation insurance fund, which is created by the new law; stock company insurance, mutual insurance and the carrying by the employer of his own risk, on filing of a bond with the industrial commission to guarantee compensation payments if the necessity arises.

The industrial commission makes rates for insurance in the state fund. Disability indemnity to be paid under the law is based on the average weekly wages of an employe, but cannot exceed $8 per week. In case of death the maximum amount to be paid is $2,500.

The law will be administered by the newly created industrial commission. Other duties of this board consists of making investigations in industry and the settlement of differences between capital and labor.

CITY BLAMED FOR WRECK

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Evening Star of this city blames Detroit authorities for the death of fifteen persons in a collision between a street car and a freight train on a grade crossing in that city. The Star says:

"No such grade crossing should be permitted in any city, and the existence of a death trap of this kind is a reproach to the municipality and to the citizens responsible for the make-up of the local government. The green motorman who misunderstood signals and failed to control his car is by no means as reprehensible as the municipal officials who will tolerate the continuance of such crossings or the voters who will continue such officials in position."

Pastor Russell's Sermon

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IS IT RESPONSIBLE?

"Come, Let Us Reason Together, Saith the Lord" — Remarkable Growth of This Cult—Its Adherents—Their Realization of a Supernatural Power Outside of Man—An Outgrowth of Present-Day Conditions—Are Its Teachings Logical?—Some Perplexing Problems—Power of the Will In Resisting Disease.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 25.—Pastor Russell's discourse here today was of unusual interest. His text was, **"Come now, let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow."** (Isaiah 1:18.) He said in part:

What a man believes or disbelieves in his own business, and not subject to public criticism. But when a number of people associate themselves, adopt a name, publish their doctrines to the world and invite members, their doctrines are properly subject to public criticism. They still preserve their individual rights, however. Doctrines only may be criticised; and these should be honestly treated, not misrepresented. This applies to every creed, every cult; and all honest people should welcome such investigation and truth criticism. We assume that Christian Scientists, therefore, will appreciate what we now have to say as much as, or more than, others. We trust that we always have this attitude toward any criticism leveled against out public teachings. We are therefore following the Golden Rule laid down by the Lord, and acknowledged by all.

The growth of Christian Science has astonished the world. Its teachings seem to have appealed to a very intelligent, well-to-do class of people, of considerable mental independence, possessed of considerable "backbone." So far as we have conversed with them we find that physical healing seems to have been more or less associated with their conversion of their cult. Either themselves or their friends have been healed. Their realization of the cure brought them religious conviction as instead of the doubts and wonderments of their previous experiences. The awakening to this conviction that there is a real power outside of man, a supernatural power, aroused a religious sentiment such as they had never known before. It seems to them that they have started a new life.

The reason for this is that nominal Christianity is merely a form of godliness, without power or conviction. This form of godliness has spread to such an extent that the whole world is styled Christendom—Christ's Kingdom. In countries like Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Scandinavia, approximately ninety-five per cent of the population are rated as Christians, even though some of these are in prison, some in insane asylums, and some too young to think at all or be anything. In Italy, everybody is rated a Christian—although amongst some of the Italians who come to our shores flourish works of the Devil, such as the Black Hand, the Mafia, etc.

BEWILDERED CHRISTENDOM

Additionally, a sincere class of Christian people have, during the last fifty years, been in great perplexity because of the stupendous nonsense intermingled with Truth which was handed down to us from the Dark Ages. Under the increasing light, thinking people have not been able to swallow some of the monstrous statements of the creeds as readily as did their forefathers. The persecution of Baptists gave place to toleration—that they might baptize as they chose, even though their teaching that immersion is the door into the Church implied that all the unimmersed are outside the true Church, outside the pale of salvation, and hence prospectively subject to eternal torture. Presbyterians and Methodists, unable to down each other on the subject of Election or Free Grace, agreed to "live and let live."

The great churches which formerly persecuted all others as heretics, forbidding any to preach except by their ordinations, gradually found themselves compelled to desist from making their tenets too prominent. Thus people are more or less bewildered as to what are the differences between the various denominations; and many conclude that the only difference is in forms, ceremonies, ordinations, etc.

The doctrine that God had foreordained 999 out of every 1000 to an eternity of torture, in fire was gradually looked at as too horrible to believe. The alternative doctrine, that God did not foreordain the matter thus, but had not the wisdom or power to avoid such a catastrophe for His creatures, was equally repugnant. As a consequence, preachers began to tell that the destiny of the world was not literal fire, but gnawing of conscience, etc.—each manufacturing a Hell in accordance with his own wisdom or ignorance and to suit his congregation.

Under such conditions Christian Science was born, and has grown to its present proportions. Three things especially favored it: (1) its acceptance of the Bible; (2) its rejection of everlasting torment, mental or physical; (3) its teaching respecting Divine healing. Mrs. Eddy, the acknowledged head of Christian Science, had a keen mind and considerable wisdom in its exercise. She would hold to the Bible, even though she needed to pervert its teachings. She would not make her teachings respecting the future life too pronounced or too antagonistic to other theories. She contented herself with vague, ambiguous statements re the future life. She laid principal stress on healing, and settled all doctrinal difficulties with the dictum that there is no evil, there is no sin, there is no death; that what have been called sin, death and evil are merely errors of the mind.

The very absurdity of some of these statements advertised them. People said, What does it mean—There is no death, no sickness, no pain, no sorrow, no evil of any kind? Absurd! Later, they said, We will see how Christian Scientists explain death, sickness, pain, sin. Thus curiosity led them into the metaphysical labyrinth which Mrs. Eddy had skilfully constructed. Having no intelligent knowledge of the Bible, they were just in condition to fall an easy prey to "Mother Eddy's" errors. If some of her definitions were fanciful, far-fetched and unscriptural, they were no more so than the teachings to which people had been accustomed from childhood and which substantially claim that the more unreasonable and illogical a matter is, the more faith is implied by the believing of it.

C. S. READERS AND PRACTITIONERS

Christian Scientists feel what might be termed spiritual pride in connection with their healing practices and with the public reading of the Scriptures and Mrs. Eddy's comments—as much spiritual pride perhaps as is sometimes felt in other churches by preachers, elders, deacons, vestrymen, deaconesses, etc. To be lifted from the ordinary walks of life to places of distinction in Christianity, especially in scientific Christianity, would surely appeal to the majority. Once elevated to positions as readers or practitioners or healing practitioners, it becomes their duty loyally to support and defend the system which they represent. And so, just as earnestly as with other sects, the establishment and defense of Christian Science goes courageously onward.

Still another class is interested, financially—those in control of the Christian Science literature. It sells at good stiff prices; and anybody questioning the merchandising of the truth is given to understand that he is unappreciative, and with the majority of people the price regulates the value, anyway.

IS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LOGICAL?

Having, we believe, fairly stated the facts and claims of Christian Scientists, we now inquire whether or not their teachings are logical. We hold that they are not, and will endeavor to show in what respects this is true.

"Mother Eddy," striving after a truth, declared that there is no pain, no sickness, no sorrow, etc. The truth she was feeling after, but did not fully grasp, is that sin, sickness, sorrow, death, are abnormal conditions. There could be none of these, except for the curse that came upon our race at the beginning, because of disloyalty to God. We agree with Mrs. Eddy to the extent that these conditions are not designed by God to be everlasting. He does not recognize them as proper for those in fellowship with Him.

Nothing gives us any reason to suppose that they have prisons, insane asylums, hospitals, doctors or cemeteries in Heaven, where all is perfect and in fullest harmony with God. Messiah's great work of Redemption will obliterate these unsatisfactory conditions from the earth. Jesus Himself tells us that their abolition will be the result of His Kingdom work of a thousand years.—Revelation 20:6; 21:4; 22:3.

But is it wise for us to say in one breath that all these will pass away, and in the next breath that they are non-existent? Surely we all value consistency and logic! Otherwise language would bring us merely confusion, instead of intelligence. Let us then say that, with mankind in proper relationship with God, there would be none of these things; that they exist now because man is out of relationship with God through sin; and that God's provision, according to the Bible, is that mankind shall be delivered from this bondage of sin and death into the glorious liberty of the sons of God.—Romans 8:21.

In this view, too, we see that the perfect earth was represented in Eden, and that eventually Eden will be world-wide. The perfect race was represented in Father Adam before he sinned; and through Christ, eventually the earth will be filled with perfect human beings, such as Adam was. Then whoever will not come into fullest accord with the Lord will die the Second Death. Theirs will be perishing like natural brute beasts, which St. Peter mentions—the punishing with an everlasting destruction, mentioned by St. Paul. (2 Peter 2:12; 2 Thessalonians 1:9.) But nothing in the Bible implies an everlasting torture of any member of our race or even of Adam himself.

In the Bible presentation there is a special place for the Church of the Gospel Age, called out of the world before the Restitution Times. Her acceptance of the Call implies her attempt to live in fullest harmony with the Lord under present imperfect, unsatisfactory conditions—even to the extent of laying down life for the brethren, for the service of God and His Word. To his Church class, the Bible assures us, will come a still higher blessing than that of Restitution. The Church is to have spirit nature—yea, the highest form of spirit nature, "the Divine."—2 Peter 1:4.

TRUTH BIBLICAL, SCIENTIFIC, SANCTIFYING

We commend Christian Scientists for their endeavor to hold fast to the Bible, but remind them that not the letter of the Bible merely will enlighten and sanctify, but its spirit, its real meaning. This is obtainable, not by confusing definitions, but by simplicity of mind in accepting the words for what they are and putting them together in logical order.

Let us give Mrs. Eddy credit for desiring to be logical; but let us notice that, whatever she thought, her language was confusing when she said, "There is no death, no sickness, no pain." The most that can be conceded by the most generous logician would be that there should be no death, no sickness, no pain, no sorrow, if things were in right condition. But they are not in a right condition, as the Bible declares and as all can see. And they will not be so until the Savior who redeemed the world by the sacrifice of Himself shall assume His kingly office and right the wrongs which sin has brought us. As a result of His work, there will then be—at the close of the Millennial Age—no sin, no death, no sorrow, no pain.

But since Mrs. Eddy and Christian Science fail to recognize and state these facts clearly, it follows that however attractive some of the teachings may be to some people, they cannot be relied upon, because they are off the true foundation—recognizing neither the facts of sin and death nor the necessity for a redemption from those conditions by the sacrifice of Jesus, nor appreciating the necessity for the coming Restitution.

Furthermore, Christian Science does not clearly differentiate between the Church, which has been in process of calling and election for more than eighteen centuries, and the world, which still lies in the Wicked One, and which will not be dealt with until the Church shall be glorified, and with her Lord shall constitute the Kingdom of Righteousness.

Jesus prayed for His Church, "Sanctify them through Thy Truth; Thy Word is Truth." While Christian Scientists and people of other denominations, and some of them, moral, exemplary, honorable, nevertheless few of them, surely, claim to be sanctified. Indeed, the sanctifying features of the Truth they ignore or do not see. We are not to think of church attendance or of rejection of profanity, liquors, etc., as sanctification. The putting away of the filth of the flesh is indeed commendable, but is only a primary step in the right direction.

God is now calling a sanctified class—a set-apart people—whom He is testing under the promise, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a Crown of Life." This does not signify faithfulness to a denomination or a cult, but faithfulness to the Lord, to the testimony of His Word, to the principles of righteousness, to self-surrender to God to walk in Jesus' footsteps.

We will not discuss at length the scientific element of Christian Science. To some it seems very unscientific—inharmonious with the Truth. We believe that the only way that anything scientific could be associated with it is by adding to it the thought that sorrow, sin and death are in the world only temporarily, by reason of transgression of Divine Law, and that they are to be rooted out and destroyed as noxious weeds by Messiah's Kingdom.

Christian Scientists tell us that they have received great benefit mentally and physically from following Mrs. Eddy's theory and denying that there is any pain, etc. We quite agree that the will is a powerful factor in resisting disease—that if we brood over sorrows, difficulties, aches and pains, they are increased by the operation of our minds. We agree, as all physicians, that the mind should be lifted as much as possible from our diseases and placed upon happifying subjects. This is rational and logical; but it is illogical, irrational and, above all, untruthful, to say that we are without pain when we have pain. The lover of the truth can never consent to this. Honesty must be first with all right-minded people, and surely is pleasing to God. Let us then go to the extreme of untruthfulness or to the other extreme of exaggerating our ills; but, Let every man think soberly.—Romans 12:3.

A VERY PERNICIOUS TEACHING

There is one doctrine held by Christian Scientists—and for that matter by many of other denominations, who state themselves less positively—that is very pernicious, very injurious, very untrue, very unscientific, very unscriptural. This is the teaching that God is omnipresent—present in everything and in every plyace. Nothing in the Bible so declares; and when we attempt to be wiser than what is written, we are surely making a mistake.

Whoever thinks of God as omnipresent necessarily thinks of Him as impersonal; and the more he thinks, the more vague his God becomes, until gradually he has no God, but merely (as some Christian Scientists, including Mrs. Eddy, express it) believes in a principle of good, and calls that principle God. Such wish to believe in a supreme Creator, but by this erroneous reasoning they mislead their own intelligence into the denial of a personal God. Whoever believes in a God who is everywhere believes in one who is not a person.

The Bible teaches a personal God—a great Spirit Being. The Bible gives Him a home, or locality, and does not teach that He is everywhere. It was Jesus who taught us to pray, "Our Father, which are in Heaven." Oh, how different this is from saying that God is in everything that has use or value—in the soil, because it is useful for the development of fruits; in the chair, because it is useful to sit upon; and in the table, because it is useful as a convenience! Such teachings are faith-destroying, and surely lead away from the sanctification of heart and life and from the faith which the Bible inculcates.

THE FAITH OF ONE PERSECUTED

1 Samuel 19.—May 2.

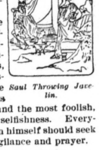
Saul's Jealousy of David—Attempts to Injure Him—Frequent Deliverances Superhuman—Satan, Our Great Enemy, Seeks Our Injury—Devotion to God and Righteousness Secures Us Deliverance—Why Such Experiences Are Permitted of God.

"Whoso putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe."—Proverbs 29:25.

WARS with the Philistines continuing, David was made a regular soldier, with command over a regiment and closely in touch with King Saul. Victory came wherever David was engaged, and King Saul saw the people's admiration turned from himself to David. The sentiment reached a climax when, on the return from a victory, the women came forth singing,

"Saul hath slain his thousands,
But David his tens of thousands!"

Jealousy took full possession of the king, and thenceforth his one purpose seems to have been to destroy David. It was a secret withheld from him that David was already anointed to be his successor. He merely knew that Samuel the Prophet had told him that in consequence of his failure to carry out the Divine instructions regarding the Amalekites, the kingdom would be taken from him and his family and given to another.



Saul Throwing Javelin.

Jealousy is the bitter fruit of selfishness. It unbalances reason, extinguishes happiness, and subjects its possessor to horrible melancholy. It is the most terrible, and the most foolish, manifestation of selfishness. Everyone recognizing it in himself should seek victory through vigilance and prayer.

Saul's Jealousy Was Crafty.

When under control of jealousy, King Saul is described as having an evil spirit from the Lord—more properly, an evil spirit opposite from the Lord's Spirit of kindness, justice, love. Sometimes David could soothe him by skilful playing on a harp; yet he knew the king's treacherous mood, and on two occasions hindered Saul from throwing at him a javelin.

Intent upon drawing him into a quarrel, the king promised David his elder daughter to wife, and then gave her to another. David, however, discreetly commented that he was neither of a sufficiently noble family nor financially able to expect such honors. Another trap was to betroth to him the king's younger daughter, Michal. David again told of his unworthiness and his lack of wealth, whereupon Saul stipulated that her dowry should be the evidence of the killing of a hundred Philistines. No doubt he hoped that David would lose his life; but instead, David killed twice the number and received Saul's daughter.

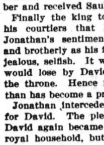
Finally the king told Jonathan and his courtiers that David must die. Jonathan's sentiment was as loving and brotherly as his father's was cruel, jealous, selfish. It was Jonathan who would lose by David's attainment of the throne. Hence the love of Jonathan has become a proverb.

Jonathan interceded with his father for David. The plea was successful. David again became a member of the royal household, but only for a time. The king was not without noble sentiments, but they were not deep enough to control his life. He was under control of a selfish spirit, which is opposite from the Spirit of God.

Ere long, in a jealous fit the king threw his javelin with deadly aim; but David quickly dodged it. David went to his room; but a guard had been stationed there, instructed that upon coming forth he was to be killed. His wife assisted him to escape by letting him down out of a window.

Two Hundred Lives For a Wife.

Let us now inquire how David's course in killing two hundred human beings for a wife squares with the principles of justice, which the Bible everywhere maintains. First, we must have in mind the difference between being a Jew under the Law Covenant and being a Christian under the headship of Christ. Second, we must remember that the Bible teaches that the penalty of sin is death—not torment after death; that this penalty was justly inflicted upon Father Adam because of his wilful sin; and that his family die because the seeds of death are in us from our birth.



David Escaping Saul.

From this viewpoint, ours is a world of convicts under death-sentence. This accounts for God's permitting various death-dealing circumstances to control—famine, pestilences, cyclones, etc. When we come to see that the same God who justly condemned all through one man's disobedience has made provision for the justification of all through Christ's obedience unto death, we see things in a new light.

David must be judged by the Law under which his nation was placed at Mount Sinai. The Israelites were informed that the Canaanites had allowed their cup of iniquity to come to the full, and that Israel was given that entire land. David, therefore, was carrying out the Divine instruction.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—If death is the gateway from earth to heaven why does the Apostle Paul speak of it as an enemy in 1 Corinthians 15:26? (Interested One.)

Answer.—Death is not the gateway to heaven, but the gateway to the tomb, and a state of unconsciousness (Psalm 6:5; 115:17; Ecclesiastes 9:5). The gateway to Heaven is through the "Resurrection," and the Apostle is showing that if there is to be no resurrection, there will be no hereafter (1 Corinthians 15:18). But the resurrection of the dead is made possible through the death and resurrection of Christ. We get our reward at the resurrection (Luke 14:14). Death is an enemy, and will hold its victims until such time as our Lord returns, when he must reign to put all enemies under his feet, and death is one of those enemies.

Q.—If the eternal torment theory be not correct, where are the dead who die out of the Lord? (J. B.)

Answer.—The Scriptures most positively state that the dead are DEAD! All who have died are fallen asleep, i.e., they are in the death state or condition, waiting for the Lord at his second advent to call them forth from their graves by his resurrection power (John 5:28, 29). That the dead in Christ even are unconscious until the resurrection is taught in 1 Corinthians 15:16-18. The thought in this last cited passage is that the dead remain in their present condition until they are raised from the dead. If there were to be no resurrection, they would, of course, remain in the "perished" state. Since Christ Jesus has been raised, death is now termed a sleep, because an awakening in the resurrection is promised. Those who died outside of Christ are in the same condition. The only hope of future life is in resurrection. This has been secured for all; and so there shall be a resurrection. (See 1 Peter 2:9, Romans 6:23, Psalm 37:20, Psalm 145:20, Ecclesiastes 9:5-10). "Perished" cannot possibly be made to mean "preserved throughout eternity." The whole question is a matter of life and death; life to the obedient, no life to the disobedient; and the decision in both cases is eternal.

Q.—Does the Psalmist refer to himself as being "born in sin," or does he apply this to all children? (One Interested.)

Answer.—The Psalmist is here recording the common lot, "for all have sinned," and therefore "death reigns" (Romans 5:12, 17-19). Death is the inevitable result of sin, hence the fact that all die is proof that all are "born in sin." This is sometimes called "original sin," for it originated with the first man, Adam, who deliberately sinned by disobedience in the Garden of Eden, as the Apostle declares: "By one man sin entered into the world and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men" (Romans 5:12). There the matter would have rested, and not one of the race could ever have escaped from the prison-house of death, but for the Heavenly Father. His love and wisdom had foreseen the end from the beginning and had provided a Redeemer, Jesus Christ, who laid down his life as a ransom for the original sinner, and all in him. "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive" (1 Corinthians 15:22). When the final triumph of Christ's kingdom over sin and death is complete (1 Corinthians 15:25), then will be seen by all the redeemed, the ineffable love of God the Designer of the plan of Redemption and of Jesus Christ the willing agent in its execution. "Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto Him * * * and unto the Lamb" (Revelation 5:13).

Q.—If there are only two salvations, the Little Flock and those restored by the end of the 1000 year reign of the Christ, on what plane is the Great Company, spoken of in Revelation 7:14. As they are on a lower plane than the Little Flock would not that make three salvations? Are both the Little Flock and the Great Company one? Please explain to a subscriber to your valuable paper. (?)

Answer.—It is not proper to think of salvations to a certain plane. In distinguishing between different salvations, the point to be considered is the process. In describing the world's salvation by restitution processes our Lord speaks of it as a resurrection by judgments (John 5:29). The Little Flock alone is referred to in Revelation 20:6 as having part in the chief resurrection. The life resurrection of John 5:29 includes all who will come forth to immediate perfection of life. The Great Company is included in this. They have their testings and developments in this life and will reach perfection of character, although through unfaithfulness they fail to carry out their covenant of sacrifice. Their life will be forced from them in the time of great tribulation (Revelation 7:14) because they fail to give it up in sacrifice. The world will not thus come forth to perfect life but must be raised up by processes of judgment. The judgments of the Lord will teach them righteousness when the Royal Judges wield their sway throughout the earth (1 Corinthians 6:2; Isaiah 26:9). The Great Company will be different from the little flock in that they will have the spirit nature. Apparently they will share the angels' nature and work.

Q.—Kindly explain John 6:53: "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you." (E. H. B.)

Answer.—All the human race, through Adam's transgression in Eden, lost life (Romans 5:12). From God's standpoint they are legally dead as the following texts show: Matthew 8:22; 2 Corinthians 1:9, 5:14. It was a perfect human being who sinned and as a result brought death into the world. Consequently, if man were to be released from this condition, a perfect human being must be found willing to die on behalf of the race (John 3:16), for nothing less could be accepted to take away sin (Hebrews 10:4). Our Saviour fulfilled this requirement by becoming a man (John 1:4) and offering his flesh as a ransom—a corresponding price for all, the testimony to be given to all in due time (John 6:51; 1 Timothy 2:5, 6). All who would have life must accept it at Christ's hands, for he is the one who sought and found that which was lost, and he will give it to all who shall obey him. Therefore, to our understanding, John 6:53 means that only those who appropriate to themselves the benefit of the sacrifice of Jesus will have eternal life; the remainder will be destroyed, as this gift of life will not be forced upon any (Romans 6:23; Acts 3:22, 23).

Q.—How can you reconcile the thought that God is a God of love, mercy, and forgiveness with the statement of Exodus 21:23-25; "Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot," etc.? (H. S.)

Answer.—The text illustrates the relentless principle of justice. It knows no compromise, and is mathematically precise. Justice is the very "habitation" of God's throne, and is the principle which underlies his dealings with all his creatures. Love, on the other hand, overflows with tenderness, and longs to bless. It is full of grace, and delights in mercy and forgiveness. Justice has a claim against man which no one could satisfy. God at once showed how firmly he adhered to justice, and how deep and strong was his love when he gave his Son to die on man's behalf. In this he magnified both his justice and his love. "God commendeth his love to us in that while we were yet sinners (under the ban of justice), Christ died for us" (thus himself providing a satisfaction to justice on our behalf) (Romans 5:8). Having at such a cost paid our penalty, the stern, inexorable principle of justice becomes the ground of our strong confidence. If God were at one time to sentence man to death, and afterwards pardon him without the penalty having been paid, we could place no dependence on his promises. If he changed once he might change again; but now that justice has been satisfied, the same relentless principle which held man under condemnation demands that he should be set free. "If we confess our sins he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins" (1 John 1:9). This same principle of justice will operate toward the world of mankind in that, since Jesus has purchased the entire race, every member of Adam's family will be turned over to the Messiah and will be given a full opportunity to believe. The millions who have never heard of "the only name given under heaven whereby we must be saved" (Acts 4:12), will hear.

Q.—I wish you would explain for me the meaning of 1 Timothy 2:5, 6, "Christ Jesus gave his life a ransom for all, to be testified in due time;" especially the RANSOM FOR ALL. (Y. W.)

Answer.—The word "ransom" here signifies an exact corresponding price, and pertains to the entire human family. Adam, the father of all the race, was created a perfect man with the right to eternal life, subject to his rendering obedience to God. He disobeyed God, and the judgment of death was passed upon him, and as a result death passed upon all of Adam's descendants (Romans 5:12). The only way man could be redeemed was by the death of another perfect man as Adam's substitute. Jesus became a man—perfect, holy, harmless, and without sin—for the very purpose of redeeming or ransoming man, and to this end he "tasted death for every man" (Hebrews 2:9). Our Lord, as a man, was the exact equal of Adam before he sinned, hence he was qualified to ransom or redeem the human race. As a perfect man he met the requirements of Justice. The man, Adam, sinned and forfeited life. The man, Jesus, exactly corresponding to the perfect Adam, voluntarily gave up his life as a ransom for Adam and all of his descendants. Since Jesus died for all, in God's "due time" all men must be given a knowledge of the truth concerning this ransom work of Jesus, and an opportunity to accept Jesus Christ as their Saviour, and those who do accept and obey shall be restored to what Adam lost. "Times of *Refreshing* shall come from the Lord, and he shall send Jesus Christ, whom the heavens must retain until the Times of *Restitution*. For Moses said unto the fathers, 'A Prophet shall God raise up unto you from amongst your brethren. Him shall ye hear in all things; and it shall come to pass that the soul that will not obey that Prophet shall be destroyed from among the people" (Acts 3:19-23).

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 23 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915 FIVE CENTS A COPY

Exports Reach Tremendous Total.

Cabinet Minister in Letter to Senator Gives Trade Figures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield today gave out for publication the following letter which he wrote to Senator William J. Stone on our foreign trade and its reaction upon the domestic commercial and financial situation:

April 26, 1915.

My dear Senator:

I am sure you will be interested in the facts respecting our foreign trade and its reaction upon our domestic commercial and financial situation.

Stated briefly, our exports for the nine months of the fiscal year ending with March 31 have reached the unparalleled total of $1,933,475,580, indicating an approximate total for the full fiscal year of $2,750,000,000. The apparent balance in our favor on merchandise transactions in this foreign trade up to the 17th of April (the data for half of Aprpil being estimated) is $761,000,000. Unless some unforeseen change in the export movement occurs, this favorable balance will reach if not exceed a thousand millions during the current fiscal year.

This is of itself sufficient to make American hearts glad, but certain factors add greatly to its weight. It includes the month of August, in which the substantial stoppage of our exports for a fortnight resulted in an unfavorable balance of nineteen millions. It is coincident with the absence of an expenditure on the part of American travelers abroad, estimated at net about $170,000,000 per annum, and also with the absorption by us of large but undertermined amounts of American securities owned abroad, by reason of which the interest on the securities thus purchased is now paid to us instead of to others. Not only, therefore, is the favorable balance remarkable in itself, but it is not subject to the offsets that have heretofore been usual.

It is of course a pity that we are still paying such high rates for ocean transportation that foreign carriers are thereby prospering at our cost while we remain in the humiliating position of depending upon foreign navies to protect the movement of our own commerce, which we ought to control but do not. From far East as well as from the Atlantic come the cry for shipping, and it is speaking conservatively to say that the business movement which shows such wonderful results would be greatly enlarged if vessels were available under American control, to take the traffic whence and whither American commerce desired to have it go.

Some Republican editors are funny fellows, more facile in fancy than familiar with facts. They unite marked powers of assertion with a wonderful gift of forgetfulness. The facts of today being hard for their digestion, they go back a year and talk about the balance of trade in April last with both a singular omission to state the facts of that time and the facts which followed the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich law of evil memory. Everyone knows who reads, but our friends, the editors, if they read do not say it, that what they call the deficit for April, 1914, was due to the increase in imported food arising from our own shortage at that time and to the increase of crude materials which we do not ourselves produce or produced insufficiently for use in our manufactures. On the export side for that month the decrease was in shipments of foodstuffs, which we could not spare, and in crude materials, viz., coal and raw cotton. It was in the item of fully-finished maufactures that the decrease was least.

Not only, therefore, were the conditions of which our friends so often and so feebly write the outcome of circumstances which had nothing to do with any law, but they are treated by our friends with an amusing forgetfulness of their own past. If they look at the year following the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, which began its brief career on August 6, 1909, they will find that in March, 1910, there was what they call an adverse trade balance of over nineteen million dollars. There was no war then to shut off our trade, but it was not until August of 1914, when the war did shut our exports off for a time, that the Payne law deficit was equaled. Not only so, but in the year which followed the passage of the Payne-Aldrich law there were five months in which there was an adverse trade balance.

It is hard to see how our friends, the editors, therefore, escape the conclusion that by their own arguments the law they favor was a failure. It adds

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Lord Kitchener Meets Leaders of Labor.

Situation in England Rapidlx Clearing Up. Establish Wage Safe-Guards.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, April 22.—Gradually the industrial position in Great Britain is settling down once more. The strike period has been safely navigated and wages have been pretty generally increased. This latter thing has not taken place, it is quite true, as a willing offering on the part of many employers, but has been forced upon them by the distinct and acute shortage of labor that now exists in the chief industrial districts of the United Kingdom. In previous issues of this journal this labor shortage has been detailed and explained and readers will understand that it springs from two causes, the first being the heavy enlistments in the new armies and the second being the remarkable industrial and manufacturing activity which, beginning in connection with the supply of direct war material, seems now to have spread to pretty nearly every other department of production. Increased wages were therefore to be expected unless the owners of mills, factories, workshops, etc., went out of business. Long hours are being universally worked and there is much Sunday labor.

The movement which suddenly arose about a month ago for the prohibition of drink selling in the country was very active for a time, it being urged by its advocates that the workers were idling and losing time because of the excessive drinking they were indulging in consequent upon the receipt of higher wages. These insults levelled at a whole class were resented by the men and the statements have on the whole been successfully combated by the leading trade unions. At the same time the movement towards the restriction of drink selling is occupying the attention of the Government. It appears now that there will be nothing like prohibition, even in selected districts, but that the hours which saloons may remain open will be further restricted and, possibly, whilst beer is left untouched, whisky and spirits will be saddled with a further tax in order to render them more expensive and therefore, it is believed, less likely to be indulged in.

Careful inquiries among the leaders of the coal miners of Great Britain reveal a general feeling of opposition to the proposal for the prohibition of the sale of alcohol during the period of the war. It is admitted that there is a good deal of irregular working on the part of the coal miners, but it is asserted that the loss of working time from the drinking habits of the men is inconsiderable. The opposition to prohibition is based on the objection to compulsion. "It will be a good thing for the country if the King's decision to have no alcohol on the Royal tables during the war is universally followed,' said one leader, "but there is no justification for the Government making his Majesty's voluntary act a pretext for compulsorily enforcing total abstinence of the whole nation." This, I believe, correctly summarizes the opinion of the miners' leaders.

The following figures as to the percentage of workmen daily absent from their work in the pits may be taken as fairly reliable. In Scotland, where a five-day working week is the universal practice, the average number of absentees is about 5 per cent. This may be taken as the number of men who are away from work from the effects of illness or of minor accidents sustained in the course of their employment. In England and Wales, where the coalpits work six days a week, the daily average of men absent from their work varies from 10 to 17 per cent.

In England and South Wales there are in the ordinary way more workmen on the books of the colliery than there are working places in the mine. This surplus labor which has been em-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

UPPER Left to Right MRS. COLT, SENATOR O'GORMAN and MRS. BOISSEVAIN
LOWER CROWD OUTSIDE SENATOR O'GORMAN'S WALL STREET OFFICE

WILL SENATOR O'GORMAN VOTE "YES" ON THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT?

NEW YORK, May 4.—United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, one of the stand-pat reactionary type of Democratic office holders, told a delegation of women that called upon him at his office, 36 Wall street, that he would not vote for the Federal suffrage amendment or any other change in the constitution unless such a proposed change was made imperative by the people of the state. The call upon Senator O'Gorman represented the first step in a nation wide campaign begun by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage to interview every one of the 531 members of Congress before this body convenes in December.

FOR REFERENCE.

Election, Tuesday, November 2, 1915.
Primary, Tuesday, September 21, 1915.

Registration and Enrollment
Pittsburgh and McKeesport.
Thursday, August 26.
Tuesday, August 31.
Saturday, September 11.

Registration and Enrollment
Boroughs and townships

Register Assessor starts to work on Monday, May 3.

Hangs book at Polling Place, Monday, May 24.

At Polling Place, Tuesday, July 20, and Wednesday, July 21, for Registration and Enrollment for Primary.

At Polling Place, Tuesday, August 31 and Wednesday, September 1, for Registration for Election.

Assessment.

Last day to be assessed, September 1.

Taxes—Election.

Last day to pay tax, October 2.

Taxes—Primary.

On or before the day of the Primary, except were personal registration is required.

Where personal registration is required, on or before the registration day on which the elector registers.

SHIP OWNERS' FALSE ALARM

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The Star of this city is not alarmed over the wailings of ship owners against the seamen's bill. This paper makes the point that the predictions of wholesale disaster to the shipping interests are "heavily discounted by experience," and that these interests have opposed every measure for the improvement of the conditions of seamen.

"We should think that shipowners would be ashamed to acknowledge that they have been doing business under a system that is antiquated, to say the very least. The shipowners, by their opposition to the seamen's bill," says the Star, "not only make this acknowledgement, but actually claim the right to continue practices that are repungant to the most rudimentary principles of decency. Judging the future by the past, there is every reason to anticipate good results from the new law—results that will benefit the seamen, the traveling public, and last, but not least, the shipowner himself. We congratulate the seamen upon the achievement of complete liberty, that chief boon and blessing of mankind from which all other blessings flow."

ROCKEFELLERS GUIDED WESTERN COAL STRIKE

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 5.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., not only directed the Colorado coal strike, but he and his father knew the strike was coming and prepared for it.

This charge is made by Chairman Walsh of the United States industrial relations commission after investigating a mass of correspondence in possession of the commission.

The statement is of especial interest because of Rockefeller, Jr.'s, testimony before the commission that he knew nothing of the strike and depended solely on Colorado subordinates.

Chairman Walsh says letters to the mine managers from the Rockefellers, from their New York personal representatives and from Ivy Lee, their publicity agent, "make it plain that every step taken by the Rockefeller agents in Colorado in the great strike, in which men, women and children lost their lives, was taken with the **full knowledge** and consent of 26 Broadway, New York."

Representatives of the federal department of labor were sent to the Rockefellers by Secretary of Labor Wilson for the purpose of averting the strike, but these were answered that they (the Rockefellers) knew nothing of the troubles in Colorado and depended on their officials in the West to settle any difficulty that might strike breaking, gun toting detective agencies and Rockefeller wealth, must cease, if these United States are to be free in spirit as well as in letter."

Brown's mill, this city, started up in full, double turn, Monday. The guide mill is also on double turn, the first time in two years.

WHAT CHILD LABOR MEANS

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 1.—In an address on the evils of child labor, Secretary Owen Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee said: "The census of 1900 discloses the fact that 1,900,000 children were kept at work in shops under conditions that blighted their lives. The average man has not the imagination that can present to his mind's eye these hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who, under taskmasters, are dwarfed physically, mentally and morally. If people could only learn the facts they would demand immediate relief."

PRINTERS ASKING MORE

TORONTO, Ontario, May 5.—Scale committee of the Typographical union has submitted its report which calls for a general increase of $3 per week and a reduction of one-half an hour per day in the working time. A rate for apprentices is also proposed. The present scale expires June 30, and the printers suggest that the new contract continue for three years.

FORD EMPLOYES GET MORE

DETROIT, Mich, May 5.—The Ford Motor Car Company of Canada has raised the wages of all employes who have been in the service of the company six months or longer to a minimum of 50 cents an hour or $4 a day, the working hours being reduced to eight a day.

Byers' mills, both the South Side, (Pa.), mill and Gerard, O., are still idle.

....1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
406 Walsh Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... **Dollars**
for which please send the National Labor Tribune for ....
months to
....
....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

LEGISLATION TO FINANCE CANAL WILL BE PASSED

Despite Opposition of Railroads and Political Interests--Commission's Bill Will be Enacted.

Authentic reports from Harrisburg give assurance that the legislation required to pave the way for the financing of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal will be enacted in spite of the opposition of the Steel Corporation, railroad and political interests.

A campaign of misrepresentation has been conducted for several weeks past by such tory organs as the Pittsburgh Gazette Times and Chronicle Telegraph, both owned by United States Senator George T. Oliver.

Mr. Oliver, However, is extremely careful that the canal project itself is not attacked. The Republican party in the state of Pennsylvania is on record as being in favor of constructing the canal and Mr. Oliver, while his ultimate object is to prevent the building of the waterway, to preserve appearances, cannot afford to support an attack upon the canal proper.

So the junor senator from Pennsylvania pretends that while he is in favor of building the waterway he is unalterably opposed to the method by which the undertaking will be financed. His papers have raved hysterically over "Magee's Huge Grab." They have strenuously attempted to lead the public to believe that should the legislation now before the assembly be enacted into law in its present form that every county bordering upon the proposed waterway would be forced to issue millions of dollars' worth of bonds from their treasuries to pay for this canal.

Nothing is further from the truth. The legislation that the Canal Commission is seeking will permit them to hold an election at which the people of each county may vote as to whether or not canal bonds shall be issued.

Mr. Oliver understands this perfectly well but his game is to kick up a cloud of dust which will obscure the real issues at stake. He is in league with the big interests, the Steel Corporation which owns the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad and other railroads operating between Pittsburgh and the Lakes.

If these interests feel that they have just reasons in attempting to prevent the building of the canal let them go before the people with their side of the case as they did in their fight to repeal the full crew act.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., SCORED BY WALSH

CINCINNATI, O.—Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, in answering the charge of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that he had made private correspondence, said today that "no matter which has to do with breaking down the civic organism of the State or country can be called "private." Mr. Walsh said:

If these letters that Mr. Rockefeller has sent to this commission are true, and I believe they are true, then I have violated no confidence, inasmuch as the facts in these letters show conditions which have not heretofore been given to this commission, and which I believe are vital to the understanding of the Colorado coal strike situation.

But I have nothing but pity for John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He is representing the greatest fortune in the world, and I want to say in doing this he does not do anything without first getting orders from Tarrytown. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., is still managing all the mines in Colorado; he is still building up all of his investments, tne same as he did when building up the Standard Oil Company.

Solution of Industrial Unrest.

In this respect, I want to say that if this commission did nothing more than open up the doors of 26 Broadway, it would have justified its existence. I believe the fortune of Rockefeller and the Rockefeller industries point the way to the solution of industrial unrest in the country today. I base this conclusion on what the commission has found out to be facts. The source of the potential employing power of the United States is almost entirely invested in New York city, and I might say it is almost subject to the will of one man, and that man is John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

I want to call your attention to the fact that the Rocky Mountain Fuel and Iron Company and the Victor American Fuel and Iron Company are two of the largest corporations of this nature in Colorado, and are practically controlled by the Rockefeller group, owners of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. This is a fact, despite the stout denial by the Rockefeller people, up to the time that we went to Colorado to conduct the investigation.

Mr. Rockefeller, in his letter to me, stated that it appeared singular to him that I was one to disturb the industrial peace. If the trial of Lawson and the Ludlow massacre is industrial peace, then God forbid that we have peace. I fully agree with Mr. Rockefeller, that women and children at Ludlow were not shot, but were smothered to death, and I lay this at the door of the Rockefeller group.

Tells of Price-fixing.

It is a crime in Colorado to fix prices, but in a letter from L. M. Bowers to J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. Bowers said: "The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company usually leads in the fixing of prices." Mr. Bowers is now in the East. Watch and see if Mr. Bowers is brought back to Colorado and punished for what is a crime in that State.

A letter that has been sent broadcast is one containing a speech by the Rev. Newton Dwight Hilles, of Brooklyn, N. Y., part of which says that the Colorado operators were will-
TWELVE Labor
ing to meet with the union and deal with them collectively. This is a falsity that is palpable. Senator Patterson of Colorado, on the witness stand testified that he had a group of operators and a group of union mine officials in adjoining rooms, and the union miners not only agreed but were anxious to meet with the operators, but the latter absolutely refused to meet with the union men. This Hilles pamphlet was issued from Detroit, and inquiry there by our investigators revealed the fact that the young lady in charge of the office did not know where it came from, but was under instructions to see that it was widely distributed.

Conditions in Texas.

In Texas conditions are the worst of any, but the hopes and the hearts of the people are brighter than any. We received sworn testimony of numerous witnesses that men, some of them with families, worked for 80 cents a day and had to pay their own board. At the same time we ascertained that on one ranch alone, the Taft ranch, comprising about 300,000 acres, only 12,000 were being worked. We found in Texas conditions bordering upon serfdom. We found in numerous localities the women and children of Texas are in the same condition that confront the women and children in the cruel, crowded and congested districts of some of our factory towns plus loneliness and lack of educational facilities.

Mr. Walsh, in answering Mr. Rockefeller, addressed the People's Power League of this city.

Too Effective.

"That sermon you preached the other Sunday on thrift had a great effect on me," said Griggs to his minister. "I went out before the collection."—Christian Register.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, IS IT SCRIPTURAL?

"The Wages of Sin Is Death"—"The Soul That Sinneth, It Shall Die." Sickness and Death Abnormal Death the Penalty of Man's Sin of Disobedience—Jesus the Divinely Appointed Redeemer of Man—Jesus' Death and Resurrection the Satisfaction for Man's Sin—Healing a Restitution Work—"God Is a Spirit"—His Personality — His Attributes—Omnipotent, Omniscient, but Not Omni-present.

NEW YORK CITY, May 2.—New Yory City Temple had its usual crowded audience when Pastor Russell spoke here tonight. His sermon, a continuation of his masterly discourse of last week, was based on the text, **"There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."** (Rev. 21:4.) He said in part:

In our address of last week having, we believe, fairly stated the facts and claims of Christian Science and having pointed out the unreasonableness and inconsistency of some of its statements, we now proceed to inquire whether its teachings are Scriptural. This is the question of special interest to us. The others are merely incidental. We hold, and will endeavor to show, that Christian Science is in conflict with the Holy Scriptures.

The Bible distincttly avers that God created man perfect—in His own likeness, morally, intellectually. It declares that Adam's disobedience was sin, punishable, not with eternal torment, but with death.—Romans 5:12; 6:23; 1 Corinthians 15:21, 22; Genesis 2:17; 3:17-19; Ezekiel 18:4, 20.

Christian Science denies these facts, declaring that there is no death and that whoever dies merely commits "mortal error." It is surely against Christian Science, but confirmatory of the Bible teaching, that for more than six thousand years mankind have been dying. Even "Mother Eddy," who was expected not to commit "mortal error," finally succumbed to it. What answer can our Christian Science friends make to this? We know of none, except that they might claim that the unreasonableness of their position is no greater than the unreasonableness of any of the other sects and creeds. Logic never seems to be taken into consideration in religious matters; the more illogical a statement, the more commendable the acceptance of it.

If all disease is error, if death is the greatest of errors, and if the escaping of "mortal error"—death—brings the reward of everlasting life, how do our Christian Science friends expect to get everlasting life, when at the last moment of their trial they make failure? For those of them who are at all logical, this must be another very perplexing problem. The Bible declares that whoever fails in one point is guilty of all the Law. (James 2:10.) Surely he who commits "mortal error" has failed in attaining the desideratum of Christian Science more than in all the other failures of his life in combating all other things! If "mortal error" thus takes hold at the dying moment, what hope would there be for such a person as respects everlasting life, if only to over-comers will be granted that life and if none of them overcome, but all succumb to "mortal error?" The corollary of the argument would be hopeless death for all mankind. In this conclusion the Bible agrees. "The wages of sin is death;" sin, "mortal error," brings death.—Ezekiel 18:4; Genesis 2:17; Romans 6:23.

WHAT THE SCRIPTURES SAY

The Bible logically and beautifully points out God's compassion for our race and His provision in Christ for our recovery out of this death condition by a resurrection from the dead. The Bible logically shows that the Divine sentence of death (not torment) must be met either by humanity or by a Redeemer, and informs us that for this purpose Christ left His Heavenly glory, that He might redeem Adam and his race from sin and its death penalty. So the Apostle writes by inspiration: "As by a man (Adam) came death, by a man also (Jesus) comes the resurrection of the dead. For as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive." (1 Corinthians 15:21, 22.) What is this but a declaration that the sin leading to "mortal error" is atoned for by Divine favor, to the intent that all sinners may be rescued from "mortal error"—from death?

The Bible is so much more reasonable and beautiful, that, we believe, Christian Scientists, seeing its teachings with clear vision, will gladly exchange an inferior for a superior. Why should they bind themselves too closely to "Mother Eddy," who according to her own theory failed in the highest degree, in committing "mortal error"—and hopelessly? Would they not rather take the older and still better teaching of God's Word, and realize that Jesus' resurrection from the dead was the Divine recognition of His perfect sacrifice and a guarantee that His death had accomplished the designed purpose of providing a way for the removal of "mortal error"—death—from all?

Those who accept Jesus' death and resurrection as the satisfaction for sin provided by God, and who believe the Bible teaching that the actual resurrection is to occur after the Second Advent of Jesus, may by faith speak of themselves as already risen with Him. But those who deny that there is any death must of necessity deny that Jesus died, and hence would be, whether intentionally or otherwise, denying the Ransom-Price—the Redemption-Price—given for the sins of the whole world.

Cannot our Christian Science friends accept the Redeemer and his work, and by faith look forward to the Restitution, which St. Peter declares will follow our Lord's Second Advent? (Acts 3:19-21.) It will be for all mankind, and will last a thousand years, dealing with "every man in his own order"—bringing them back from the tomb and from all their weaknesses, which are the blemishes of sin—back to the perfect image and likeness of God, as originally represented in Father Adam.

HEALING THE SICK NOT A SIN

Christian Science healers necessarily acknowledge that there is sickness when they speak of healing; for how could any one be healed who is not diseased? We have already conceded that sickness, sorrow and pain would not be proper for any who are God's people; and that the prevalence of these conditions attests the fact that God is dealing with the world as criminals under death sentence. The question arises, Is not the Church an exception to the world in this matter? We answer that those who believe in Jesus' redemptive work and who fully consecrate their lives, are counted as separate and distinct from the world. (John 17:16.) Nevertheless, to the surprise of some, it is not the Divine Plan that those received by God as sons should be released from sickness, imperfection or death.

Take the case of Jesus. "Holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners," the Son of God by a full outward attestation (Matthew 3:17; John 1:14), He was weary, He hungered, He agonized in the Garden, He died on the Cross. Nor were these errors; rather, they were the very things for which He came into the world, as He Himself declared; and without Jesus' suffering as our Redeemer, Adam and his race could never be recovered, according to the Divine arrangement.

The Church, styled in the Scriptures "The Bride of Christ," is invited to "suffer with Him" and to "be dead with Him," that she may thus share with Him in the best resurrection—to the Divine nature. (2 Timothy 2:11, 12; 2 Peter 1:4.) Therefore the Church should not expect Divine healing, which is so much of Restitution and will belong to the world by and by, after Messiah's Kingdom shall have been established. But Restitution is not the promise to the Church, but a new nature, the Divine; and that Divine nature is obtainable only by participation with the Redeemer in "the sufferings of this present time" and in "the glory to follow."—Romans 8:18, 19.

HEALING IN THE EARLY CHURCH

Neither Jesus nor His Apostles experienced healing—nor did any of the eraly Church, so far as the record shows. Dorcas, who was raised from the dead, and St. Peter's wife mother, who was healed of a fever, are not to be considered exceptions to this rule. Nor was this because none of them were sick. Jesus Himself evidently was very sick in Gethsemane, and on the way to the Cross He fainted. St. Paul mentions Trophimus and how sick he was; yet there is no suggestion that the Apostle healed him. St. Paul notes the fact that St. Timothy had dyspepsia; but instead of healing him the Apostle wrote to him advising a certain diet.

We must not think of these things as accidental; for they are in full accord with what is abundantly set forth in the Bible. The healings were done in exceptional cases, for the purpose of convincing the people respecting the Church and for the establishment of the Church. Even Jesus Himself did not heal all who needed aid. At the Pool of Bethesda there were many impotent folk; but He healed one only. (John 5:5-9.) He informed us that His work was merely a sample of what Restitution will be in due time, when Messiah's Kingdom shall prevail world-wide: "These things did Jesus, and manifested beforehand His (coming) glory"—His Kingdom work at His Second Advent, when He will be the great Healer, the great Life-Giver, for all of Adam's race.—John 2:11.

Some one may inquire, Pastor Russell, have you forgotten Mark 16:17, 18? "These signs shall follow them that believe: In My name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

No; we do not forget that these words are accredited to Jesus and St. Mark; but all scholars know, or should know, that these words do not appear in any Greek manuscript of earlier date than the Seventh Century. Besides, we doubt whether all Christian Scientists claim to be healers, who whether even the healers would handle serpents or drink poisons, such as prussic acid. This is not Higher Criticism. I am not a Higher Critic. It is the simplest form of criticism to reject frauds and impositions when we have proof that they are such, as in this case. We are glad to acknowledge, however, that the number of such fraudulent additions to God's Word is comparatively small. John 21:25 is another of these; and its absurdity is manifest.

Another important fraud is found in 1 John 5:7, 8, where unscrupulous men sought to establish the false doctrine of the Trinity; for not one text of Scripture could be found to its support. Here they have added twenty-four words to the text, which in the oldest MSS. reads, "For there are three that bear record, the Spirit, and the water, and the blood: and these three agree in one (record.") As usual, all these spurious additions involve absurdities. In this text the absurdity would be to have Father, Son and Holy Spirit all bearing witness in Heaven to the angels that Jesus is God's Son, as though the angels would not know that fact!

THE GOD OF THE BIBLE

Christian Scientists declare that the ten most potent words ever written were penned when Mrs. Eddy wrote the first ten words of her "Scientific Statement of Being"—"There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter." How does this agree with their teaching that God is everywhere and in **everything?**

It further declares that God is a Principle, yet discusses Him as a personality, quotting, "God is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity." (Habakkuk 1:13.) On the strnegth of this misapplied text Christian Scientists build the theory that God is ignorant of everything impure or injurious; that to Him and to them such things are not realities. evertheless, the context contradicts all their theories by declaring, "Wherefore lookest Thou upon them that deal treacherously, and holdest Thy tongue when the wicked devoureth the man that is more righteous than he?"—Hab. 1:13; see also V. 3.

Christian Science is in conflict with the Bible along another very important line. According to Christian Science, "God is a divine Principle, supreme incorporeal Being, Mind, Spirit, Soul, Life, Truth, Love. These refer to one absolute God, and nothing else. The attributes of God are justice, mercy, wisdom, goodness, and so on. Principle is divine, one Life, one Truth, one Love, and this is God, omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent." * * * "Soul, or Spirit, signifies Diety, and nothing else. There is no finite soul, or spirit."

But the God of the Bible is a Person, a Spirit, Jesus said, "God is a Spirit; and theyq that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." (John 4:24.) God is a Person, or Soul: "If any man draws back, My Soul shall have no pleasure in him." (Hebrews 1:3, 10:38.) He is "the God of all grace, the Father of mercies," "from whom cometh every good and perfect gift." (2 Corinthians 1:3; James 1:17.) All these expressions tell us of personality, as do those Scriptures which declare His Justice, Wisdom, Power and Love. These qualities are not properly attributable to a good principle; for principles of right and wrong have no personality.

Man was made an earthly image of his Creator, who is a Spirit. Man was made "a little lower than the angels" (Hebrews 2:9; Psalm 8:5); for although the angels have God's likeness also, they have it on the spirit plane. The likeness is not necessarily one of form, but of character and of organism to the extent that man can reason with God and appreciate God's revelations respecting moral and religious things. Other animals, not in God's image, cannot reason on those subjects and cannot be appealed to as man can. To humanity God says, "Come now, let us reason together." Isaiah 1:18.

A personal God must have a **place of presence**, as suggested in Jesus' prayer, "Our Father, which are in Heaven." For God to be **everywhere**, as Christian Scientists and others assert, would make Him impersonal—a Principle. This wrong thought is held by many who, contrary to the Bible, declare that God is **omnipresent**, everywhere present.

While God is not omnipresent; that is, He has knowledge of everything and of every place; as it is written, "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good. (Proverbs 15:3.) We know that there are both evil and good to behold; and that the eyes of the Lord represent His intelligence, taking cognizance of everything everywhere. Since the invention of the telephone and the wireless, we may much better than ever before understand how God can have fullest knowledge of everything throughout the Universe, just as man can receive information in an instant from the remotest parts of the earth. What man can do under Divine guidance and enlightenment is, we may be sure, as nothing in comparison with what his Creator can do with that Creator's power and knowledge.

In conclusion, we urge upon Christian Scientists, as upon all professing the name of Christ, the importance of coming into relationship with Jesus by faith: First, faith in Him as the Redeemer—the one through whom alone there is provision for escape from sin, sorrow, sickness, death; secondly, belief in Him as the great King whose Reign is to accomplish the work of overthrowing sin; thirdly, belief in the testimony of Jesus and the Apostles that He is gathering out a Church to be His Bride, or Associate, in His glorious Messianic work of a thousand years—yea, and to be His Companion in glory to all eternity.—Ephesians 2:7.

Let us become, through Christ, through consecration, through Spirit-begetting, the children of God, that we may properly call Him our Father and properly expect and receive His parental care over all our affairs, temporal and spiritual. Let us remember that the glory, honor, immortality and Divine nature, promised to the elect saints, are to be attained only by those who shall demonstrate their love and loyalty to God by faithfulness in His service even unto death, as did our Lord Jesus Christ.

Pennsylvania, April 23.

I greatly appreciate the various religious features of the Tribune and trust they will be continued indefinitely. Wishing you continued success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
MRS. PEARL M. CULBERTSON.

A FRIEND IN NEED A FRIEND INDEED

1 Samuel 20.—May 9.

Jonathan's Love For David—A Model Friendship—Its Test—Its Endurance. Its Basis—Friendship Being Lost. Selfishness an Impending Danger.

"A friend loveth at all times."—Prov. 17:17.

HISTORY records noble examples of friendship; but supreme amongst these is the friendship, the love, of Jonathan, Saul's son and prospective heir of the throne of Israel, for David, his rival in the people's hearts and in the Divine Program. The unselfishness of his friendship demonstrates a nobility of character possessed by some in those days, and quite in contrast with the Evolution theory.

Jonathan's loving spirit stands out in strong contrast with King Saul's jealous spirit. Apparently Jonathan's first meeting with David was after the latter's victory over Goliath. Instead of thinking of David as a rival, who must be crushed, the noble Jonathan took off his own princely robe and gave it to David, together with his sword and his famous bow.

"A Friend In Need, a Friend Indeed."

Jonathan's friendship, love, was not of the effervescent kind. He did not love merely in word, but in deed and in truth. He loved his friend just the same when the king became David's enemy and sought his life. The friendship which will not endure trial, which will make no sacrifices, is not the kind to be approved or modeled after.

Jonathan and the Lad.

Jonathan had love of the kind which the Lord admonishes His followers to have—the love which in honor prefers one another. This love doubtless stands pre-eminent above earthly love, especially because founded upon a religious basis. Because David loved God and sought to be guided by His will, he conducted himself with wisdom; and because Jonathan discerned this spirit of wisdom and righteousness, he loved David.

In proportion as we understand the Bible and receive the spirit of the Truth, we shall appreciate and copy the best there is of principle—whether of friendship or of duty to a monarch, to our family or toward God. There are many influences operating toward a spirit of selfishness, avarice, jealousy; while the influences for true friendship, true love—the best qualities of heart and head—are from the Lord.

We noted in a previous lesson how Jonathan acted as peacemaker between his father and David. Today's lesson relates another occasion when Jonathan acted the part of a true friend. Realizing that his life was in danger, David mentioned his fears to Jonathan. The latter was at a loss to believe that his father would break his word, yet was impressed by David's attitude. The feast of the new moon was at hand; and David was expected to sit at the royal table. In harmony with an arrangement between the two friends, Jonathan was to find out definitely his father's intentions and to communicate them to David.

On the second day of the feast the king asked for "the son of Jesse," as though he hated the very name David. Jonathan replied that David had gone to Bethlehem by his permission. Apparently the king had been foiled in his intention to kill David at this time, and he vented his wrath upon his son, whom really he greatly loved. In his anger he threw his javelin at Jonathan, probably not with the intention of striking him, but merely of venting his ferocious jealousy. Jonathan's speech in return shows that he was thinking less of what he himself was risking and more respecting the injustice being done his friend.

It is a beautiful friendship which in stress forgets self and thinks only of the friend's interests. As in contrast with all human loves and friendships, we read of Jesus, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Nevertheless, in Jesus' case it meant more than any earthly love or friendship; for "while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." The Apostle declares that the Lord thus set an example to all Christians, that they should lay down their lives for the brethren. This is Heavenly love, Divine friendship, of which Jonathan's love is a sample.

David and Jonathan.

"Is It Not Beyond Thee?"

The next morning David, having returned, was to get Jonathan's judgment respecting the king's sentiments. Jonathan was to go into the field near a great rock and there to give an agreed-upon signal, if David should flee. And so it was done. Jonathan then went over to the rock, behind which David hid. The two embraced, after the manner of the East, kissing each other goodby—true lovers, with a manly, noble love.

Here Jonathan indicated his faith in God's providence respecting David, and asked him to make a covenant that whatever should occur David would deal graciously with Jonathan and his family. Bible history shows us that David never forgot the obligation which he thus undertook to be a friend to the family of Saul.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—What would be your thought regarding the four winds being let loose (Revelation 7:1)? How would it affect the Lord's truly consecrated people? Will they be loosed before the Church passes beyond the veil? (H. M.)

Answer—This text seems to be an allusion to God's purpose that the revolution and anarchy to come at the close of the present Age should be held back until the full number predestinated to make up the bride of Christ shall have been selected. Apparently there will be some who might have been of this elect class, but who fail of attaining their positions because they wait until the breaking of this trouble before turning from worldly alliances to full loyalty to God (Matthew 24:20:21). Whether the faithful sacrificers will be here or not during that period of anarchy is of little consequence to them for they have the definite assurance that no harm can come nigh their dwelling place. They need not fear "for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday" (Psalm 91:6). We do not know of any Scripture that could be taken as a positive indication that the Church will or will not be in the flesh during a portion of this time of revolution. The troubles experienced by the Church will be for their benefit, for "through much tribulation shall ye enter into the Kingdom of God."

Q.—Is it not true that a Christian should expect business prosperity as a result of his high Christian standards? (N. R. T.)

Answer.—Our Lord did say, "Seek ye first (as of primary importance) the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things (food, raiment, etc.,) shall be added unto you;" but note that the Lord does not say his followers shall have as much or more of these temporal things than others He declared at another time, "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of." The implication is that to those who have put their matters entirely in the Lord's hands by a full consecration of all they possess, their every talent, their every opportunity and who are thus seeking to please God and obtain the kingdom inheritance which he has promised—to those he will give earthly good things according to his wisdom, those things which would bring the disciples the highest measure of blessing as new creatures; those that would prepare them and assist them best to attain a share in the kingdom. Whatever of earthly good things would be a hindrance to their chief aim and desire in life this class would not intentionally choose. Hence it is for them to be glad the matter is entirely out of their hands and entirely in the Lord's hands. This class may even rejoice in tribulation, knowing that tribulation worketh experience, patience, hope, and will ultimately make them not ashamed, because it will be God's method of chastening and polishing them for a share in the Kingdom.

Q.—The command was given Moses that the Amalekites were to be destroyed. Why were they permitted to live almost 400 years (Exodus 17:14; 1 Samuel 15:3)? (J. S.)

Answer—As to why so long a delay, we may merely conjecture, basing our surmises upon the Lord's dealings with nations. For instance, when the Lord told Abraham that his posterity would come ultimately into the land of Canaan and receive it as their possession from the Lord, the declaration is made, "In the fourth generation they shall come hither again; for the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full" (Genesis 15:16.) The intimation is that, although the Lord foreknew when and how the iniquity of the Amorites would increase, he allowed them to have the full benefit of time to demonstrate actually the downwardness of their course. This same thought is set before us by the Apostle in his opening chapters of the Epistle to the Romans, in which he specifically declares that the degradation of the world is due neither to the direct acts of the Almighty nor to his failure to safeguard his creatures. Adam, the only one of our race directly created, was perfect, upright, the image of his Creator, and his sin was a wilful one; for the Apostle says, "Adam was not deceived" (1 Timothy 2:14.) Likewise the Lord has not inflicted punishment upon our race for their degeneration; but as the Apostle explained, "When they knew God they glorified him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their reasoning and their foolish hearts were darkened. Even as thy did not like to retain God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind, to do those things which are not fitting" (Romans 1:21-28). This seems to be the course which the Lord has pursued with the entire human family except the one nation of Israel, with which he undertook to deal specially under the Law Covenant, to use them as a typical people, to prepare them for Messiah's coming, when they would furnish the nucleus of the Restitution Class. Certain great catastrophes of the past are explained to us in the Scriptures along these lines—inflicted with a view to preventing the race from going into further degradation on the principle enunciated, "Thus far shalt thou go but no further."

Q.—Can you harmonize 1 Corinthians 1:26-29, which states that not many are called, with Revelation 22:17, which says that whosoever will may come? (E. A. S.)

Answer.—The former refers to the Gospel Age, when God is visiting the Gentiles to take out of them a people for his name—a Bride for the Lamb (Acts 15:14). This is a "high calling" (Philippians 3:14), by a narrow way which only few find (Matthew 7:14). The latter text will not be applicable until the next age. When the Bride Class is complete the Messianic reign will begin in order to give "the residue of men" (Acts 15:17), Adam and all his descendants, an opportunity to drink of the water of life; this opportunity being purchased for all when Jesus gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time when those who sleep in death are awakened by his power. The calling involves so much that few are ready to accept the invitation. It is a calling to joint-heirship with Jesus, but to share his glory each of the called ones must walk in the same narrow way of sacrifice that he trod, each must lay aside his own pleasure and seek to please the Father only.

Q.—Since the entire human race originated from Adam, how can we account for the different colors? When Columbus discovered America, he found it inhabited with Indians. Can you give some light as to when and how they came? (W. G.)

Answer.—There are two reasons for not answering your questions; you have not given your name and address, and the questions are not strictly Scriptural. However, many people seem to think these difficulties sufficient grounds for disbelief in the Bible. We trust our reply may be of assistance if you are one of these. Climate, food and environment have much to do with personal appearance. In a number of instances, persons who have resided for a time in foreign lands, mingling with the people and eating their foods, have returned later to their native land looking like the races with which they have associated. If so much is accomplished in a few years, there can be little doubt as to the results of such isolation as the races experienced up until the invention of the present modes of travel. Some have guessed as to the ancestry of the American Indians, but we do not know of any good that has been accomplished by their guesses.

Q.—(a) Did Jesus have more power as a perfect man than Adam would have had, had he not sinned? (b) Did Jesus possess more power after his consecration? (c) Were all the miracles, which our Lord performed, AFTER his consecration? (?)

Answer.—(a) It appears that Jesus did have more power than any perfect man would have, for he states "the works that I do I do not of myself but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works" (John 14:10). Special powers were needed and given to him of God that he might accomplish the work given him to do as man's Redeemer. He had as his purpose in the First Advent not only the giving of his life for the life of the world, but also the witnessing which would begin the drawing out from among mankind a special class to be associated with him when the work of raising up the world would commence. By exercising miraculous powers he awakened the faith of those who were called of the Father to joint-heirship with him.

(b) All these added powers came after Jesus' consecration.

(c) There is extant a book which purports to be an account of Jesus' life and miracles before his consecration. It does not give any evidence of being authentic. We do not think any miracles were performed by Jesus before his consecration.

Q.—"For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one" (1 John 5:7). Please explain the Holy Ghost and how they are one. (W. C.)

Answer.—This, the only text in the Bible which states that the Father, Son and Holy Ghost are one, is now known to be spurious. For this reason it is omitted from modern translations. When the King James translation was made only a few manuscripts of the Bible were available. Since that time several hundred have been discovered and some of these are quite ancient ones. The passage which you quote is lacking in all of the older manuscripts. In fact none earlier than the fifth century contains it, nor is it referred to by any theological writers before that time even when they were discussing the subject of the Trinity. As there is no other verse in the Bible to support the Trinitarian doctrine, it is quite evident that they would not have failed to use this verse had it been in the Bible at that time. As it would be unrighteous for us to add to the Word of God, it is our evident duty to refuse to make use of passages which others have added, no difference how long ago they were added or how generally they are accepted. It would seem very incongruous to think that it was necessary for anybody to bear a witness in heaven, for surely the angels of heaven, none of them need to be witnessed to regarding the heavenly Father whom they have known from the day of their creation.

Lord Kitchener Meets Leaders of Labor.

(Continued From First Page)

ployed is known in some districts as "men in the market," in other districts, as "men out of places,' and they take the places of absent workmen. The enlistment of something like 150,000 men has removed this surplus labor from the pits, and so the coal output at this moment of national stress is reduced.

It is but the barest justice to the workmen to say that a regular six days' working week even with the eight-hour day is a physical impossibility in many pits. I am referring now more particularly to pits of high temperature. The evidence in the Denaby and Cadeby inquiry disclosed the exhausting conditions under which the coal was produced there, and in many other collieries similar conditions exist. In Germany where considerateness for labor is not so marked as in our own country, the working time in the high-temperature pits is limited to six hours a day. It is admitted that some workmen do occasionally absent themselves from their work from the effect of drink, but it is denied that there are any great number of such cases or that they constitute an appreciable factor in the reduction of output.

The view of Vernon Hartshorn, a South Wales member of the Federation and Executive, and one of the best known of the miners' leaders, may be given: I do not think that drink interferes to any appreciable extent with the production of the coal. I am not at all sure that even the prohibition of the sale of alcohol would have any material effect in reducing absenteeism. That is due to a number of causes—illness, daily minor accidents, and physical exhaustion. In the high-temperature collieries it would not be reasonable to make an appeal to the men to work regularly, because six days' work a week would be more than men could physically endure. In the other collieries an appeal to the men to work regularly in the interest of their country is all that is needed.

Another very interesting note somewhat in this connection is to the effect that 21 engineering and shipbuilding societies at a meeting at Newcastle on April 11 passed a resolution, and sent it to the prime Minister-heartily welcoming the establishment of the North-East Coast Munitions of War Committee, on which the men, employers, and government departments are represented. The resolution was as follows:

We, reresenting the trade unions in the shibuilding and engineering trades of the North-East coast, welcome most heartily the establishment of a committee on which the working men, the employers, and the Government departments are represented. We do not want any more speeches about the failings of the workers, the employers, or the Government; we want to pull together and get on with it. You may tell Lord Kitchener that we shall deliver the goods. The working man of the North-East coast will do his bit. We hope for our part that you may find it possible to be present at the first meeting of the committee, which, we understand, will be called for Thursday next (April 15),)—J. Wile, President; I. D. Hebron, Secretary.

The following societies were represented: Associated Blacksmiths, Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, United Brass Founders and Finishers, Amalgamated Cabinetmakers, General Union of Carpenters and Joiners. Northern Enginemen's Association, Amalgaamted Society of Engineers, Electric Trade Union, Gas Workers' and General Laborers' Union, National Amalgamated Union of Labor, United Machine Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Painters and Decorators, United Patternmakers, United Operative Plumbers, Ship Construction and Shipwrights' Association. Sheet Iron Workers' and Light Platers' Society, United Kingdom Society of Smiths and Strikers, Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, Ironfounders' Association, Steel Smelters, and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

The appeal for women to come forward and enable more men to be released for the fighting forces or otherwise to help along the supply of munitions of war brought in up to the bebinning of April over 33,000 names, all of these being put on the Special Register of Women for War service. Six thousand of these women asked to be employed as armament workers, 4,000 offered for the clothing trades. and 1,700 for milkmaids and dairy workers, the supply of home-raised food also being a question that wants consideration in this country. Other extensions of female work are noted in various parts of the country. Special attention is rightly being paid in this connection to safeguard against lowering of wages. On piece work the women's rates are to be as high as the men's but the Government appears to be fighting shy of giving a downright reply to the proposal that where women are employed to do men's work on weekly wages those weekly wages shall be the same as the men's. Otherwise, it is argued that something approaching the sweating will result and in so far as men return to these situations after the war their wages will be reduced.

In increasing number of female clerks and typists are being used in the War Office and Admiralty. Before the war women were only employed there as typists, but since that time many have been engaged on ordinary clericical work. About 300 are now so employed in the War Office and about another 150 are about to be employed as clerks, typists and messengers. The question of employing women as retail clerks in grocery stores has also arisen in view of the tremendous number of young men in this business who have enlisted. Even boys to run round and push light trucks are hard to get. The principal union of retail clerks in this country is prepared to assent to the introduction of female labor in the grocery stores but insists upon a substantial level of wages to prevent under-cutting when the men return. There is also, by the way, a shortage of male telephone operators employed on night duty and women are now to be engaged for that work, although so far there has been a great reluctance in this country to employ women and girls during the night.

The khaki-clad dockers of Liverpool came into active service for the first time on April 12. They paraded in their new uniforms. and afterwards got to work with zest on two large liners waiting to be discharged, and thereafter the men, who have been thrown themselves with enthusiasm into the industrial fighting line, were conspicuous objects in the busy quayside scenes that were witnessed. Lord Derby, as commander of the Dock Battalion, and wearing khaki himself, turned out with the three full companies shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning, and before work was commenced held a review at one of the dockside headquarters. Lord Derby spoke a few personal words to many of the men, and subsequently made a short speech.

I am told that the whole of the executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers who returned to London from York on April 1 had a conference on April 2 at the War Office with Lord Kitchener. None of the visitors was disposed to say very much about what took place, but it is understood that the meeting was at the request of the Secretary of State for War, and it is assumed that during it there was an exchange of views on the subject of the production of munitions of war similar to the discussion at the Treasury recently.

A deadlock appears to have been reached in the strike at the works of Foden, the motor wagon builder. Over 500 men who have been out for nearly three weeks declare through their leaders that they will not return until their demand for recognition of the trade unions, as well as for increased wages, is granted, and, on the other hand, the firm maintain their determination not to recognize or bargain with trade union officials. About 500 non-union men are still at work, so that the shops are kept running. Thirty or 40 strikers are living in cottages which belong to the firm, and they have been given notice to quit, or pay double rent.

The dispute arose over the wages question only. A joint committee, representing eight trade unions, askeo for an advance of $1.25 a week all round. The firm did not reply directly, but posted up an offer to set aside $250 a week as a bonus, and to add to it $250 for each wagon completed above ten per week—ten being the average output. This money was to be divided at the end of six months, in proportion to the wages received by each man. Alternative offers were made when the first was rejected. Ultimately wages were raised 50 cents a week, and in addition an offer of $500 bonus for each additional wagon over ten was made, the money to be divided weekly.

The firm say that this, with the 50 cents increase was equivalent to an advance of $1.25 in the case of the highest rated men, who were formerly paid $10 a week. The men state that the weekly wage bill, as declared by the firm, was $6,000, or $600 per wagon, and that therefore under the bonus scheme the extra wagons would be produced at $500 each, or $100 less labor cost than the average.

Exports Reach Tremendous Total.

(Continued From First Page)

strength to this to point out that despite the deficit on which they leaned so much in April, 1914, the trade balance for the ten months of that fiscal year, which included April, showed a favorable balance of four hundred and seventy millions, while during the ten months ending with April, 1910, most of it under the Payne-Aldrich tariff and the rest under the Dingley tariff, the favorable balance was but one hundred and sixty-eight millions. Therefore, on the basis of the arguments used by our critics, there was under the Underwood tariff the increase of three hundred millions favorable balance as compared with that under the Payne law.

May I point out that the conditions this year, during which President Wilson has so ably guided our ship of state anmid stormy seas, are such that the favorable balance in our foreign trade is so great that it already reaches a sum sufficient to purchase the largest of our great railway systems, and that if it continued for the balance of the fiscal year at the current rate, it would be sufficient to extinguish the entire interest-bearing debt of the National Government. It would several times pay the cost of the Panama Canal, would more than discharge the debts of all our States, or more than pay the entire net debt of the great city of New York plus that of the city of Philadelhia.

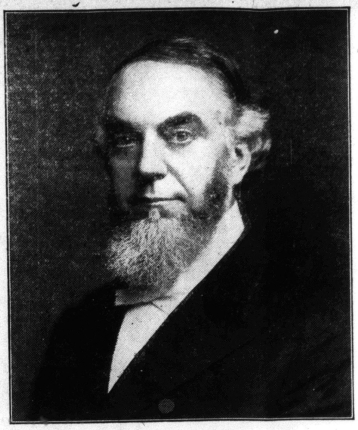
I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,

WHETHER YOU SPEND OR SAVE
makes a big difference—all the difference between poverty and independence.
This strong bank pays 4 Per Cent on Savings.
A dollar starts you
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,
"Where Savings are Safe"
Resources Over 12 Millions.
Frick Building.

WHEN YOU WANT
ICE
MADE FROM
PURE DISTILLED WATER
You Want
Consolidated Ice Co
WAGONS ON EVERY STREET



PASTOR C. T. RUSSELL

who will deliver a ecture at the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Oakland, this city, on Sunday evening, May 9, at 7:30 o'clock. The subject is "The Battle of Armageddon." The seats are free and no collection will be taken. Everybody invited.

A Cyclone in a Coffee Pot.

Record of a Friendly Discussion on Scripture Through a Mediator on Paper Between Strangers While Encumbered with Their Duties of Service to the Carnegie Steel Company, Duquesne, Pa.

(Continued from last week)

October 3, 1914.

Dear Bro:

The subject of Baptism seems to interest you more than any other—you seem to think, that you have completely buffaloed me. I do not doubt that you think you have the best of the argument. I know I have, because I accept the plain word without any extra explanations. You still argue that it was John's baptism that Peter preached on the day of Pentecost. Let it go at that. Did not Jesus have His disciples baptize the people in water too—read John 3:26 also John 4:1-2. Please note what Jesus told Nicodemus in John 3:4. Now I will give you the references on the subject. We will commence with the divine command of Jesus. Matt. 28:18-20; Acts 2:38; Rom. 6:3; Gal. 3:26-27; John 3:5; Acts 18:8, 8:8, 12:19, 4:5 and 22:16. If I had some more time I would give you the diagram of the whole subject of hearing, believing, repenting, confessing, being baptized and working faithfully until death, with all the scripture references. I am going to have some cards printed and will send you one at an early date, so then you will find out my position on the different subjects better than I can tell you. Now Bro. to prove my point that there were other nations at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost—now read the 8, 9, 10 and 11 verses of the Acts, 2 Chapt., especially the 8th and 10th, "and now hear we every man in our own tongue wherein we were born,"—not the tongue of their adoption. Again: "Phrygia and Ramphylia in Egypt and in parts of Libya about Cysene and strangers of Rome—Jews and Proselytes."

This ought to convince you, anyhow, the very verse you quoted contradicted your statements. Now as to what you say about Peter not knowing that the Gospel should be preached to the Gentiles. Did he not hear Jesus give the command in Matt. 28:18-20 in regard to what he said to Cornelius? He was offering an excuse for bringing witnesses after the Lord had told him to go. I admit that Peter preached the first sermon to the Jews at Jerusalem, also the first sermon to the Gentiles, in a Gentile land, but the other apostles preached in tongues on the day of Pentecost. Now Bro. you speak as if the whole multitude of Jews received the baptism of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost. Not so, only the apostles received it. (Acts 2:1-4.) You also make me to say that the same witness that testified that they did receive it also testified that they did not. Look over the original copy and you will find that I said that the same witness that testified that they did receive it testified that we do not. As to the quotation you are in the habit of quoting, I will put you right. In Prov. 4:18 "But the path of the just is as a shining light, that shines more and more unto the perfect day." The word brighter is not in it. Now just another phase of your note. I want to notice you say I quoted—one faith, one hope, one baptism. No I did not—I did say, one Lord, one faith, one baptism. You are the first person in all my life that I ever heard say repentance in water. You also seem to think that there is cause for rejoicing when I say that I have read Russell. Listen, I have also read Ingersol, Payne, Darwin, Marx, Engles—I have also read such great writers as Ben. Franklin, McGarvey, Spurgeon, Moody, Errett and several others, but the best of all is the Book of Books—the Bible. I get no help from the first mentioned writers—you are at liberty to accuse me of quoting anyone of the second. I mentioned you accuse me of sophistry. You say that I mention Russell quite frequently—no more than you do Campbell. Now Bro. in a discussion like this you must feel at liberty to mention any writer's name you want to—I shall do the same. I will tell you where I get my greatest help outside the Bible—from a dear old man who has given 60 years to the study of God's Holy Word—"My Father."

Yours in the name of our Lord and King,

ALPHIA.

P. S. I have answered this without referring to your manuscript—if you wish me to take it up more fully, I shall be glad to do so.

October 4th, 1913.

Dear Bro:

Received your note this morning and was surprised to see that all the Scripture I quoted had absolutely no effect upon you. You say that you make a prayerful study of the Bible and if this is true I fail to see why I cannot make an impression upon you on this question of the gospel going to the Jews first—then to the Gentiles. You insist that there were Gentiles amongst the concourse of people at Jerusalem celebrating the festivities of the Jewish Law. What do they want there? The Gentiles had no interest in the Pentecostal feast which the Jews who had come from all over the world to celebrate! The command that the Apostles had to preach the gospel to all the world was to begin at Jerusalem when the "devout men" of the Jewish nation were all assembled celebrating the Pentecostal feast of the Jewish Law. Now then you say, "I accept the plain word written" and you did not accept the Scripture I quoted you proving these men from all over the world—Parthians, Medes, Elamites, Judea, Pontus, etc., were Jews that had been scattered all over the world by the Babylonians at the dethronement of the last King of the Jews—B. C. 606. These Jews still held to their rituals and went annually to Jerusalem to celebrate them and they had forgotten the Hebrew language and had the language of their nativity instead. This is even true of the Apostles for they are referred to as Galileans. (Acts 2:7.) Stop here just one moment—don't get excited—think—please think. Can you not see that if you insist that the people that came from Phrygia, Arabia, were Gentiles, then those that came from Galilee were Gentiles also and these we know were the Apostles and were all Jews!

Stop this nonsense of mustering up a pile of Scripture on your side of the question and ignoring all the scripture I quoted you in my last note—that is Sectarianism, nothing else. You say you have no creed but the Bible. I say you have an unwritten creed when it comes to the question of applying Acts 2:38 to the Jews where it belongs—not to Gentiles! If you do not see what I am driving at by this note set a date and I will meet you in person on this question when all conecrned can be present and have the issue settled.

Yours in Him,

BEREA.

(To be continued.)

Appreciations

Colorado, April 29.

We greatly appreciate the continued publication of Pastor Russell's Sermon, the Sunday School Lesson and the Questions. The story of "Hiram and Manda" was quite an interesting article and was true to life as well. I hope to be able to renew as soon as my subscription expires, so that I may still enjoy your good paper.

Yours truly,

GERGE E. LODGE.

England, April 23.

Through the Watch Tower Bible Tract Society I am renewing my subscription to your paper of which I have been a subscriber for quite a number of years.

Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Letters and Question Box are the chief features that lead me to take it, but I find many other interesting and instructive articles.

Yours with the very best of wishes,

F. B. GOULD.

New York, May 2.

We appreciate very much your paper and especially the religious features. May God bless and prosper your every endeavor to promote the right.

MR. AND MRS. J. P. BENSON.

Missouri, May 1.

When the announcement was made some time ago of a change of ownership of the Tribune I was fearful for a while that the past policy of the paper in publishing Pastor Russell's Sermon and other Truth articles might be discontinued, especially as so much pressure is being brought to bear from certain quarters upon pappers doing so, but I am thankful to the Lord such is not the case and I wish to assure you, Mr. Editor, as long as I have the price and you continue to publish all these enlightening and helpful articles you may count on me as a grateful subscriber. I also wish to state my appreciation of your exposé of the fraudulent medical advertisements and am sure all right-thinking people are with you in these moves to put the swindlers out of business as nearly every one has at sometime or other been their victim.

SIX—LABOR .... repulsed with very heavy losses to

Enjoyed especially the articles "How Hiram and Mandy Found the Truth." Cannot we have these in a pamphlet form or republished once more.

Wishing you continued success and best wishes in your efforts for righteousness, I am,

Yours sincerely,

T. L. MARSHALL.

NOTICE

Ten acres of the finest land in Florida with abstract of clear title, would be willing to sacrifice it for half tax value, which is $400, or mortgage it for $200 for one year.

I can meet the mortgage within one year, I am very certain. If some one has the means and wishes to do this, please write to me.

C. D. HINES,
Lock Box No. 86,
Wellington, O.

LATEST PORTRAITS OF PASTOR RUSSELL

Four different positions, size 8x10 inches, suitable for framing. Beautiful finish, on the best double-weight photographic paper; regular $15.00 per dozen style; expert workmanship. Our price to the friends: 25 cents each, or set of four for one dollar. Order now from H. N. Nelson, 179 Rosedale St., Detroit, Mich.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

NOTICE

A brother of unquestionable standing, an elder in the class, now manufacturing an article of superior quality to that used by every housewife daily, yet too bulky and heavy for shipment from my factory, desires to establish branch factories for small sum and royalty. Big profits for yourself and agents you can put out. A demonstration of the article in five seconds positively astonishing and convincing to everybody. Write for free sample and plan to get started. Address Tribune.

Virginia, May 1.

All the family enjoy your paper very much and look for its arrival every week with pleasure.

You are doing a good work in publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons. In my opinion he is the greatest living preacher and I trust you will continue to publish his Sermons.

Yours very truly,

MRS. MARGARET W. BIRCH.

Pennsylvania, April 29.

I have been receiving your valuable paper since last November, and I am very grateful to the kind friend who enrolled my name on your subscription list.

I intended writing you before, but I am a chronic invalid, and do not always feel well enough to write

I enjoy Pastor Russell's Sermons very much, as well as the other religious features of your paper, and in my estimation you certainly have a bright future before you, seeing that everything is undergoing a severe shaking at present, and in time nothing but the pronounced Truth shall remain, and the people who stand up for the right will certainly have their reward.

Surely, there never was greater light and better opportunity for spreading the "good tiding of great joy which shall be to all people" than now, and I sincerely hope that you will continue to do your part and reap the blessings in store for you, which are sure to come to all those who have the courage to stand up for the Truth in this evil day when everything is being done to crush God's people and deny them the privileges of spreading the Gospel of the Kingdom of God, so emphatically set forth in the Holy Scriptures. Hoping you are in this fight to stay and receive your share of the blessings when the time of refreshing shall come from the Lord, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. J. LATIMER.

Scriptural Index to Towers from January 1, 1908 to April 1, 1915, Inclusive.

Beginning where the Berean Manual ends. Pamphlet form. no comments. Nearly 1,500 references to Towers where Scriptures are explained. Price 25 cents or copy. Address C. H. Zook, Box 344, Elkhart, Indiana.

There is a strike on at the mills of the Seneca Iron and Steel Company, Blasdell, N. Y. All men should steer clear of this place.

The Monaca, Pa., mill is on again this week.

The East Youngstown, O., mill is working as usual.

A number of business and professional men of Pittsburgh are organizing a company to go into plantation and stock-raising development on a large scale in the richest section of the West Indies. We believe the proposition will pay dividends of 50 to 100 per cent a year. A limited amount of stock (in blocks of not less than ten shares) will be offered for public subscription on the same "ground floor" terms given to the original subscribers. Shares are $100 each and first payment (which will not be called before September 1st) will be $10 per share; balance in small installments during next two years or so, as needed for development work. All money paid on subscriptions goes into treasury of the company, none to promoters. We want a few more subscribers of good standing who will co-operate in the work of organization as the original subscribers are doing. For further information address D. P. S., National Labor Tribune.

OPPOSE PRISON GOODS

DETROIT, Mich., May 5.—Trade unionists throughout the state are urging their representatives to favor a pending bill in the state legislature which would compel manufacturers of prison goods to label them as such.

CHURCH MEN FAVOR PENSIONS

BOSTON, May 1.—The Episcopal Church in this state made history when its convention voted to adopt a pension system for retired or disabled clergymen, their widows and their children. The vote was nearly unanimous.

ESTABLISHED 187
KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.
NEWS FOR MEN
We sell Men's Clothes for Less Money Than Any other Store in America, and we are ready to substantiate our claim. By less money we don't mean simply prices—we mean the value for the prices.
The Three Features for Saturday at 16.50, 19.50 and $25 makes it possible for every Man to be well suited tomorrow.
A "Sampeck" Special at $16.50
These Suits just arrived in all their glory of new colors and styles. Beautiful unfinished Worsteds, Flannels, Tweeds and Homespuns in 1, 2 and 3-button effects. All sizes up to 42, which takes in stouts, slims and shorts, and (by the way) ¼, ½ or ⅛ lined.
And We Continue the Sale of "Sample" Suits---Salesmen's Samples. Excellent Values, at $19.50
Elegantly tailored by hand, tape seams and every other good detail of making found only in the finest Custom Clothes. Silk lined—Homespun and Tweed fabrics in 1, 2 and 3-button styles.
A Regular Line---One Which Helped Build Our Clothing Reputation Is Our "Clothes De Luxe," at $25
Equal if not superior to Custom Made Clothes. A tremendous array of every known style and material proper for the present time, 124 styles to choose from, which means One for You.
More Pants News
Those pure Worsted Blue Serge Pants that ordinarily sell for $5.00—for Saturday at $3.25
Men's Worsted and Cheviot Pants—the $2.50 kind for Saturday at $1.98
Down in the Basement
Men's and Young Men's New Spring Suits—medium and dark colors. A basement feature at $5.75
Men's Odd Pants—ordinarily priced $2.00—basement feature at $1.29
(Kaufmann's—Men's Clothiers for 44 Years.)

Dr. Lewis, the Dentist
Don't worry about the pain or the price.
My reputation in Pittsburgh is firmly established.
You can rest assured of expert work, best material, and courteous treatment. Call and talk it over.
No charge for examination.
I can save you time and expense.
DR. S. M. LEWIS
Reliable Dental Rooms,
419 Smithfield St.

RAISE CHICKENS.
A Farm for $170 on a Car Line One Hour from Pittsburgh.
THE D. E. WORLEY CO.,
518-519-520 Park Bldg.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every Man Says "I SHALL TAKE LIFE INSURANCE SOME DAY"
Many are suffering today because of only good intentions.
PITTSBURGH LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
W. C. BALDWIN, PRESIDENT.

GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK,
CARSON AND SOUTH FOURTEENTH STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4% Interest on Time Deposits.
J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

c
MAY 14 1915

NATIONAL
LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 24
PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915
FIVE CENTS A COPY

WASHINGTON COUNTY POMITICAL POT BOILING

Carothers, Sutherland, Hazzard, Mikesell Seek National and County Offices.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 12, 1915.—Every office in Washington county is to be voted on at the coming primaries and the political pot is sizzling. Beginning January 1st, 1915, with the announcement of Vernon Hazzard, Esq., a prominent lawyer and the genial successor of his father, the late Col. Chill W. Hazzard, witty editor of the Monongahela Republican, as a candidate for District Attorney to the announcement last week of Hon. Norman E. Clark as a candidate for Judge, hundreds of candidates are actively canvassing throughout every section of the county.

A successor to Hon. William Brown, Congressman of the Twenty-fourth district, comprised of Lawrence, Beaver and Washington counties, is also to be elected. Mr. Brown died in New York last winter before he took the oath of office and this created the vacancy. Ex-Sheriff and Republican party leader, Ed. Crothers, Recorder of Deeds J. Chester Sutherland and Banker Joseph A. Herron are the Washington county candidates with a like bevy of aspirants from Beaver and Lawrence counties. The fight in Washington county promises to be hot for this job owing to the prominence of the candidates, all within the so called organization, Crothers, Sutherland and Herron having heretofore pulled together in the party ranks and now with each of them looking to the Congressional nomination the organization is "shot to pieces."

For District Attorney there are six Republican candidates, five from Washington, and one from the river section, which heretofore has held the balance of power. Vernon Hazzard of Monongahela was first in the field and is making a most active canvass from Brownsville to Elrama, and in the country districts back of the river. He is popular and a well recognized authority on criminology. After graduating from Amherst College in Massachusetts, Mr. Hazzard spent a year studying abroad specializing the Italian language, and matriculating at the Pittsburgh Law School. He at once sprang into a lucrative practice in his home town of Monongahela, where his grandfather, the Hon. Thomas R. Hazzard, was a well known lawyer. He is a member of the Allegheny county, Washington county, State and American Bar Associations, and admitted to practice in the Supreme and Superior Courts. Recognizing that the balance of political power is centered around Monongahela City, he feels confident of success at the polls on this, his first try for office. He has the unanimous support of all factions on the river, while the other candidates are seeking votes at the county seat, and quarreling amongst themselves.

Judge Robert W. Irwin is a candidate to succeed himself on the non-partisan ballot. He is a prominent Democrat, although appointed by Governor Tener to succeed the late J. F. Taylor. When at the bar he represented the Standard Oil, The Pittsburgh Railways, Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other large corporations, and is opposed by Hon. Norman E. Clark, who resigned as chairman of the Republican County Committee to become a candidate for judge. Mr. Clark has a large following as an upright honest practitioner and will make a clean fight. Thomas Hill, A. P. Barnum and R. L. Munce, the present County Commissioners, are seeking re-election, and a raft of candidates are opposing them. John O. Watson of North Charleroi, Pa., and many others have announced for Register of Wills.

Boyd C. Parshall would like to succeed himself as would W. S. Lockhart for Clerk of Courts, and A. V. Lewis for Prothonotary. They all are likely to be returned under the two term policy. James T. Heffran of Speers borough wants to succeed himself as Coroner, but a number of candidates are out against him, including George C. McPeake of Canonsburg, but Mr. Heffran being at present in the Mercy hospital with a severe heart affliction will get much sympathy and many votes.

O. Evans Mikesell of Washington, Squire F. B. Hambry of Donora and others are canvassing the county for Treasurer. F. B. Wickerham of Monongahela; River Deputy Sheriff, George S. Hornbake, Jr., of Coal Center, and ex-Sheriff John C. Murphy want to be elected Sheriff.

County Chairman Joseph T. Hemphill, retiring post master, was recently elected to lead the party and together with Edward McGregor, as secretary, and Col. James E. Barnett as orator, all declared hands off on a slate of candidates and the primaries promise to be absolutely open.

GUILTY OF MURDER IS LAWSON VERDICT

TRINIDAD, Cal., May 12.—John R. Lawson, executive board member of the United Mine Workers of America, has been found guilty of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

It was not charged by the prosecution that Lawson killed any one, but the verdict hinged on the death of a deputy sheriff who was killed in a riot at Ludlow, Ocober 5, 1913. Attorney General Farrar made this statement, which covered the case:

"I think this is the first case on record where one of the leaders of a union has been convicted of crimes of violence arising from the conduct of a

Attorneys for the union have filed application for a new trial. Following are some of the reasons given:

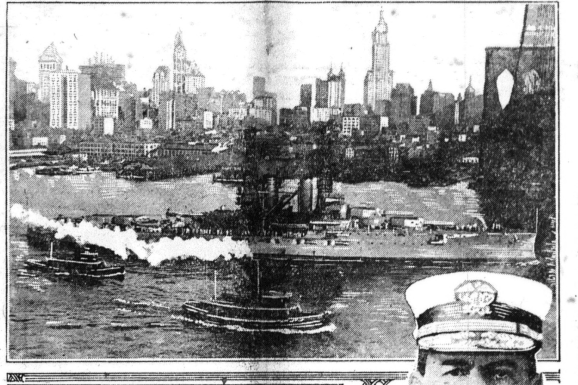
Judge Hillyer, the presiding judge, is disqualified from acting because, before his recent appointment as judge, he was an attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (Rockefeller's interests), and other allied coal companies in previous strike cases, and on account of expressions of hostility toward Lawson previous to the trial.

Putting the jury in charge of bailiffs who were Rockefeller mine guards.

Refusing to quash panel of jurors composed of men selected because of their coal company affiliations.

Refusing to allow the defendant alternate challenges to the jurors, overruling challenges to jurors who showed themselves prejudiced and adopting a system of challenging condemned by the supreme court of Colorado.

BATTLESHIPS ARRIVE IN NEW YORK FOR GREAT FLEET REVIEW



BATTLESHIP FLORIDA and SKYLINE of NEW YORK
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[NEW YORK, May 13.—This city is getting ready for the great review of the Atlantic battleship fleet to be held in the North river on May 18. President Wilson and all the members of his cabinet will be here. The battleships scheduled to participate in this review arrived in the North river May 8. The submarine flotilla and auxiliary division came the following day, and the flotilla of destroyers assembled on May 12. There will be sixty-five vessels in the review.]

British Miners Demand War Bonus.

Will Cease Work in Thirty Days Unless 20 Per Cent Increase is Granted.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, April 29.—Perhaps the outstanding labor topic at the moment of writing is the point blank demand of the British coal miners for an all-round 20 per cent increase in wages over and above whatever local and casual advances may have been secured in the last few months or which may be pending. There have been local conferences of miners in various parts of the country, and notably in South Wales where, by the way, the demand was first formulated a few weeks ago. Now there is sitting in London a national coal miners' convention attended by 152 deelgates representing 850,000 men under the chairmanship of Robert Smillie. This 20 per cent demand is designated a war bonus and thus has no connection whatever with any other claims. It is special and particular to the war period.

The London convention has passed a resolution in favor of handing in strike notices shortly, the date for stopping work being so arranged as to be the same all over the country. In this case the cessation of mining would not happen under at least a month from now and when it did it would affect quite a million men. It is suggested that the above-mentioned resolution was only carried by a very narrow majority as the miners are by no means desirous of embarrassing the Government. As William Brace, the Scottish miners' leader, however, points out, the present serious crisis has been brought about by the action of the mine owners in refusing to meet the men amicably. Another official, James Winstone, said that he would be prepared to lose his right hand rather than prejudice the soldiers in the trenches and the seamen on the seas. At the same time it was quite apparent to him that the miners would have to take a strong step before they could get the owners to move.

A serious situation is accordingly imminent, though its dangers ought not to be exaggerated. Whatever threats the miners' leaders may make. I am practically certain that there will be no national strike. The leaders have no intention of calling the men out of the pits when the success of the national cause in the war largely depends upon their exertions. If they decided to recommend a strike policy, their object will be to force the pace in their negotiations with the coal owners for a war bonus.

The British Government settled the national strike of 1912 by passing the Minimum Wage Act. The calculation seems to be that the Government must step in again to force a settlement. It will probably be found in the end that the miners are willing to compromise on a bonus of 15 per cent. It is a thousand pities that matters should have been allowed by a few stubborn and selfish coal owners to reach the present critical stage. Still the public may be warned not to take the talk of extremists too literally. Whatever happens, there will be no national coal strike.

Already the Government has made a slight move by calling upon some of the officials from the London convention to meet it and discuss matters at the Board of Trade offices. The members of the executive committee remained with Mr. Runciman, the president of the Board of Trade, for a little over an hour. They studiously observed the instruction which had been given them to say nothing about their interview with Mr. Runciman, but there were indications that they were not particularly pleased with the form which the intervention of the Government had taken. Still, at any moment news might come that some emergency resolution has been put through on the lines of the 1912 settlement with pressure upon recalcitrant coal barons.

In South Wales there is a local trouble in connection with the employment of non-unionists. Complications over this matter were frequent before the war. The organized workers in this country detest the non-unionist more and more every year that goes by.

We do not hear so much now about the heavy drinking of the working classes impending the delivery of war material. Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George, who first used the phrase "lure of drink" in this connection, has said no more upon the point, whilst other political leaders have been talking all the other way round. A recent investigation at the great Armstrong Whitworth armament works at Newcastle showed that the thousands of men employed there

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Admiral FLETCHER

WAGE "RAISE" NOT A RAISE

SAN FANCISCO, May 12.—Says the Evening Bulletin, under the caption: "Generosity of a Copper Company:"

"The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, which owns and operates a section of Michigan, and is remembered in connection with the copper strike of two years ago, has voluntarily raised wages in its mines 10 per cent. This incident will probably be taken to point the moral of J. Ogden Armour's wise remark that labor unions are unnecessary, as employers feel it to be to their own interest to look after the welfare of their men. The strike, with all its bitterness and suffering, drew no increase in wages from the company, but now, without any strike, without any compulsion of any sort save the dictates of its own conscience and its sincere love for the laboring men, it has added $7,000,000 to its yearly pay roll.

"However, there are facts mentioned even in the brief dispatches received here which throw a grizzly light on conditions under this company's thumbs in the copper country. There are about 12,000 employes and the monthly payroll has been about $600,000. The average wage has been, therefore, about $50 a month, and with a 10 per cent increase it will be $55 a month. Worse yet, the 10 per cent 'raise' is not a 'raise' at all; it merely restores wages to the scale paid before the strike of 1913. At the rate of $7,000,000 a year the company has taken $14,000,000 from its men's wages during the past two years, or enough to manufacture, equip, and operate with a complete set of convictions on the subject of the tariff, prosperity, wages, labor unions, and the necessity of strengthening our military and naval defenses.

"It really looks as if the extraordinary generosity in this case had been shown by the miners who saved $14,000,000 for their employers by living for two years on the meager wage of $50 a month instead of the ample one of $55 a month."

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 12.—Journeymen plumbers have struck to enforce their demand for an eight-hour day at $4.50.

....1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
406 Walsh Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for............ months to

....
....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

GUFFEY TRIES STRATEGY IN POSTMASTER FIGHT

Puts Small Candidates in Field to Bolster Claims of Brother Alex.

Since The Tribune's exposure of Boss Jo Guffey's intention to practice nepotism in local politics by having his brother, Alex Guffey, appointed Postmaster, Pittsburgh Democrats have been voicing their indignation in no uncertain manner. Boss Jo maintains a discreet and very wise silence on the subject. In the meantime, his henchmen are busily engaged throughout the Pittsburgh Post Office District urging various Democrats, of varying political strength, to become candidates for the appointment. This latest move in the political chicanery of the Guffey Machine has a twofold purpose. The first object is to prevent the centralization of support behind a strong progressive Anti-Guffey Democrat by flooding the field with a score or more of candidates and thus dividing the opposition to Guffey's choice, "Brother Alex;" the second object is to cause all of these candidates to work their heads off for Guffey's choice for County Commissioner in the hope of finding favor in the august eyes of Boss Jo, the appointment to be withheld until after the primaries in September and possibly until the November election, after which Boss Jo will endeavor to put across "Brother Alex."

This nefarious piece of political chicane is in keeping with the policy of political trimming inaugurated by Guffey ever since he became Boss of the Democratic Party in Aleghony County. President Wilson is reported to have planned to make his campaign for re-election on the ground that he has never had a boss, as a sort of contrast to the interesting revelations of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial. This report caused a local Democrat to remark that "If the President does not have a boss, he has the faculty of creating and maintaining one in Pittsburgh, at least." Of course he meant no one else other than "Boss Jo" Guffey.

Democrats, many of whom have fought for the party, year in and year out, in the lean and hungry seasons of Democratic exile, are at loss to understand why "Boss Jo" Guffey, who never took an active interest in Democratic politics, in local or national campaigns, until 1912, should dictate every Federal appointment in Allegheny County while veteran Democrats are ignored.

These Democrats are not confined to the so-called Brennen wing of the Democratic Party, either. And they are totally at loss to understand why "Brother Alex" Guffey, who is conspicuous only by his remarkable inaction as a Democrat should be considered. No one ever heard of or knew "Brother Alex" until his name was mentioned for Postmaster. And since 1912, when "Boss Jo" supplanted "Billy" Brennen, "Brother Alex" has been consistently maintaining his policy of masterly inactivity as a Democrat.

It would be interesting to have "Boss Jo" Guffey explain where he stood in the Presidential Campaigns of 1896 and 1900. "Boss Jo" was employed in the Post Office under Cleveland's administration, through the grace of his Uncle, Colonel J. M. Guffey, whom "Boss Jo" graciously repaid with the black ingratitude of opportunism, and Jo was conspicuously inactive during Bryan's memorable "16 to 1" and Free Silver Campaign of 1896.

And it would be highly interesting to Democrats to learn just where "Brother Alex" stood in the presidential campaign of 1908 when Bill Bryan ran against William Howard Taft. At least, "Brother Alex" was not among the local contributors to the Democratic campaign fund although his financial and political support was sought.

In order to maintain its muzzling policy, the Philadelphia Company must control the Postmaster and it is not disposed to take chances even with a Guffey Democrat, who is not bound by ties of relationship with "Boss Jo." The General Manager of the Philadelphia Company, Jo Guffey, has learned much to his sorrow that it is far better to place a brother, who is bound by ties of blood if not politics, in a position rather than a poiltical friend. "Boss Jo's" failure to control the appointments in the offices of United States District Attorney Humes and U. S. Marshal Joseph F. Howley having taught him a bitter lesson.

President Wilson, as an exponent of the New Freedom, is opposed to political bosses, and the President makes no discrimination between good and bad bosses, yet Jo Guffey is permitted to boss the Democrats of Pittsburgh. Just why Jo Guffey, a political parvenu of the most obnoxious type, should be permitted to dictate Federal appointments in Allegheny County is a mystery to some but not to those acquainted with the political methods of the Philadelphia Company. His dictation of Federal appointments is anything but Democratic. In fact, it smacks of oligarchy of the worst kind.

Jo Guffey derives no power or authority from Democrats from Allegheny County. He has just constituted himself the boss of the party without popular authority or approval. When challenged by Billy Brennen to run for County Chairman and thus establish his pretensions as dictator of the Democrats of Allegheny County, "Boss Jo" showed himself in his true color, a striking canary yellow. He just plainly backed down. He lacked the courage. He did not dare to run. He was afraid to risk the loss of his prestige as a political factor, his lofty pretensions to which caused many political observers to compare his hauteur and superior bearing with that of a pouter pigeon.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

DRIVING THE PEOPLE FROM GOD AND BIBLE.

Are "Doctrines of Demons" Responsible?—Satan's Successful Method—Why God Permits Darkness For Light—Faith and Love Tested—Responsibility of Preachers—God Slandered — Everybody's Duty — Truth Soon Triumphant—"They Shall Be Ashamed."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 9.—Pastor Russell gave two addresses here today. We report the one from 1 Timothy 4:1, 2. It is a severe arraignment of education, and especially of ministers, notwithstanding its moderate language. The Pastor said:

We are gradually awakening to the fact that the world does not love God, but merely fears Him; and that few of the churches recognize Him as the gracious Heavenly Father. Although the Bible has told us repeatedly that God is Love, that His mercy endureth to the limit, and that from Him comes every good and perfect gift, nevertheless the doctrines of demons instilled into our minds from childhood have hindered us from appreciating these statements.

Back in the Second Century, when Bibles were printed by pen and very expensive, and when few had the education to read them, Satan laid the foundation for gross errors. The clergy began to claim Apostolic Succession for the bishops, who assumed the title of Apostolic Bishops. This meant that they were successors to the Apostles, and consequently that their teachings were of equal authority. Gradually the deception fastened itself; nobody was allowed to preach except those authorized, or ordained, by those claiming to be inspired successors of the Apostles. The result was the separation of the Church as the clergy—the public being called the Children of the Church, or sometimes referred to as the laity.

A little later the Apostolic Bishops, with Emperor Constantine, started creed-making. Thereafter creeds took the place of the Bible study; for the Emperor decided that the Nicene Creed would be the standard of Orthodoxy, and that any one differing from its teachings would be a heretic and subject to persecution. Any Bible study thenceforth meant liability to be counted a heretic and suffer accordingly. Thus Bible study was crowded out, and any reference to the Bible was considered a slight to these Bishops and the creeds which they had made.

How long did this last, you ask? We answer, twelve hundred years; then the authority of the Bishops as Apostles began to be questioned. The Bible began to be sought and studied, but all who did this were esteemed heretics, or in danger of becoming such by getting out of touch with the creeds. How much error could be brought into the Church in twelve hundred years! Is it any wonder that now we find that our creeds are more than half error, and that the doctrines of devils which were worked into them as leaven have corrupted them entirely and made them injurious to spiritual health?

I remind you that this was the very prophecy which Jesus made—that leaven, corruption, would be hidden in the family portion. (Matthew 16:6, 11, 12; Luke 13:21.) Again, Jesus pictures the matter in Revelation 17:4, 2, where a woman is shown, having in her hand a Golden Cup filled with her own false doctrines, with which she makes drunk all the inhabitants of the earth. The whole world has been stupidly drunk for centuries and now is awakening—some dazed, some angry, some hysterical, etc. But, thank God! we are getting awake; and that with our waking we perceive that the glorious Morning of the Millennium is near at hand. There, as promised, Messiah will assume His great power and begin His Reign, and will roll away the ignorance and superstition from the world and let in the true light of the knowledge of God's glory. —Isaiah 60:2, 3; Habakkuk 2:14.

ORGANIZED OPPOSITION TO THE BIBLE

I am not blaming our forefathers—Catholics or Protestants. Doubtless, there were bad men amongst them, but I believe there were also good men and sincere. I am blaming the great Adversary, Satan, and his demons, the fallen angels, as the Apostle does. We have been debauched by these "doctrines of demons," as the Apostle in our text declares prophetically.

It was about the year 1500 A. D. that the people began to desire the New Testament and to doubt the inspiration of the Apostolic Bishops. About that time Prof. Tyndale translated the New Testament into the English language, but could not get it printed in Great Britain, because of the power of the Bishops — Protestant Bishops, mark you, afraid that the Word of God in the hands of the people would discount their authority. Tyndale persevered, had his New Testament printed in Germany, and then imported it to London. Although few of the people could read, they began to buy the books eagerly, that the few learned ones might read to them. The Apostolic Bishops feared that this would mean the loss of their prestige; for the people would think for themselves. The Bishops bought up the entire edition and burned the books publicly in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Surely, Jesus forewarned us of these would-be Apostles! (Revelation 2:2.) He appointed only twelve, and recognized St. Paul as the successor to Judas . These Twelve were to be His special mouthpieces and were the crown of twelve stars of the Church and its twelve foundation stones. (Revelation 12:1; 21:14.) Referring to the illegal Apostolic Bishops, Jesus said, "Thou hast tried them which say they are Apostles and are not, and hast found them liars."—Rev. 2:2; 2 Cor. 11:13.

Burning the New Testament made the matter worse. The people wanted to know why they should not be permitted to read the words of Jesus and the original Twelve. The pseudo-apostles got busy and produced what they styled the Bishops' Bible, and gave it to the people. But with the Bible they gave threats that if the people in any way, through reading that Bible, would get out of harmony with the creeds, they would go to eternal torture. Poor people, brow-beaten and hindered by the very ones who professed to be their leaders by Divine appointment! Poor bishops, deceived by the "doctrines of demons" into taking this terrible position!

Roman Catholics also saw the opportunity for giving the Bible to the people and thus affecting, as the Protestants did, to be progressive—friends of the Bible. They got out the Douay edition. Each party warned the people that the other's translation was especially wrong, although, as a matter of fact, there is little difference; and the attempt was to hinder the people from studying the Bible.

The same spirit is manifested everywhere yet. Whoever will agree with the creeds, Catholic and Protestant, is tolerated by his own class. Whoever presents the Bible without sectarian bias, and shows its simplicity and purity, its Divine Message of love and mercy, that person is branded a heretic and dangerous; and any vilification heaped upon him is reckoned as service to God, however false. It is not surprising that we have been centuries in getting out of the darkness of the past; but it is surprising to what extent we have been hoodwinked by the Adversary.

WHAT ARE DOCTRINES OF DEMONS?

From first to last, the "doctrines of demons" are various falsehoods designed to misrepresent God's character and dealings, and thus to hinder the light of God's Message from taking effect in human hearts. But, you say, could not God have hindered Satan from thus practicing deceptions and slandering His character? Surely He could, as He declares He will soon do. But repeatedly the Lord indicates that it has been His purpose not to use force in the gathering of the Church.

As St. Peter declares, "God hath given unto us exceeding great and precious promises, that by these we might become partakers of the Divine nature." (2 Peter 1:4.) We are God's workmanship; but He is working merely through His promises and seeking a class who will respond to His Message and promises. By and by, through Messiah's Kingdom, force will be used for the instruction of others; but those now being selected from the world are to be taken out without hands—without human power, without any power except that of the Truth. "Sanctify them through Thy Truth, Thy Word is Truth." (John 17:17.) To whatever extent God's Word is received into a good and honest heart, it does a work of transformation—"transformed by the renewing of your mind," through the Holy Spirit.—Rom. 12.2.

Satan, personally and through his demon hosts of fallen angels, seeks to misrepresent God's Message, God's character. St. Paul tells us this, saying, "The god of this world hath blinded the minds of those who believe not, lest the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the Image of God, should shine unto them." (2 Corinthians 4:4.) If the light of God's goodness shine into any heart, it will be by the Truth shining in, which will have the effect of scattering the error and sin and of drawing that person nearer to God. So I am hoping today that more light of Divine Truth will shine into all our hearts, that we may be drawn nearer to our God and separated more and more from sin and everything opposed to God.

What is to crush this slander against the Almighty, which Satan has manufactured? He got us to believe that before God created man He made a great place called Hell, Sheol, Hades, supplied it with fire-proof devils and with fuel to last for all eternity, and then made man, knowing that nearly everybody would go to that awful place, only one in ten thousand being saintly enough to escape it. Additionally, we were taught that we would be rendered indestructible, in order that our torments might last eternally. I refuse to believe that any human mind could ever make up such doctrines. I think too highly of my fellow creatures. I accredit those doctrines, as the Apostle does in our text, to demons; and as he explains, their object was to separate us from God and from the Bible, God's Word.

WHEN SATAN'S WORK BEGAN

Satan has been working his plan of opposition to God for more than six thousand years. He began by telling Mother Eve that her sin would not bring the punishment of death, as God had said; and he has kept up that statement until today. He has now convinced the whole world that when they die they are really more alive than when they were alive.

This is the fundamental doctrine of the demons. Think how many false doctrines that have troubled us are based upon the thought that the dead are alive! And remember what the Bible says; namely, "The dead know not anything" (Ecclesiastes 9:5); "The wages of sin is death"—not eternal torment anywhere (Romans 6:23); and, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die" (Ezekiel 18:4, 20). If we had believed the Bible, we would have been spared the nonsense, the fear, the torture, the delusions, which have troubled us. But we neglected God's Word and took the word of Satan, the Serpent.

These doctrines of demons include Purgatory and masses to get out of Purgatory. They include the work of spirit mediums; for as bishops and priests are deceived, so are mediums. They verily think that they are communicating with dead humans; whereas the Bible makes clear that they are being deceived, by the fallen angels, the demons, who know all about our dead friends, and through these mediums try to impress upon us that our friends are alive, thus giving the only confirmation there is to Satan's lie that the dead are alive. Poor creatures who come under the influence of evil spirits tell us distinctly that the spirits who once claimed to be their dead friends declare plainly, after getting control of these unfortunates, that they are demons, and then proceed to terrify their victims by telling that they will soon have them in eternal torture.

WHY WOULD DEMONS SO TEACH?

At first thought it would appear as though Satan would not favor anything telling about future trouble; and thus many are deceived into thinking that whatever tells of the goodness and love of God must be a deception of the Devil. Let us notice carefully the line of the Adversary's attack. He skillfully uses preachers, evangelists and the profane—all—to tell about Hell and devils, and the creeds to tell that all that is God's Plan. Thus effectually he puts a barrier between God and the people, and drives them from God and from the Bible.

Have not these "doctrines of devils" led thinking people away from God and religion into social flurries and nonsense? Have not some men been led to plunge into business, others into novel reading, theater-going, drinking, carousing, gaming—anything to keep their minds off the most important things, the things of God, the things which the Bible teaches? Surely it is so! And yet there are thousands of ministers who are preaching Hell-fire torment, but who do not believe a word of what they say, and who think they are doing it to keep people from going into sin. Do they think that they are wiser than God? Do they expect to hear the Master's "Well done, good and faithful servant," for having slandered God's name, His character and Message, for having deceived the people, when He plainly told them that the Truth alone will sanctify?

I sympathize with the preachers; they are in a terrible place, as the Apostle describes in our text, "Speaking lies in hypocrisy; having their conscience seared with a hot iron." Only a badly seared conscience could approve of the slandering of Almighty God and the representing of Him as being worse than the worst of all human beings—worse than the worst of devils we could possibly imagine. It would be a hard matter for these gentlemen, so long looked up to as standard-bearers for God and the Truth, to come humbly down from their pedestals and tell the people plainly, We have been deceiving you all, or at least have been keeping you in ignorance of the Truth, for the sake of the salaries we received. A few, we may surely expect, will do this. They are coming nearer and nearer to the point every minute, But they will be few. The majority will brazen the matter out, adding falsehood to hypocrisy. How sad! And every day that they delay to step out on the side of Truth wiill make their case the worse. The people are becoming enlightened, and are ahead of the preachers in knowledge of God and honesty of thought and word.

Quite recently I heard from a young man, who went to his pastor, saying, "Do you really believe in Hell fire as the punishment for sin?" The answer was, "Yes, certainly, of course—we all do." Then the young man told what he had been thinking; and as he was leaving the minister's study, the latter put his hand on the young man's shoulder, saying, "George, I do not believe in eternal torment, but you know we must preach it. Otherwise, we would be out with our denominations and creeds, out of everything; and perhaps the people would be the worse off."

What a shameful position! Surely God has given preachers much advantage over the common people in education and time for study; and surely He will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain—that slanders Him, that misrepresents Him, and that does so in the Name of God, religion and the Bible! I am speaking plainly, but not unkindly. My heart grives for the ministers; for the judgments of the Lord surely will come upon them for their course. Our forefathers had the excuse of ignorance, misunderstanding, poor translations, and severe bondages of superstition. But no excuse can be offered now by any honest soul for misrepresenting God and deceiving the people of God and the world, and to the best of his ability joining with Satan in attempting to thwart the Divine Purpose of selecting the Household of Faith.

Again I offer free on post-card request my pamphlet on Hell. It discusses every text containing the word Hell, and certain misunderstood parables. Address me at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ohio, May 3.

I wish to thank, through your columns, the person who sent the two W. Towers of 1909; also by this letter others will know I have them and will not go to the trouble and expense to send them. And you, dead Editor, too, for the great part you had in satisfying my wants. I appreciate the Labor Tribune very much for the good things, the religious features, the scholarly articles usually on the same page as the Sermon; even the one about Hiram and Miranda was full of truth and well arranged and very interesting. I am still wanting January 1, 1892, and January 15, 1905 Towers.

Yours in the Master's service.
ALICE C. COLLUM.

New York, May 6.

Your weekly visits are appreciated and I renew my subscription today through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society.

Very truly,
G. P. HAVILAND.

"TOUCH NOT MINE ANOINTED"

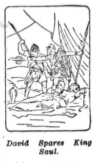
1 Samuel 26.—May 16.

King David's Trying Experiences—The Cave of Adullam — King David's Nephews — Water From Bethlehem. David Twice Spared King Saul's Life. Lessons of the Hour.

"Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you."—Luke 6:27.

OUTLAWED and hunted by King Saul, David was joined by unfortunates ostracized from society, and soon found himself at the head of a company of about four hundred men, more or less armed. It was a great training for his future kingdom work. Amongst these were three of David's nephews. One was Joab, who became captain of the host. Abishai and Asahel were the others, who afterward became renowned.

For a time David and his company occupied the cave of Adullam. It is greatly to his credit that he refused to plunge his nation into civil war, as he would have been abundantly able to do. But he remembered that the Lord, through the Prophet Samuel, had anointed him to be king; and that it was for him to abide God's time for overthrowing Saul and making him his successor.



David Spares King Saul.

It was because David was thus full of faith in God and possessed the spirit of obedience to Him that he was called a man after God's own heart—not that he was perfect, but that the Lord's will was his real heart's desire, and whenever through weakness he took a different course, he promptly repented on seeing the mistake, implored Divine forgiveness and changed his course.

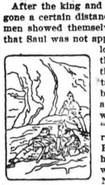
While sojourning at the cave of Adullam, David, in a fit of homesickness, referred to the fine well-water of his Bethlehem home, intimating how much he would relish it. Thereupon three of his followers undertook the perilous journey, unknown to David. They were outlaws, and Bethlehem was in the hands of the Philistines; yet these brave men obtained a water-skin from the favored well. When they presented it to David, he declared that the water was gotten at too great a cost to be lightly used. Then he poured it upon the earth as a sacrifice of thanksgiving to the Lord for the blessings they enjoyed and for the support of such loyal associates. Surely David's devotion to the Lord and his faith were well manifested!

Training For Kingdom Work.

When David and his followers were at Nob, Ahimelech the priest showed him kindness. King Saul, learning of this through a spy, slaughtered the priests of that place and their lineage. This brought to David one of Ahimelech's sons with the priestly ephod. A prophet had also joined David. All this convinced King Saul the more that God's favor was departed from him. Nevertheless he continued to fight against the Divine Program.

On one occasion David and his company were occupying a cave on the west side of the Dead Sea, when King Saul and his men entered the cave for rest and refreshment. David and his associates were further back in the cave; and when Saul's company entered, David's band desired that Saul be killed, that thus their trying experiences might be ended. But David would not consent. However, he cut a piece from Saul's robe as a demonstration that he could have killed the king had he been disloyal.

After the king and his company had gone a certain distance, David and his men showed themselves and protested that Saul was not appreciative of their loyalty and sought their lives when they would not take his. Saul's better nature was aroused; and he wept, saying, "Thou art more righteous than I." For the time the hunting of David was abandoned. Nevertheless, there was a similar experience later.



Saul Spared in the Cave.

On this occasion, David and his nephew entered Saul's camp and took from beside his head his spear and his water-bottle. Then from an opposite hill, a ravine between, David pointed out to the king that he was not only more vigilant than Saul's soldiers, but more loyal to the king's interests; and that to pursue him was a mistake.

A Profitable Lesson.

David's explanation of his unwillingness to take his enemy's life was that Saul's was the Lord's anointed, and that to assault the king was to attack the Almighty's arrangements. This he could not conscientiously do. "Touch not Mine anointed."

It is well to have this principle in mind. We are not to think of the kings of today as the Lord's anointed, however. They are their own anointed. Their kingdoms are kingdoms of this world. On the contrary, Israel was God's special kingdom, under a special covenant arrangement. By Divine authority King Saul had been anointed with the special anointing oil, typifying the Holy Spirit. David's anointing with the same oil was not to give him a right to interfere with the Lord's anointing previously accomplished in Saul, but to assure him that he was to be Saul's successor.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—Will you kindly explain Matthew 24:37: "But as the days of Noah were, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be"? (B. V.)

Answer.—The Lord is referring to his second coming, and states that only his Father knew at that time the day and hour of his arrival. Then he pointed out that when he did come again, a similar condition would obtain as in Noah's day just previous to the flood. The word "coming" in this verse is translated from the Greek "parousia," which means arrival or presence, not the thought of starting on the journey. We understand, therefore, that our Lord would be present the second time, and yet unseen by human eyes (John 14:19), some time before this age or order of things would come to an end (Daniel 2:44), and that the majority of the people would not discern the changing of the dispensation. Thus the day of his second presence would be as a thief in the night to some, while to others it would not be as a thief, as they would discern the signs of his presence by noting the evidences in the earth (see 1 Thessalonians 5:1-4; Matthew 24:31-33).

Q.—Will you explain Galatians 3:24, "The law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ?" (Seeker.)

Answer.—The word translated "schoolmaster" really means a confidential slave, i. e., a servant. The law served to lead Israel to Christ in that it set up a standard whereby life might be obtained, and at the same time proved to them their inability to gain life by their own effort. Moses had written that "the man that doeth the righteousness which is of the law shall live thereby" (Romans 10:5—R. V.). Jesus, as a perfect man and a Jew, kept the law and earned its prize—everlasting life; which he afterwards laid down sacrificially. When God raised him from the dead he had the prize remaining, as it were, to his credit, and at his disposal. He will dispense life to the human race from Adam downwards, as they come into harmony with the law of the New Covenant during the Millennial reign and become "Israelites indeed." Meanwhile, those Jews who appreciated Jesus' sacrifice were freed from the law by accepting Christ, and the Gentiles, who were not under the law, have also been called to share the baptism into Christ. These all constitute the Bride of Christ, sharing his divine nature (2 Peter 1:4) and reigning with him for 1,000 years.

Q.—Who is the bride referred to in Revelation 19:7, "His wife hath made herself ready?" (Berean.)

Answer.—This is a company designated by different names, each representing various features of their relationship to the Lord and his work. They are called the living stones of the temple of God, because God has proposed for the future a great blessing through them for the world. These blessings will be communicated through the antitypical temple glorified. They are called his "little flock," because they follow him as their Shepherd, and he leads them as his sheep. They are called "soldiers," because in the development and demonstration of character they must "fight a good fight" against sin and selfishness in themselves, and against the adversary. In all of this they are following the example of the Redeemer, who is their Leader and Captain. They are called the bride, because this beautiful symbol so well illustrates the closeness of their relationship to the Redeemer, not only now prospectively, but by and by actually, his joint-heirs in his kingdom. Life would be forever lost to the world were it not that the great Life-giver, joined with his bride, will have as his children the entire race of Adam, so many as will accept him.

Q.—Is it not a generally accepted truth that those who do the best they know how will be saved even if they never become Christians? (C. T.)

Answer.—It is true that the majority of Christians of all denominations assent to this view (notwithstanding the creeds of some to the contrary), from a feeling that any other view would be irreconcilable with justice on God's part. But the question we should ask in all such matters is, "Do the Scriptures support this view? Do they teach that ignorance is a ground of salvation?" We will have to answer, "No!" The only ground of salvation mentioned in the Scriptures is *faith* in Christ as our Redeemer and Lord. "By grace are ye saved, through faith" (Ephesians 2:8). Justification by faith is the underlying principle of the whole system of Christianity. When asked, "What must I do to be saved?" the apostles answered, "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ." "There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved" (Acts 4:12); and "whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved" (Romans 10:13). St. Paul reasons that a man must hear the gospel before he can believe, saying, "How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard" (Romans 10:14)? We mistakenly supposed that all who did not get to heaven would be tormented eternally, so we tried to make the terms for getting to heaven just as easy as possible.

Q.—We see how Jesus at the age of thirty could satisfy justice (life for life) for Adam's sin, which forfeited perfect life for himself, his wife and children, but what did he give for the enjoyment, which Eve forfeited for herself, Adam and children? (Truth Seeker.)

Answer.—The condemnation of Adam fell not on himself alone but included Mother Eve and all their descendants. If it had not been so, a separate redeemer would have been necessary for each individual not so included. For this reason it is possible for the one man to give himself "a ransom for all" (1 Timothy 2:6). His children were yet unborn and therefore logically included in the curse. He and Eve were one, and the curse which fell on him therefore included her. We read that Jesus "came to seek and to save that which was lost" (Luke 19:10). While life was the principal thing lost, we should, in thinking of this redemptive work, always include everything that went with that life—the Edenic home and all its joys and possibilities. The accomplishing of this purposed redemptive work will mean the "restitution of *all* things" (Acts 3:19, 23) lost by Adam and Eve.

Q.—If this "bride" is the church of the present time, why did God choose this class from among men when he could have found a bride for his Son from among the angels? (Berean.)

Answer.—When we learn that Jehovah purposes the selection of a bride for his well beloved Son, our minds naturally go out toward the holy angels. Cherubim and seraphim, glorious beings, perfect and sinless, holy and pure—of these surely this selection will be made! But, no, a heavenly calling goes forth to the degraded members of Adam's family, announcing to them the opportunity of their justification from sin and adoption to the family of Jehovah God, and that a selection would be made from such for a change of nature like that experienced by the Bridegroom, from human to divine; and that they may become the bride, the Lamb's wife, his joint-heir in the kingdom glory, "heirs of God and joint-heirs of Jesus Christ, if so be that we suffer with him" (Romans 8:17). Among them are "not many great, not many wise, not many learned, not many rich, not many noble." How strange, how different from what we would have expected! "God has chosen the mean things of this world (the ignoble things), to bring to naught the things that are" (1 Corinthians 1:28).

Q.—It does not seem to me it makes much difference how much I know about the Bible. It is what I DO that counts. Your answers are interesting, but do you think they are of much value to the Christian? (Y. H.)

Answer.—An illustration of the value of knowledge is set forth in the Scripture in the words: "By his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many when he shall bear their iniquities" (Isaiah 53:11). And this surely illustrates well the principle applied in the Scriptures to all the members of the Church, the body of Christ, who are required to be copies of God's dear Son. Note the following reference to the value of knowledge to the Church, the elect of this present age. The apostle speaks of some who "have a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge," and distinctly intimates their disadvantages in the race on this account (Romans 10:2). The apostle commends those who are "full of goodness, and filled with all knowledge, and able also to admonish one another" (Romans 15:14). And again he speaks of the advantage secured to those "enriched in Christ with all knowledge" (1 Corinthians 1:5). And again he speaks of knowledge coming through the Holy Spirit (1 Corinthians 12:8), and reproves some who "have not the knowledge of God" (1 Corinthians 15:34). Again he points out that God's grace has shined into our hearts to give the "light of the knowledge of the glory of God" (2 Corinthians 4:6). He exhorts to faithfulness "by pureness, by knowledge, by long-suffering" (2 Corinthians 6:6); and again in faith and utterance and knowledge; and again he refers to the necessity of casting down all imaginings that would tend to exalt themselves against the knowledge of God (2 Corinthians 10:5). In his epistle to the Ephesians he speaks of his own favor from God in respect to the knowledge of Christ, the knowledge of the mystery and of the love of Christ which passeth human knowledge. (Ephesians 1:17; 3:4-19.) To the Philippians he writes (Philippians 1:9) and urges that they abound more and more in knowledge, and speaks of the excellency of the knowledge of Jesus (Philippians 3:8). To the Colossians he writes urging that they be filled with the knowledge of God's will and make increase in the knowledge of God (Colossians 1:9-10). He refers to the treasures of divine wisdom and knowledge which are hidden in Christ and intended for those who come unto the Father through him. The Apostle Peter also teaches that the Lord's grace comes unto us through the knowledge of God, who hath called us, and he exhorts that we add to our virtue and knowledge that we may not be barren in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ (2 Peter 1:2-8).

British Miners Demand War Bonus.

(Continued From First Page)

were working an average of 69 hours per week which, as can be seen, are undeniably some hours for this arduous class of labor. Premier Asquith himself has been down to Newcastle and addressed the workers there in the Palace Theater last Sunday evening, April 18. Wonderful enthusiasm greeted him and the men unanimously carried a resolution to deliver the goods. Although wages rule high in these quarters there is still a great shortage of labor. The Armstrong Whitworth works, for example could deal with a further 2,000 skilled men and 4,000 more laborers and assistants.

The Railway Evecutive Committee which now controls the whole of the railways of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Government, has given directions that henceforth no man of military age and physique shall be taken into the service of the railway companies unless the nature of the work to be done—shunting, or locomotive yard work, for instance—makes the employment of such a man absolutely necessary. Where the work is of a kind which could be done efficiently by women, the committee have suggested that women should be engaged.

A number of suggestions for releasing men who desire to enlist from various branches of railway work are at present under consideration by this committee in consultation with the railway corporations. Attention has been devoted mainly to the bookkeeping and accounts department, where, it is thought, the volume of work might be reduced and men might be spared for the army with the least possible dislocation. I understand that, with this object in view, the committee and the companies are discussing the advisability of requiring all goods and parcels sent by rail to be "carriage paid in advance" and thereby putting an end to the bookkeeping involved in the system of credit accounts.

Other proposed changes, arising from the shortage of horses caused by military requisition, relate to the collection and delivery of goods and parcels. Two of the suggestions now being considered are: That the delivery of goods and parcels should be combined; and that the hours of collection and delivery should be curtailed. I understand that these suggestions are contingent upon possible further commandeering of railway horses.

With regard to this question of women for men's work in order that men may be released either for the army or for more specially masculine work in the armament factories, etc., I notice that the number of women who have already offered themselves for war service is approximately 45,000. This covers the number registered at the Women's Labor Exchanges throughout the country up to April 9. The classification of the figures available under the trades for which women are volunteering, though said to be for the most part completed, has not yet been issued by the Board of Trade.

Roughly speaking, the grouping of the three forms of war service for which most women have applied remains the same. Up to April 9, 7,000 women had offered themselves for armament work, 6,000 for clerical work and 5,000 for agriculture. In the latter dairy work continues to attract many women, the reason, perhaps, being that the Board of Trade has an arrangement with some of the agricultural colleges where they can be trained, places being found for them with farmers when they leave. The farmers, however, are not quite ready yet for a considerable influx of women.

In London the number of educated women coming forward is considerable, and in the total response for war service London stands, so far, first. Scotland, taken as a whole, comes next, and last of all Ireland and Wales. The results of the special efforts of the church ministers in Wales in calling attention to the matter in their churches are not yet known, but it is expected that the next computation of figures will show the Welsh women as more anxious to serve their country than would appear at present.

From many sources there comes news of the steady replacing by women of men eligible for the trenches. The banks all over the country are setting free large numbers of young men, and in one instance in a provisional bank, where two young women had thrown up good appointments in London to take over the work of bank clerks, their action was so much appreciated by the clerks of a rival bank in the same town that they made them a presentation of baskets of flowers and boxes of chocolate. Before the war the bank clerk was very jealous of any attempt at female intrusion.

In large public libraries there is said to be some substitution of women workers going on, and the disappearance of the younger male servants in big establishments steadily continues. Women cleaners have been taken on in large firms almost everywhere, the example having been set by the Great Central Railway, where they were found to do railway carriage cleaning work more thoroughly than the men.

In the cigar and wine departments of some of the big stores women are now employed for the first time. On the other hand, in at least one big West-end drapery store devoted to women's needs, one may still see men of apparently military age directing feminine shoppers to the veilings, the ribbons and other fripperies. The business of music-engraving, at the present moment still almost entirely in the hands of Germans and Austrians in this country, will not have any war-service women. One of the women's societies approached the trade union recently and received an intimation that there were no women in the trade, and they did not intend that there should be. Women are employed in this work in Paris and Leipzig, and at least one woman has been employed in London.

All he postal trade unions in the country sent delegates to a convention in London on April 17 to consider the question of a war bonus. Early in March a request was sent to the Postmaster General on behalf of all men workers over eighteen years of age for bonuses of:

(1) $1 a week for all full-time servants whose wages are $10 or less per week.

(2) 75 cents a week for full-time servants with wages from $10 to $16.25 a week.

(3) 50 cents a week for others up to a maximum of $1,050 per year.

Several other requests were made for improvements in salaries. Attempts were made by interview and letters, to secure a reply from Postmaster General Hobhouse, and a fortnight ago a letter was received expressing Hobhouse's regret that the Government had not yet been able to complete their consideration of the matter, but he hoped shortly to be in a position to announce their decision. Dissatisfied with the delay, the parliamentary committee of the National Joint Committee of Postal Workers' Unions called his full conference. The meeting was private.

Following upon this convention a reply was secured from the Postmaster General in the House of Commons. It was on the following lines: The Government have decided that the rise in the cost of living is not by itself a sufficient reason, at the present time, for increasing the wages of their employes. They regard this rise as a burden which must be shared in common by all classes in the country. Compliance with this request from postal servants would entail corresponding grants to all civil servants of a similar status, and would therefore impose, at a time of great financial pressure, a charge so great upon the Exchequer that the Government do not consider they would be justified in doing it.

The decision of the Government was mentioned on April 20 at a crowded meeting of telephonists in London called to consider the employment of women on night duty. A resolution was passed pledging those present to support any steps decided upon by the joint committee of the postal unions in furtherance of the claim for the war bonus. Protest meetings are being arranged with the object of urging the cabinet to reconsider the question.

BREWERY EMPLOYES ADVANCE

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Brewery employes in this city have signed an agreement with their employers which provides for an increase of $1 a week for engineers, firemen and drivers. Bottlers, coopers and other employes secure an eight-hour day.

CARPENTERS WANT MORE

NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 12.—Building operations in this city have been blocked because carpenters refuse to work under their old wage rates.

LAUNDRY WORKERS GROW

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The Laundry Workers' Union continues to increase its membership. At the last meeting another large group of these workers were obligated.

HORSESHOERS MAKE GAINS

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 12.—As a result of continued agitation, Horseshoers' Union reports nearly a score of shops have been organized.

NO QUIZ OF COAL RATES

COLUMBUS, O., May 12.—The state legislature will not investigate freight rates on Ohio mined coal. Both the miners and operators favor an investigation, as it is charged that unjust discrimination in favor of West Virginia coal forces Ohio properties to remain idle.

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A Cyclone in a Coffee Pot.

Record of a Friendly Discussion on Scripture Through a Mediator on Paper Between Strangers While Encumbered with Their Duties of Service to the Carnegie Steel Company, Duquesne, Pa.

(Continued from last week)

October 5th, 1913.

Dear Bro:

I see you are a little bit excited because you can make no impression on me. Now listen, I have never said that the people at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost were not all of the Jewish faith. They were, but take the word proselyte. Webster says that the word means a Gentile converted to the Jewish faith.

Now Bro. a change of faith cannot change nationality.

I have always admitted that Peter preached the first gospel to the Jews and Gentiles—both proselytes and others—now I notice you want to debate the question publicly. Now Bro. I am perfectly willing to debate. The question you are trying to prove—you claim that Baptism is not necessary to salvation or for the remission of sins. I say that it is both essential to salvation and for the remission of sins. Now if you want to debate this question we will try and arrange a date. My catalogue of what a man must do to be saved is like this:

1st, Hear. 2nd; Believe (or have faith). 3rd, Repent. 4th, Confess. 5th, be Baptized in His name for the remission of sins. 6th, work and be faithful until death.

I would like to ask you a question. What do the Russellites believe in regard to the Lord's Supper? In fact I would like to ask a number of questions of points of Doctrine—do they all agree as to Faith, Repentance, Confession, Baptism and Church Organization? You also accuse me of being Sectarian—I deny it. I am only a Christian. Awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours in His name,
ALPHIA.

October 6th, 1913.

Dear Bro:

Received yours from Mr. Campbell this morning and contents noted. Am surprised at your statement: "Now I notice you want to debate the question publicly." I did not say anything of the kind. What I said was: "If you do not see what I am driving at by this note set a date and I will meet you in person on this question when all concerned can be present and have the issue settled." If you think this is an invitation to a public debate you will have to read between the lines. The clause "all concerned can be present" does not say "public debate." Those concerned were the ones that were reading the notes before they reached us—not the public—this whole affair is nothing but a tempest in a tea-pot. The public knows nothing about it. Another thing before I leave this question: Does not suppose for one minute that I would champion the cause of the International Bible Students' Association of this place in a public debate without their consent. This would be presumptious on my part even if I had the training of a public speaker. If there were no other in town that were members of the I. B. S. A. the case would be different. But as it is the purposed personal interview is not necessary for I have gained my point—you admit in your last note what I endeavored to emphasize, namely, that the concourse of people to whom the Apostle Peter addressed on the day of Pentecost were in the words of Peter hmself: "Ye men of Judea and all that dwell at Jerusalem. (Acts 2:14.) "Ye men of Israel, hear these words." (Acts 2:22.) "Let all the house of Israel know assuredly." (Acts 2:36.) If you had read these scriptures I quoted more carefully instead of criticising my way of putting things and the references, etc., you would have noticed this earlier. I had patience enough to go into the tenth chapter of Acts and tried to show you that Cornelius was the first Gentile convert that came into the Christian church without first being a proselyte into Judeaism and then were obliged to be "baptized for the remission of sins" on account of the national sin of crucifying the Son of God." (Acts 2:23.) I will quote you again one scripture from Acts 10:34: "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons. But in every nation (whether they are prosolyte or not) he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with Him (through Christ after the Baptism of Cornelius with the Holy Spirit first—then water)." (Acts 10: 46-47. The words that indicate that you agree to this are: "I have never said that the people at Jerusalem os the day of Pentecost were not all of the Jewish faith."

Since we have reached an agreement on this point I now give attention to another clause in your note. You say, "you claim that Baptism is not necessary to Salvatios or for the remission of sins." If you mean the Baptism of Acts 2:38 in water then you understand me correct, but if you have reference to the Baptism of Matt. 28:19 then you do not understand me. In order to simplify matters a little I suggest the followisg resolution:

Resolved, that Acts 2:38 is the Christian water immersion for the remission of sins for Gentiles.

Mr. Bass, Affirmative; Mr. Nelson, Negative.

I suggest that you affirm on paper as heretofore giving your reasons and scriptures in one note and give only two texts at a time—then I follow in the negative dealing with the texts you present and give my reasons for not applying your texts the same as Acts 2:38, etc. I promise to devote one hour to answering your note after I receive it. This has been suggested by Bro. Campbell as preferable above a personal meeting with their presence—for he says he is going away.

I have purposely evaded answering your other questions because there has been too much sparring for points and digression to date—now for business. I know that Acts 2:38 is misapplied to Christians and if I help you to see this you surely should thank me for it.

Yours in Him,
BEREA.

(To be continued.)

Appreciations

Missouri, May 5.

I have been thinking for some time I would write you a few lines to inform you if I could, how very much your noble paper is appreciated by me. I think it good in nearly all departments, especially the religious department. You surely are publishing some grand Truths in those Sermons and Box questions and Sunday School Lessons. You have my prayers (in addition to my subscription), that you may continue to give us the Truth.'

Yours for the Truth,
A. TANQUARY.

Canada, May 3.

I wish to express my appreciation of the noble way you are upholding righteousness in publishing the Truth as set forth in the Question Box, Sunday School Lessons and Pastor Russell's Sermons, and may the dear Lord richly reward you. We have greatly enjoyed the story of "How Hiram and Mandy Got the Truth," and would like very much if you would please forward me three full sets of your papers in which this story has been printed providing you have these back copies on hand. Please state what these copies will cost and I will forward you money at once.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. M. H. SWAIN.

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TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

BACK NUMBERS OF TOWER

Since my offer in the Tribune a few weeks ago to send such back numbers of the Tower as I have to any one needing them to complete their file, I have received several requests for same, all of which I have gladly complied with as far as able. I have a letter from a brother dated 2615 King street, Edmonton, Alta, but failed to sign his letter. I have three of the back Towers which he wrote for, but am unable to send them because I do not know who he is. If he will send me his name I will send the three copies to him free of charge.

I find requests for quite a number of back Towers which I do not happen to possess. To avoid unnecessary correspondence may I ask you to insert the following list of back numbers in my possession, so that all concerned may know whether I can supply their needs. The rule will be "first come, first served," so if any one should write for any of these Towers and get no reply, he or she may know that some other friend got ahead of them.

1907, January 15, two copies; 1910, January 1; 1911, January 1, two copies; November 15; 1915, all the numbers except January 1 and 15; April 1 and 15; June 1; July 15; September 15; 1913, July 15; September 16; October 1 and 15; November 1 and 15; December 1 and 15; 1914, January 1, three copies, and all the other numbers except April 1 and 15 and November 1. I have two copies of October 1, 1914.

WM. W. MURRAY, M. D.,
Suffolk, Va.

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

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A brother of unquestionable standing, an elder in the class, now manufacturing an article of superior quality to that used by every housewife daily, yet too bulky and heavy for shipment from my factory, desires to establish branch factories for small sum and royalty. Big profits for yourself and agents you can put out. A demonstration of the article in five seconds positively astonishing and convincing to everybody. Write for free sample and plan to get started. Address Tribune.

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Washington, May 6.

We are receiving your paper regularly now, and appreciate it much. Partor Russell's writing and Sermons therein we find most helpful. We wish you success.

Very truly,
E. JENNIE CHANDLER.

REQUESTS FOR WATCH TOWERS

To complete my set of watch Towers I need the following numbers: 1909—February 15, November 1; 1910—January 15; 1911—October 15, December 15. If any of the brethren have an extra copy of each of these numbers and will send it to me I will appreciate the favor very much. Address

MRS. A. M. VAN HORN,
108 North Sixth St.,
La Crosse, Wis.

HOME RULE FOR WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis., May 12.—By a vote of 22 to 8 the state senate passed a resolution providing for a home rule for cities constitutional amendment. Advocates of the measure showed the folly of petty questions being referred to the legislature instead of to city councils, that are better qualified to act.

DEFEAT OBNOXIOUS BILL

COLUMBUS, O., May 8.—After a strenuous fight, organized labor and its friends in the house of representatives have apparently killed the Archer bill, which would give the state industral commission unlimited power to regulate working hours and working conditions. The bill is now in the labor committee, where it will stay, it is believed.

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(Kaufmann's—Men's Clothiers for 44 Years.)

Guffey Tries Strategy in Postmaster Fight.

(Continued from First Page)

He is not popular with Democrats, not even with the majority of those of the re-organization wing. They tolerate him because they are forced to do so by those "higher up." And he derives what little support he holds from the fact that those Democrats, antagonistic to Brennen, from necessity are compelled to ally themselves with Guffey's pitiful little coterie composed of John A. Martin, Bernard McGinnis, "Oliverized" George H. Stengel, "Brother Alex" and possibly a score of camp followers in search of the fleshpots of Egypt.

A canvas of such Democrats, independent and progressive, as James A. Wakefield, John Murphy, Herman Hegner, John M. Henry, Ralph Smith, P. F. Brennan, Martin Howley, M. J. Caton, Wayne Paulin and hundreds of other Progressive and Bryan Democrats, who have been fighting the battles of Democracy for years before the Philadelphia Company's political necessities made it desirable for "Boss Jo" to make himself prominent as the Democratic Dictator, will reveal very little Guffey sentiment.

On the other hand, such a canvas will show a strong spirit of antagonism to a political dictatorship that binds the Democratic Party, particularly its progressive following, to the chariot-wheels of an oppressive and heartless public utilities corporation such as the Philadelphia Company.

SALARY LOAN BILL PASSED

COLUMBUS, O., May 12.—Both houses have passed the Lloyd's salary loan bill, which places these companies under supervision of the state banking department, reduces interest and investigating rates and requires that the signature of the wife must be obtained before an assignment of wages can be made or a chattel loan executed.

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MAY 21 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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Re-elect Maurer State Labor President.

State Federation Endorses Woman Suffrage. Liquor Interests Defeated.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The State Federation of Labor closed its annual convention with the election of James Maurer over R. J. McGrath. The total vote cast was 254, of which Maurer received 134 and McGrath 120. The defeat of McGrath was solely due to the activity in his behalf of the liquor interests represented by the brewery workers and beer bottlers. McGrath appeared at the capital during the contest on the local option bills two weeks ago, alleging he represented 2,000,000 union workers but his army failed to materialize during the election notwithstanding that every vote the liquor interests could muster were whipped into line for McGrath.

The defeat of McGrath has a double meaning; that the liquor interests no longer dominate the trades unionists and that labor stands for women suffrage. This feeling will continue irrespective of the tremendous sums of money being poured into the campaign by the liquor interests and those opposed to woman suffrage.

The victory for the woman suffrage this time is noteworthy inasmuch as in November the voters of this state are to be given an opportunity to express their preference for or against equal franchise. The liquor interests are opposed to the use of the ballot by those who have higher ideals than those contained in a mug of beer or in the control of elections for personal or financial gains.

Francis Feehan, ex-president of the United Mine Workers with President Van Bittner of the Miners, Vice President F. P. Hanaway, and Secretary-Treasurer Robert Wood, took care of the interests of the miners of the western end of the state.

Feehan reported on the results of the visit of the executive committee to Governor Brumbaugh. He said the Governor promised to give all interested parties due consideration before taking final action on the full crew repealer.

Some delegates objected to wear badges of white ribbon because that is the color of the Prohibitionists.

Delegate McElroy, of the Bartenders' Union of Philadelphia, raised the question after Joseph Provestle, of Cincinnati, general secretary of the International Brewery Workers' Union, pleaded for co-operation in his fight against prohibition which he characterized as the "greatest intemperate movement."

McElroy pointed out that Provestle, while arguing against prohibtion, was wearing the white ribbon symbol of temperance in the form of his delegate's badge, and wanted to know how it came about that the convention badge was of white.

"Making a bartender wear a white ribbon," McElroy said, "is as bad as putting a red flag in front of a bull."

State Representative Maurer, president of the State Federation, who is a Socialist, explained how it came about. He said:

"Quinn and I were in an argument at state headquarters about the convention badge and a blue ribbon was suggested. That wouldn't do, I told him, as it is the aristocratic color. You have all heard of blue-blooded aristocrats. Then red was suggested, but I said everybody would think that was Jim Maurer's color; and yellow wouldn't do because the Irishman migh object. Then we centered on the little white badge we wore two years ago when we came over to the Legislature and appealed for a child labor bill. That's why we finally selected the white emblem, and we like it, the only objection coming from the liquor interests, but their time is short."

UNIONISM PAYS, IS WORLD STORY

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 19.—Unionism is the best investment a worker can make, declared G. M. Prendergast, in an address before the Cold Storage Employes' union, which started in 1908 with forty members, and has now enrolled 735. At one time wages were 6d (12 cents). The rates now are 1s 3d (31 cents) and 1s 4½d (33½ cents), with extra pay for overtime. The speaker showed that the annual dues of 26s ($6.50) made possible an average increase of $325 per year, "which was a long way better than any other investment."

The Government is Asked to Interfere

British Coal Miners Suspend Strike Campaign. Important Motor Wage Dispute.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, May 6.—The coal mining industry still remains the interesting spot in the labor movement here at the moment. The convention of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is still day by day in session in London although many of the daily meetings are nominal and occupy only about ten minutes. The important thing that has transpired is that the miners have for the time being held up their strike resolution. Rather than allow the coal owners to precipitate a strike at this present period the miners have appealed to Prime Minister Asquith to use government influence to bring about a joint national conference to consider the demand for a 20 per cent war bonus on miners' wages. No definite reply has been received from the prime minister. Mr. Asquith states that he is still in communication with the coal owners on the question of the joint conference and he will give his definite reply later.

I believe that some of the executive are still hopeful that Mr. Asquith will be convinced of the need for a national conference, but the majority of the delegates incline to the opinion that the offer of the coal owners to consider the war bonus application locally on a kind of general ten per cent advance basis will ultimately be accepted. As a result of the prime minister's efforts in reference to the desire of the Miners' Federation conference to meet the coal owners of the country as to the demand for a war bonus, it is understood there have been meetings of the various coal owners' associations throughout the country to consider the matter. Reports from all the various owners' associations have not yet been received, but as an outcome of the premier's efforts it is possible that the owners will meet the men's representatives at the end of this week.

The strike at Messrs. Foden's motor-wagon works has lasted four weeks. Although a large number of strikers have returned, there does not appear to be any sign of settlement with those still out. The notices to quit served on the strikers who were tenants of the firm's houses have in many cases been obeyed.

Officials from the war office have visited the works and commandered every wagon. They have orders that other customers must not be supplied without their sanction. It was expected that the strikers upon hearing this would have gone back, but it has not had the slightest effect. The firm declares that it is receiving letters from its employes serving with the colors asking to be allowed to come back for a short period to help to turn out government wagons. The war office have already sent several territorial soldiers back to the works, and a further batch not enlisted for foreign service are expected this week.

The strike of the seamen and firemen of the three Atlantic liners due to sail from the Clyde for Canada and the United States was settled on April 23, the owners agreeing to pay $37.50 per month—an advance of $5 per month. The crews of the Anchor liner Transylvania, the Donaldson liner Parthenia, and the Allan liner Pretorian therefore signed on. Meetings of the men employed by the three companies were held in the morning, and at each of these E. Shinwell, secretary of the Glasgow branch of the British Seafarers' union (of which the men are members, explained that at a conference held the previous afternoon the representatives of the companies had recommended that the men should be advised to sign on immediately, on the understanding that if any increase were granted it would be retrospective, and had asked if, in the event of the increase demanded being conceded, the men's union would enter into an undertaking to refrain from claiming any further advance during the period of the war. Before the men separated Shinwell was in a

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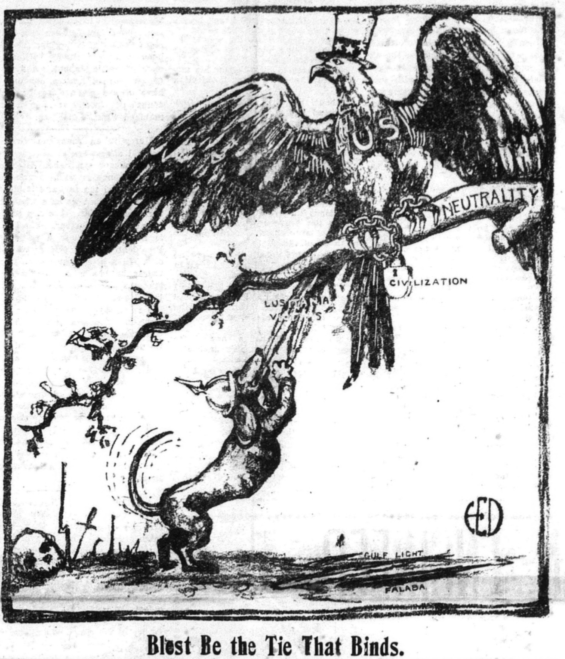

Blest Be the Tie That Binds.

BIG RAILROAD ORDERS SIGN OF PROSPERITY

Pennsylvania System Contracts for Loocomotives and Freight Cars. Boom Hits Coke Region.

Reports of heavy orders for rolling stock and rails placed by the Pennsylvania railroad within the week would indicate that the officials of this system have caught the "Buy-It-Now spirit of the Pittsburgh Commercial Clubs Made In U. S. A. Expo.

The placing of these orders has been awaited for some months and now that the Pennsy has loosened up and started to spend good American dollars other roads and public utility corporations can be expected to do likewise.

A Pennsylvania railroad official is also quoted as stating that within the next few weeks every coke oven in the Connellsville region will be in operation and that unless the war situation brought about unlooked for developments that by August this center of coke production would be enjoying the greatest boom in its history.

These are the kind of news reports that inspire optimism and start the prosperity ball rolling on its way. The railroads lead and other business enterprises follow.

In the case of the Pennsylvania, the order given this week was for 14,000 steel freight cars of the open, refrigerator and box car type, amounting to $15,000,000.

Within a short time, according to an official of the Pennsy, an order for steel rails will be placed for an amount not under 175,000 tons at a cost of $5,600,000.

The order for freight cars is divided among several companies, the bulk of the award, however, going to the Pressed Steel Car Company of this city. The Standard Steel Car Company recate an order for 800 cars while the Ralston Car Works of Colum captured a contract for 1,000 cars. The 100 refrigerating cars w be built by the American Car and Foundry Company while the Haskell-Barker Company of Michigan City will contruct 2,500 cars.

The Pennsylvania Lines West also placed an order for 50 freight and passenger locomotives, the order being equally divided between the Baldwin Locomotive Company and the Lima Locomotive Company. The award of a contract for 43 passenger cars by this company has been postponed for a few days. They will cost $500,000.

The Homestead mills of the United States Steel Corporation, known as the Carnegie mills, are running to almost their full capacity and the Braddock mills with those of Duquesne are sharing in big orders.

The Standard tin plate mills at McKeesport are closing contracts for the doubling of their capacity and the national tube mills of that city have large orders on hand. Jones & Laughlin Pittsburgh mills are operating up to 80 per cent of their capacity and the Union mills, owned by the United States Steel Corporation, are running almost full. The tin mills at Canonsburg are running full and increasing the size of their plant and the Budke sheet mills of the latter place are receiving contracts of sufficient size to keep them operating in full during the next six months.

Break Expected Between Two Factions.

Armstrong and Oliver Near Parting of Ways. Will Complete Slate Soon.

From the present indications it would seem that the long expected break between the Armstrong - Leslie - Jamison faction and the Oliver branch of the Allegheny County Republican organization is at hand.

To close observers of the county political situation this widening breach has been apparent for some time. Now that the moment has arrived when the various slates are to be made up for the November elections the break will soon be made clear to the unsuspecting public.

For months past candidates for the various public offices have been squabbling for their place in the local political sun. They have used all their big artillery on the slate makers in their endeavors to force recognition. Various compromise deals have been suggested but little or no headway has been made by the diplomats.

The presence of Frank J. Harris, the present county treasurer, in the race for county commissioner has been a huge stumbling block to the would-be harmony slate makers. All manner of inducements have been offered to Harris in consideration of his withdrawal from the commissionership race. But so far there has been nothing doing. Harris says that he is going to stick and, realizing that he will be a formidable candidate, the Armstrong-Leslie-Jamison force, it is reported, have decided that Jamison shall enter the lists as J. Denny O'Neil's running mate for the commissionership.

The county treasurership fight also has been the cause of worriment to the bosses and it is here that an open breach between the Oliver and Armstrong forces is likely to come. Oliver favors the candidacy of Charles E. Kaiser, who for years past has been the treasurer of the Republican party in Allegheny county. The Leslie crowd, it is reported, will back E. D. Freibertshauser, now chief clerk in the treasurer's office. Another factor in this fight will be Adolph Edlis, former city treasurer, who for months past has been making an active canvass for this position.

How the two factions will line up on the municipal slate is somewhat uncertain. It is probable that the bosses will keep hands off in this fight until after the primaries. They can then make their selections and in doing so, offend the least number of people.

However, the rough-neck element that surrounded Armstrong, Jamison and Leslie in the old days is making strong demands for recognition on the slate and they are making their demands heard.

Whether or not Oliver will stand for such a crowd remains to be seen but the indications are that he will not and that the breach will come within the next few weeks.

How the Ohio Miners Won Lockout.

Governor Willis Big Factor in Adjusting Lengthy Industrial Conflict.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9.—The Eastern Ohio coal miners have won. After thirteen months of bitter sacrifice they secure the 47 cents and run-of-mine. SUCH IS THE GLORIOUS OUTCOME OF THE NATION'S GREATEST STRIKE, RESULTING IN A VICTORY FOR THE WORKERS. History has never before recorded an industrial conflict involving such a great number of workers resulting in such a complete victory. This, too, has been accomplished in the face of business depression never before equaled. The contract was signed Saturday night, subject to approval. And this is how it happened:

Governor Willis was persuaded by Jack Roan, state mine inspector, to take a hand in the strike. Roan was confident that a real business meeting would end the struggle. He was not unmindful of the fact, however, that the federal conciliators had failed in their attempt. But, on the other hand, he took as an object lesson the blunders of the Federal Board and mapped out the Willis conference from a straight get-together, unbiased standpoint. Representatives of the miners and operators were called in by Governor Willis in advance of his decision to call the conference that resulted in a settlement. Having secured this information, the Governor conferred with Roan as to the possibilities of bringing the employers and employes together. Roan assured the Governor that he could engineer a peaceful solution of the differences. Acting upon this assurance, Governor Willis called a conference of the miners and operators to meet in Canton, Ohio, April 23. When the conference was called to order to hear the address of Governor Willis, by President White, both miners and operators boasted a full attendance of official representation.

In his address Governor Willis made it plain that in his judgment the time had arrived for a settlement.

A sub-scale committee, composed of seven operators and seven miners, was appointed to enter negotiations. Following the selection of this committee the conference adjourned to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, April 27. The change of meeting place and adjournment was sought by the operators, giving as their reason that they wished to summons the attendance of all superintendents and mine managers to secure the advice of company attaches having practical knowledge of the disputed questions.

During the interim between the adjournment of the Canton and Cleveland meetings a split in the ranks of the operators presented a delicate situation to the representatives of both sides who were in good faith seeking a settlement. It was this delicate condition that necessitated a two weeks' session in Cleveland. Although the operators at the outset made known the fact that all readjustments would be sought on the 47 cents run-of-mine basis, it was not until the afternoon of May 8 that announcement was made that the association had instructed the committee to sign the 47 cents run-of-mine scale.

The two weeks of uncertainty was

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
406 Walsh Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for............ months to

....
....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

FOLLOWS U. S. SUPREME COURT

COLUMBUS, O., May 19.—The state supreme Court has followed the decision of the United States supreme court in setting aside the Kansas law which made it illegal to discharge a worker because of membership in a union. The Ohio court affirmed the judgment of the Hamilton county (Cincinnati) court of appeals in the suit of a member of a union dual to the boni fide Boot and Shoe Workers' union, who asked redress because he was discharged. Both Ohio courts hold with the United States supreme court that a worker can quit for no reason or any reason, and the employer has the right to discharge.

Trade unionists in this state say that even were the law upheld, anti-union employers would find ways to evade it, and these workers point to the fact that hostile employers do not usually make it a practice to give membership in a union as the reason for dismissal.

The decision is used as an argument for the necessity of strong organization among the workers to protect them from being victimized.

The Ohio statute was passed in 1892. The Ohio supreme court was divided on the question.

VIOLATE LABOR LAWS

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—On the complaint of state authorities, manufacturers and merchants in this city have been fined for violating the law regulating hours of labor for females. Sensational developments were expected in one case of women forced to labor more than sixty hours a week, but the accused employer pleaded guilty.

The spike mill of Jones & Laughlin, this city, is working double turn.

The Wharton mill, this city, is still idle.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE VALUE OF IDEALS TO CHURCH AND WORLD.

Conceived In Sin, Misshapen In Iniquity — Birthmarks — Hereditary Blemishes — How Counteracted — Motherly Ideals—Fatherly Ideals—Business Ideals — Social Ideals — Neighborly Ideals—Christian Ideals —How to Attain Them.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 16.—Pastor Russell spoke here today on the text, **"Shapen in iniquity, in sin did my mother conceive me."** (Psalm 51:5.) He said:

"Be fruitful and multiply" was the Divine commission to our first parents before they sinned. The entrance of sin and its penalty, death, brought serious impairments, mental, moral and physical, to our race. It is no longer natural to us to do right, but contrariwise; as St. Paul declared, "We cannot do the things that we would." In other words, we are constitutionally defective, because of mental disloyalty to God. Yet the mind can rise to loftier heights than it is able to lift the body and its functions. "To will is present with me, but how to perform I know not."—Romans 7:14-25.

Many are grasping after this great truth, and attempting human uplift through eugenics, etc., but nevertheless imperfectly appreciate what they teach, failing to see the matter from the Bible standpoint. The mind, the will, the body, should be entirely submitted to the will of God. Thus only can the highest good be possible. This was God's requirement of our first parents. In this they failed; and in consequence mental, moral and physical impairment have come to us as a race. "All have sinned and come short" of the glorious standard which God established.

BEST IDEALS FOR SINNERS

The Bible divides the world into two classes; the mass of sinners condemned by God and out of relationship with Him; and the few who have, by covenant with the Lord, come back into relationship with Him through the merit of Christ. We shall first address the world of sinners, with the suggestion that, while they cannot hope to lift themselves up to perfection and everlasting life, they can do much toward the uplift of themselves and their children by conforming to certain Scriptural ideals. The world already recognizes this in considerable measure, but not sufficiently.

All should know, and do appreciate to some extent, the value of a good example, good training in the family. The child who continually hears coarse, rude expressions in the home will surely grow up not much better than those surroundings, if not worse. But while encouraging high ideals in the home—cleanliness, gentleness, kindness—we call special attention to the duty of parents toward their children before their birth. Few seem to realize that the general attitude of a mother's mind birthmarks her child either for good or for ill. With this fact recognized, surely every couple would feel their responsibility as creators of a family. If they realized that coarse, brutal, selfish words, acts and thoughts would be impressed upon their unborn child, surely they would strive to avoid these before their child's birth as well as after it. If they realized that noble words, conduct, thoughts and ideals, during the period of gestation, would be imprinted upon their child, how greatly would they strive to have children that would be not only beautiful in appearance, but noble in character!

Horsemen recognize this principle; and when a racing mare is in foal, her intelligent owner, desiring to breed a fine colt, will give the mother every attention. Her condition will be happifying and comfortable. She will be led to the race track, there to see other horses running, trotting, etc., that thus her colt may be birthmarked for speed, etc. How much people will do for money, and how often they forget to do for their own families what they think to do for their horses! But the world is awakening. A New Dispensation is about to be ushered in, and its light has been streaming over the world during the past forty years, giving us increasing knowledge and higher ideals of the good, the true, the noble, the beautiful.

Our horticulturists have already caught the fever of the New Age, and are presenting to us fruits and flowers that are marvelous. Our newspapers are giving us beautiful photogravures. Art is becoming cheap. Every home should be well supplied, when the cost need be no more than the time to clip from the paper and to arrange tastefully upon the wall. Ideal homes are everywhere being arranged, and even the poorest today have much in life to cheer and refresh. Let us lift our ideals and make the most of life, however cramped our financial condition. The will to do is what is needed; and where there is a will, there is a way.

CHRISTIAN IDEALS THE BEST

Before the Christian our Lord sets the very highest ideals: "Be like unto your Father in Heaven"—not that Christians can be all that the Heavenly Father's character expresses, but that this is to be their ideal, or aim in life. Only God can know when they are doing their best; and He assures them that He will judge them, not according to their success, but according to their endeavor to live up to their ideals, and the sacrifices they make in order closely to attain those ideals.

What we have said of the homes and ideals of sinners—of those who have not come into relationship with God through the Lord Jesus Christ—is still more true of real Christians, begotten of the Holy Spirit and adopted into the family of God. Ideal homes, ideal children, ideal relationships every way, are pre-eminently their privilege and duty; and they have much advantage over others in respect to this matter. Have they not received the begetting of the Spirit? Have they not become followers of the Lord Jesus Christ? have they not been taught in the School of Christ? (Romans 8:9.) Have they not knowledge to understand that the Spirit of Christ manifests itself in meekness, gentleness, patience, long-suffering, brotherly kindness, love? Have they not learned that any other spirit than this—such as anger, malice, hatred, envy and strife, works of the flesh and the Devil—is contrary to the Spirit of Christ? Have they not resolved to put away all these and to put on the fruits of the Spirit of Christ? They have adopted these ideals and are working along this line.

True, some of them by nature may be very deficient, very degraded; but because God is no respecter of persons, He accepts all who come to Him through Christ. Those naturally deficient, those naturally fallen, may have the more difficulty approximating their ideals, but they will surely be making progress; and those who have known them before will take note of them, that they have been with Jesus and learned of Him. God will perceive the thoughts and intents of their hearts; and they will have His blessing in proportion as they are striving to be Godlike.

The children of Christians should be pre-eminently beautiful, both in feature and in character; for Christians have the highest ideals, and should, more than others, put these into practice. Moreover, they have Divine assistance, through the Scriptures and through God's providential direction in their affairs, that they might know, appreciate and use the things freely given to them of God as His children.

LET US AWAKE TO THE TRUE SITUATION

But alas! Many are Christians only in name, having never entered into a covenant with the Lord. They have neither part nor lot in the things of God. Others, who have truly given up themselves to the Lord, have been sadly neglected as respects lessons in the School of Christ. The great religious institutions of the world are not teaching the highest ideals, but instead are separating the people from those highest ideals by misrepresentations of the Divine character and the Divine Plan.

Let us awake to the true situation, awake to our privileges as children of God, awake to the true teaching of the Bible. These direct not only that our conduct toward men shall be in harmony with the Golden Rule, but that we shall go beyond this and have a love which will delight in doing good unto all men as we have opportunity, especially unto the Household of Faith. It will go further, and take hold upon the very thoughts and intents of the heart. The Christian is under direct obligation to the Lord to do His will; and that will, he is informed, takes notice not merely of his actions and words, but of his very thoughts as well.—Philippians 4:8.

Happy the child who has such parentage, and especially so if the parents have been guided by an appreciation of the fact that the mother's mind during the period of gestation will mark the child for life! Happy the child who has a mother thus fully committed to God, intent upon doing His will and appreciative of His high ideals! Happy the child who has a father similarly devoted to God and nobler ideals, who will help his wife at this, the most critical time of her experience as a mother, not only by providing for her comfort of body and rest of mind, but by assisting her to noble sentiments of justice, mercy, love, kindness, and by drawing her attention to things beautiful, lovely, happifying! Oh, what a beautiful character might not such a child have! What a blessing to be born with such a heritage, and then to be consecrated to God and His service!

"FORBIDDING TO MARRY"

St. Paul calls attention to the fact that some, getting out of harmony with the Divine arrangement, will forbid marriage. Such should remember that God originally said, "Be fruitful and multiply;" but we may well urge upon them the importance of seeing that the children they bring into the world will come into it with as much blessing as possible—as free from the curse of sin as possible.

Be it remembered, however, that St. Paul pointed out that the Church of Christ has a different mission in the world from others. Her mission is not the propagation of the human species, but co-operation with God in the work of the present time; namely, the development of the New Creation. The coming Age will be the time for Christ and the Church, as the Heavenly Bridegroom and the Heavenly Bride, to take over the world of mankind by resurrection, regeneration. Now, as the Apostle suggests, is the time in which the Church is to make her own calling and election sure to the Divine nature, that she may become "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife." It is her privilege also to carry the Message of this High Calling to those who now have ears to hear. Thus she becomes God's mouthpiece, or ambassador, in finding, calling, instructing and helping all who accept the Divine invitation, and enter into covenant relationship with God through Christ as New Creatures.

It is in view of this important work that the Apostle suggests that those of the Church who can do so should consider it a privilege to forego marriage, that they might live celibate lives, as Jesus did, and as St. Paul himself is supposed to have done—not that celibacy of itself need to be considered as a necessity for the perfecting of the Divine character, but that its practice will give increased opportunity for serving the King of kings. Many zealous Christians feel, as St. Paul felt, that the time is short and their opportunities few for rendering service unto the Lord and His Cause. Hence if marriage would interfere in any measure with this their highest privilege, they would gladly forego a measure of earthly happiness and privilege, to be more efficient servants of the Lord.

This same thought is expressed by Jesus, saying, "Some have made themselves eunuchs for the Kingdom of Heaven's sake" (Matthew 19:12); that is, have denied themselves their privileges and rights as human beings, in order to render the better service to the Lord. But such a matter is a sacrifice, a privilege, and not a command, not an obligation. Whoever chooses may sacrifice, and should not be criticized therefor. Whoever prefers not to sacrifice should not be criticized on that account. To his own master each servant stands or falls.

BUSINESS IDEALS

We must remember that the Bible has no communication whatever for those who are not Christians. The Christian business man may to some extent be copied by his neighbors. But his own responsibility is the matter in which he is interested most. A business man's ideal is the Golden Rule. "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," applies to his buying, his selling, to his dealing with his clerks and with his customers. It includes his advertising, and the ideals which he sets before his clerks.

We believe that more and more the Golden Rule is coming to be appreciated by the public, and that those who follow it will more and more receive a blessing. We do not mean that it will make them richer than their neighbors who may follow the other rule sometimes quoted—Do your neighbor as you believe he would do you; but do him first, before he can do you. But whether following the Golden Rule shall bring little success or much success, the business man who has given his heart to the Lord and become a son of God must follow the Golden Rule. He can do not less, though he is privileged to do as much more as he chooses in the way of benevolences.

A business man's ideals should have some bearing upon his manner of doing business, as well as upon the character of the stock he offers for sale. The Christian business man's store should be known as a place where trash and injurious things would not be found.

SOCIAL AND NEIGHBORLY IDEALS

The true Christian is to remember that nothing less than the Golden Rule may be followed by him under any circumstances. He must see to it that his children, his chickens, his dogs, etc., do not disturb his neighbors in their proper rights. The same Golden Rule requires of him that he shall do a neighbor's part for any one in distress, even as he would have a neighbor do for him if he were in trouble. "Do good and lend, hoping for nothing again," is to be exemplified in the Christian, with the understanding that he is not to do lending that would impair his own credit, nor seriously interfere with his own obligations to his family. Moreover, proper lending would be merely in cases of necessity. He is not to be neighborly because he hopes the neighbor will return the compliment, but because from the Word of God he has received high ideals of a proper neighbor, and because he wishes to live up to the Divine requirement, doing good unto all men as he has opportunity, and especially unto the Household of Faith.

The Christian may not have time to waste in some of the social amenities common to our day. He is a representative and ambassador of the King of kings and Lord of lords. His time, his influence, his talents, are not his own. They are to be used according to his judgment of the Lord's will. He may not therefore seem to be as sociable as some might desire. He will have no time to kill in games or amusements. He has come to a realization that "Life is real, life is earnest;" and that while there is so much sin and sorrow in the world, he may not fritter away his precious moments in idleness or in that which is merely pleasurable, but not really profitable. This will not mean that he shall not take any time to look after the interests of his family in a social way and to keep in touch with his social obligations as a neighbor. It would make him dignified and, first of all, loyal to God.

Our ideals are merely fantasies, floating clouds without rain, until we bring them to the point of determination—until we consecrate our lives to these ideals and resolve to live in harmony with them. Here the Christian has much advantage every way, for he not only has his ideals from the Lord, but the promise of Divine oversight, blessing, guidance and assistance in working out these ideals in his own heart and in his life.

On post-card request I will loan my readers a book on "Practical Eugenice." Address me Brooklyn, N. Y.

New York, May 14.

Through the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society I am renewing my subscription to your paper which is over due. I thank you kindly for sending it just the same. After reading it I send it to Scotland as all my family think Pastor Russell is the greatest living preacher. May God bless you to continue to publish his sermons.

Yours truly,
ELIZABETH CARR.

SAUL'S LAST BATTLE.

2 Samuel 2-5.—May 23.

Distressed, He Asked Aid of the Witch of En-dor—Deceived by Evil Spirits. The Battle Lost—Saul and Jonathan Slain—The Song of the Bow, or Saul's Dead March—David King of Judah. Later, King of All Israel.

"Jehovah is my Strength and my Shield; my heart trusted in Him, and I am helped."—Psalm 28:7.

PERSECUTED and hunted by King Saul, no place was safe for David. The Philistines, desiring him for a friend rather than a foe, gave him and his followers the city of Ziglag. While residing there, David's conquests were over the Amalekites.

Meantime, the end of Saul's reign was nearing. A fresh Philistine invasion required all the army he could muster, and he felt very dubious respecting the results. Although, in harmony with the Divine regulation, he had ordered all who claimed to communicate with the dead to leave Israel, nevertheless some remained. In his extremity, King Saul visited the Witch of En-dor.

The witch got into communication with the fallen angels, who she supposed, as spiritualists still suppose, were the spirits of the dead. But the Bible assures us that "the dead know not anything." Samuel was sleeping with his fathers, awaiting the resurrection Morning. Then as now, evil spirits through mediums personated the dead and answered as instead of the dead. In this case, the answer was that on the next day the king and his sons would be defeated and slain.

David inquiring of the Lord.

The Bible clearly teaches that the dead are dead and can give no information whatever; that they are simply in a state of suspended animation, awaiting the better Day when Messiah will bring the knowledge of God's glory to all, as the result of His Ransom-sacrifice at Calvary. The teaching that the dead are alive contradicts God's Word, and is the foundation of the grievous errors which have distressed Christians. None would pray for the dead or say masses for their release from Purgatory, if they knew that their dead were merely sleeping until the resurrection.

"The Song of the Bow."

When David heard of the defeat, his sympathy for Saul and Jonathan was expressed in a beautiful poem (2 Samuel 1:17-27). The Dead March from Saul is an attempt to put into modern music David's Song of the Bow.

In the battle Saul's sons were killed, including Jonathan. Saul himself was wounded. Fearing lest the Philistines would torture him to death, he finally suicided. A young Amalekite brought David the news, telling that he had dispatched King Saul at the latter's request—probably, however, manufacturing this part to bring honor to himself. But David commanded him to be put to death.

Realizing that the time had come to move from the Philistine country, David inquired of the Lord by the priest and the ephod. The answer was that he should go to Hebron, in Judea. Thither David and his companions removed with their families; and the tribe of Judah, his own tribe, promptly recognized him as their king. King Saul's son Ishbosheth had survived; and Abner, Saul's chief general, had him anointed king of Israel.

Finally Abner, angered with King Ishbosheth, proposed to become David's vassal. King David appreciated the proposition, doubtless considering it the Lord's will. However, the matter did not carry out; for Joab, David's nephew, slew Abner deceitfully. Instead of rejoicing in Abner's death, the king mourned for him and denounced his nephew's wrong course.

King of All Israel.

Shortly after this, others, misunderstanding King David, slew King Ishbosheth and brought his head to David, expecting to be rewarded. They also were condemned, and slain. All these things endeared the king to the people, who perceived that he was broad-minded and generous. He seems to have had a great appreciation of justice, and also a breadth of sympathy for his enemies.

David Anointed King.

Finally the other eleven tribes invited David to become king over all Israel. This was probably seventeen years after his anointing by Samuel. Faith and patience mark every step of those years, and reveal King David's character as we could not otherwise have known it. Its grandeur was chiefly manifested in his devotion to God and his submission to God's will.

Meantime King David had grown strong in conquering his enemies—the Lord's enemies. God had declared that the iniquity of the Amorites had come to the full, and that they should be destroyed. Whether destroyed in battle, by pestilence, famine or war, the Divine sentence must be carried out. Those who died by Israel's sword will awake in the Millennial Kingdom. They will then be freed from ignorance and superstition, with Messiah's Kingdom ready to help them back to human perfection, lost in Eden, redeemed at Calvary.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—Habakkuk 2:14 tells us that the earth will be covered with the knowledge of the Lord, and yet 2 Timothy 3:1-5 states that in the last days perilous times shall come, and man shall be lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God! Please reconcile. (Cornwall.)

Answer.—These two passages cannot be reconciled by viewing them as operative at one and the same time. It is very apparent that men would not be lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God if the earth were covered with the knowledge of the Lord. Of course, men always have been lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God. This passage does not apply to the world generally, but specially to those who have professed a knowledge of God and to be Christians (2 Timothy 3:1-5). As evidence that we are now in "the last days," we find the Church today is bent on pleasure, imbibing the spirit of the world instead of being separate from the worldly spirit. Habakkuk 2:14 does not apply to the present dispensation, but to the next age. Unless we can see that the object of the Gospel message between the first and second advents of the Lord is for the selection of the Church, to be used as the channel of God to bless the whole world in the next age with the knowledge of the Lord, we cannot hope to get the right harmony of God's Word on passages like those now under consideration. The selection of the Church will be completed in the "perilous times" at the end of the age. Then the blessing of the Lord will begin to go to the world and their instruction will continue until they "all know the Lord."

Q.—What signs and portents may we expect previous to the setting up of Christ's Kingdom upon the earth? (E. J.)

Answer.—The disciples presented a similar question to our Lord in Matthew 24:3—"What shall be the sign of thy coming and of the end of the age?" The Kingdom could not be set up unless the king had returned. The answer will be easier understood if we remember that Jesus speaks here in symbolic language, and also that the word "coming" in verses 3, 27, 37, and 39 should be translated presence. The disciples did not ask what would be the sign by which they would know the exact moment of their Lord's arrival, but what signs would indicate his presence. Verses 37-39 indicate that he would be present doing a preparatory work unknown to the world. At first only the faithful waiting watchers will be aware of the dawning of the day of the Lord. Many signs are now evident of the very near approach of this time. It is a common expression, "Things are getting hotter and hotter," meaning that the friction between the contending forces is increasing. In all Europe the people are taxed to the limit of endurance for the support of armaments, the wealth of the nations is rapidly being wasted, and evidently the demand has not ceased. The discontent among the vast populations of Asia is causing much anxiety. In the ecclesiastical world there is chaos, and ministers confess they have no message to meet the present extremities. The strife in the world of labor is unceasing. All these point to the near approach of the dissolution of the present order, upon the ruins of which the glorious kingdom of God will be set up.

Q.—Please explain 1 Corinthians 14:34, 35. (a) Let your women keep silence in the church: for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience as also saith the law. (b) And if they will learn anything let them ask their husbands at home: for it is a shame for women to speak in the Church." (P. B.)

Answer.—(a) Any interpretation of the Apostle's word which would ignore all opportunity for the sisters to "labor in the Lord" would manifestly be erroneous. It is in the gatherings of the Church (whether two or three or more) for worship and praise and mutual edification that the sisters are to take a subordinate place and not attempt to be the leaders and teachers; thus to do would be usurping authority over the man, upon whom, both by nature and by precept, the Lord has placed the responsibility of the leading ministries—undoubtedly for wise reasons, whether we could agree respecting them or not. The Apostle's restrictions evidently related to meetings such as he describes in 1 Corinthians 14. These meetings included the sisters, who certainly shared all of its blessings—joining in the songs and hymns and spiritual songs and in the prayers, by whomsoever offered. (b) Women were not to speak at all in such meetings, although outside the meetings or at home they might "ask their own husbands," or, more properly, their own men,—they could suggest their views or make queries through those brethren (men) with whom they were most intimately acquainted—their husbands, if possible, or brethren with whom they talked on their way homeward from meetings, etc. The word home in this text has the significance of family or acquaintanceship. The thought then is, Let them ask their questions of or through the males of their acquaintance. The Apostle proceeds to say, "It is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the Law"—1 Corinthians 14:34-36).

Q.—(a) When Christ was with God as the Word, was he on the same plane with God? (b) Was he of a higher nature than the angels? (E. R.)

Answer.—While there is no definite and direct statement of the Scriptures to the effect that Christ's nature was higher than the angelic, yet that seems to be a proper inference. We read "For verily he took not on him the nature of angels; but he took on him the seed of Abraham" (Hebrews 2:16). He was higher than the angelic nature and passed by it to take the human nature that he might be man's Redeemer. Above the angelic hosts there are Principalities and Powers, Cherubim and Seraphim. As to what these are, or as to the respects in which they differ from the angelic nature, we have no knowledge. Some have supposed that Jesus, in his prehuman existence, was on the same plane with Jehovah because he is spoken of as "God." This is because of a misunderstanding of the meaning of this word. It merely means "a mighty one." Thus a very literal rendering of John 1:1 gives us a correct idea of the relationship of the Father and his son. "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with the God, and the Word was a God" (Diaglott. John 1:1).

Q.—Matthew 16:24. Please explain this verse, more particularly how a man can deny himself, and what the Cross means. (Disciple.)

Answer.—Jesus was a perfect man; yet he denied himself the legitimate exercise of his pure, fleshly ambitions because he had, at Jordan when thirty years of age, presented himself as Adam's substitute—a ransom for all, all condemned in Adam. On this account he was begotten of the Holy Spirit with a view to his being brought forth from the dead, after Calvary, a spirit being who would be highly exalted to God's right hand of power, and should become, in due time, the King of Kings and ruler of the human race. God graciously purposed to call out a people during the Gospel age who should follow in his steps—suffering with him now, in order that they should, if faithful, be his joint-heirs in his kingdom (Romans 8:17). What a prospect for the consecrated followers of Jesus! Surely we would gladly deny our fleshly ambitions their legitimate indulgence and count all things loss and dross if we might be found in him!

"If the crown we would wear,
Then the Cross we must bear."

Q.—Please explain 2 Corinthians 12:4. (W. A. B.)

Answer.—In the context the Apostle told of having been caught up to the third Heaven which he here describes as paradise. In recent years Bible Students have learned to examine the Bible dispensationally. These dispensations are called ages, or worlds. According to the Apostle Peter (2 Peter 3:6, 7, 13), we are now living in the second of these worlds or ages. Each dispensation had its two features—earthly organization and spiritual rulership. The spiritual ruler of the present time is Satan, the Prince of this world (John 14:30). Our Lord comes with ten thousands of his saints to rule the new dispensation (Jude 1:14). The purpose of his reign will be the re-establishing of the perfect condition originally provided by God for man in the Garden of Eden. The end of his reign will see paradise restored. The Apostle is telling us of how he, in vision, saw this restored paradise. Since he was not permitted to tell the things he saw, we cannot know what he beheld of the beauties and grandure of the earth restored and peopled by men in the image and likeness of God. However, we doubt not it will be so different from present conditions that we could not comprehend the description if one were able to give it. The restored race will be one loving family without an evil thought, without suffering or sorrow, a never dying race, unblemished by sin.

Q.—May I ask, how that so many nations are engaged in such bloody warfare, yet desiring peace, "When will the desire of all nations come according to Haggai 2:7? Also, when will the prayers of all who have long prayed "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven," be answered, or have they already been answered? (J. L. M.)

Answer.—The prophets declare that because of the increase of knowledge a still more general and wide-spread dissatisfaction will finally express itself in a world-wide revolution, in the overthrow of all law and order; that anarchy and distress upon all classes will be the result; but that in the midst of this confusion the God of Heaven will set up his Kingdom, which will satisfy the desires of all nations. Wearied and disheartened with their own failures, and finding their last and greatest efforts resulting in anarchy, men will gladly welcome and bow before the Heavenly authority, and recognize its strong and just government. Thus man's extremity will become God's opportunity, and "the desire of all nations shall come"—the Kingdom of God, in power and great glory, bringing to all the peace they have desired but have been so far from attaining. True, men have hardly known what they want, but, when the Kingdom comes, they will find it their desire.

The Government is Asedk to Interfere.

(Continued From First Page)

position to inform them that one of the firms had offered to pay the advanced rate provided that the union agreed to a month's notice being given on either side before the agreement was broken, or any other period stipulated by the other two companies. Similar rates of pay were afterwards offered by the other lines. In the afternoon a conference was held between the three lines and the officials of the union, and it was arranged that three months' notice should be given on either side if the agreement was to be terminated. The advance is irrespective of the bonus of $2.50 paid on vessels carrying mails from Glasgow.

Under the present abnormal conditions of the spring passenger trade to Canada and the United States, the number of men benefiting by the advance is 1,500. In normal times approximately 3,000 members of the British Seafarers' union sailing from Glasgow would have been affected. The remainder of the men are at present employed on vessels on which the higher rate of remuneration is already being given.

There is also reported to be some trouble brewing in Northeast coast shipping but one gathers that the "canny" men of Newcastle have become more amenable to persuasion than they were a hundred years ago. In 1815 Tyneside shipping was held up for many weeks, the sailors demanding an advance in wages and fair allotment of crews, and such boats as left the port had to obtain licenses from the "strike nommittee" and pay $2.50 per head for every seaman on board, and the master was compelled to take an oath that no part of his cargo would be delivered in London. Musters of the strikers were held twice a day, and absentees were paraded through the streets, their faces smeared with tar and their jackets turned inside out, after which they were placed in the pillory and left to "the mercy of the mob." A large body of military was requisitioned to restore order and enable the ships to go free, but the men won their advance.

In view of the government's refusal to grant a war bonus to men earning less than $1,050 a year, the national joint committee of postal and telegraph associations is consulting the executives of the various postal workers' unions regarding their future action, and it is practically certain that the cabinet will be asked to reconsider the question. The postmen's executive discussed the position at its meeting on April 25. It is stated that in some towns dissatisfaction is so pronounced that the situation is one of considerable anxiety.

The classes of workers chiefly affected by the refusal of the bonus are postmen, or as you would call them letter carriers, sorters, telegraphists, and the engineering sections. According to the men's representatives, it has taken the government seven week to decide on a reply to their memorial, in which they asked for a war bonus, as from March 2, of $1 a week for men earning $10 a week or less, 72 cents for men earning $16.25 or less, and 50 cents for men earning from $16.25 to $20. It is understood that a similar memorial has been presented to the government on behalf of workers in the lower grades of other branches of the civil service, and it is expected that the reply will be on the same lines as that made to the postal workers.

A national delegate meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers is to be held in Manchester at Whitsun for the purpose of revising the rules. The suggested alterations of which notice has been given are not as numerous or as drastic as those which were submitted for the consideration of the last gathering of the same kind. Still the program is a fairly heavy one, and one or two of the proposals may in the event of their adoption have far reaching effects. Several London branches propose, for example, that everybody in ship building and engineering should be eligible for membership "regardless of sex." Four branches desire that the general secretary shall be "a qualified chartered accountant" and be appointed by the executive council. Another group propose that the United Kingdom shall be divided into 20 districts, in each of which there shall be an organizing delegate. That would involve a very considerable increase in expenditure, but apparently "money is no object" with operative engineers, who have a weakness for suggesting alterations in the rules of the society. One or two proposals are to the effect that it is desirable to abolish the office of independent chairman of the executive council. That would probably make very little difference to the present occupant. But considering how each member of the council is, as matters stand, tied to the district which he represents, it would be a distinctly retrograde movement. With the independent chairman away there would be nobody at the general office representative of the society as a whole but the general and assistant secretaries. A really important change which is proposed would give the executive council the right to ballot the whole society on a district strike which was in their opinion unduly prolonged.

OPHELIA
DONT TAKE ANY CHANCEZ & YU WONT WIN ANY PRIZEZ
DWIG

(Copyright, by McClure Syndicate.)

How tqe Ohio Miners Won Lockout.

(Continued from First Page)

productive of discussions that involved all infractions of contracts under old conditions, petty bitterness and imaginary wrongs. A contract provision settled in the forenoon was unsettled upon adjournment in the evening. Agreements as to mine conditions were agreed upon only to be speedily denounced. Such were the accomplishments of the conference day after day for the first eight days. The undercurrent of dissension was playing the wrecking game to perfection. Freely the obstructionists predicted that no settlement could possibly be reached. Yet in the face of this delicate situation President White, Secretary Green, Sub-district President Albasin and the scale committee continued the conference in session. When the generalship of the miners began to dawn upon the operators in full force and effect they grasped the disastrous result should they force an adjournment without a contract. Immediately they changed their undercurrent deadlocking activities which had been preventing fair consideration of disputed questions, which resulted in the signing of an agreement subject to the approval of the miners in convention and operators in conference that brought to an end the Eastern Ohio strike. JUSTLY CAN IT BE SAID THAT THIS AGREEMENT WILL CROWN THE HEROISM OF EVERY STRIKER IN EASTERN OHIO WHO HAS SUFFERED THE SACRIFICES OF THE PAST THIRTEEN MONTHS WITH GLORY AND HONOR.

Nothing but the formal ratification of the wage contract now stands in the way of the reopening of the mines. The miners will meet in special convention Tuesday, May 11, to act upon the scale committee's report, which is in accordance with instructions of previous conventions. The operators will meet on the same day in Cleveland. There can be no question of the ratification, as the miners have won a sweeping victory, and the operators, even those who at the outset attempted to block the settlement, are more than glad the strike is over.

Review of New Contract.

A brief review of the new contract reveals a great improvement over the 1913 scale. In addition to the principal provisions providing for mine-run and 47 cents, the minor clauses follow:

Penalty clause providing for the assessing of penalties against both operators and miners in the event of unjust strike or lockout.

Penalty clause providing for notification and fine for the loading of dirty coal and impurities. This provision also provides for inspection. System to be supervised jointly by miners and operators to the end that clean coal will be loaded.

The scale of wages for all company men, including outside and inside workers, will remain the same as under the old contract.

A new clause granting a discharged or suspended miner the right to a speedy hearing and reinstatement in case of discrimination.

Old rules governing working of bottoms and blacksmithing were accepted. The work of resetting posts resulted in a compromise agreement based upon the number of posts reset which in effect will operate to the mutual welfare of all concerned owing to peculiar individual conditions at various mines.

The arbitration clause coupled with the penalty provisions of the contract will eliminate all local strikes and insure to both miners and operators a fair settlement of all disputed questions as to construction of contract and otherwise.

Miners receive an increase for rolls and horse backs measuring over seventeen inches.

Readjustment of slate prices were made in accordance with readjustment of room, breaking-throughs and entry widths.

Provision providing for payment of $25 in case of accidental death was amended to provide that payment will be made only in cases not covered by compensation act.

The agreement embodies all of the old working rules of a general character that were consistent with the change from screen to mine-run basis. The most noteworthy change of a general character was the elimination of local rules conflicting with the proposed general conditions, which means in the future a more uniform condition throughout the field, so long desired.

WHEN YOU WANT

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WAGONS ON EVERY STREET

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Don't worry about the pain or the price.

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You can rest assured of expert work, best material, and courteous treatment. Call and talk it over.

No charge for examination.

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DR. S. M. LEWIS
Reliable Dental Rooms,
419 Smithfield St.

A Cyclone in a Coffee Pot.

Record of a Friendly Discussion on Scripture Through a Mediator on Paper Between Strangers While Encumbered with Their Duties of Service to the Carnegie Steel Company, Duquesne, Pa.

(Continued from last week)

October 8th, 1913.

Dear Bro:

Your note received. I note what you say in regard to public debate. I am sorry that under the circumstances I cannot keep up the discussion as we have been. My time is completely taken up, especially when I am working day light. I also feel that we are only wasting time in this manner. You will never be able to convert me to your belief. I would like to discuss the questions of the Resurrection and future life with you, but I have not the time to write—perhaps at some future time when my spare time is not taken up.

Your answer to my question concerning the preaching of the gospel to those in the grave does not satisfy me. I also note what you say concerning the I. B. S. A. I have not asked you to champion them—I only asked you a fair question in regard to doctrine. If you do not desire to answer you certainly are within your rights, as for myself I am going to proclaim my belief to as much of the world as I can.

In His name,
ALPHIA.

October 9th, 1913.

Dear Bro:

Received yours. Was both surprised and disappointed that you called the matter off when we were just getting down to the facts. Any inconvenience that the discussion has caused you I am not accountable for—you started it and also the honor of stopping it, as you say "only wasting time in this manner." You speak of taking up other questions when you find it more convenient, I will be glad to hear from you again. Will be pleased to discuss any question of Scripture—the reason I centered on baptism was I thought that you were more familiar with that topic than others.

You seem to be disappointed about what I said in my last note about a public debate. If you insist on a personal discussion as preferable to writing notes, I will arrange for a meeting. I think that I can secure the use of the regular I. B. S. A. hall on North First for a friendly talk on some topics you wish to discuss. We can invite a few friends that will be interested in Scripture study and may be better than the present method of writing. This would be better than having a cheap show before the public. However, I leave this to you.

As to your question respecting the Lord's Supper, we believe that Dr. Campbell has the simple feast of commemorating our Lord's Resurrection mixed with the Passover supper which our Lord instituted as a supplement to the Jewish Pass-Over which commemorated His death.

Any question of doctrine you wish to ask respecting the I. B. S. A. would be pleased to answer courteously any time you like in any way—verbal or by note. My experience in connection with this discussion has been beneficial, I not only brushed up on questions that had been almost forgotten but picked up quite a few new points that will be beneficial in the way of character development. I do not approve of a discussion simply for the educational features, but the education is a means to an end—that end is Service. The Christian Head and Heart should be trained for Service.

I have several copies of the debate between Elder White and Pastor Russell—one topic of which is the question of Baptism—if you like I will supply you a few copies as reported by the Cincinnati Inquirer.

Yours is Him,
BEREA.

[The End.]

Appreciations

Texas, May 12.

I am wishing you success because of your publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. Having been associated with I. B. S. A. Photo Drama of Creation for a year, and during that time having presented in cities of Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Oklahoma, I can truly state that it is received with eagerness by the thinking people in all cities and towns. I am enclosing a poem which may prove interesting.

Very truly yours,
JACK BOKER.

Vermont, May 12.

I have just sent renewal of my subscription through Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society. There is a very close friendship between myself and the Tribune, and I do not want to miss one copy. You are doing a good work in several directions. May you' go ahead and prosper.

Yours truly,
J. D. GRANT.

Canada, May 12.

Will you kindly insert this in your paper. I shall esteem it a great favor: Have any of the dear friends the following Towers to spare? I want to complete my file: 1908, Jan. 1-15; Feb.1-15; Mar. 1-15; April 15; May 15; June 1-15; July 1-15; Aug. 1. 1909, Jan. 15. 1911, Sept. 15. 1912, Jan. 1. With much christian love, I remain, your sister in Christ, M. Burdett, 335 Smythe street, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

"THE STONE BIBLE"

The Great Pyramid in Egypt is now called the Stone Bible, because it gives the precise dates of all the Prophetic Periods—also the date of the birth, death and Second Advent of Christ. It also supports the view that the present war will terminate in the "Great Time of Trouble" mentioned in Matt. 24:21.

The cost of building the Great Pyramid was greater than the cost of building a large city—requiring the labor of 50,000 men thirty years to build it.

After reading the new book by John Edgar, the great Scientist, about the marvelous information coming from the Great Pyramid, I would not sell it for $100.00, if I could not get another copy. I at once imported a large supply from Scotland and am selling them at actual cost, viz.: 75c per copy, postpaid.

W. GILES,
Adv. Brown's Summit, N. C.

NOTICE

Dear Brethren:—Some time ago we gave notice of a catarrh, throat and liver cure which had been very helpful to ourselves and offered to send free sample to all who desired it. The response was so great as to quite overwhelm us. But we did the best possible to serve every one. Being encouraged by the numerous expressions of appreciation and no complaints, we now propose to give away one thousand samples—the first who come will be the first served. These samples would be cheap at twenty-five cents, but they are free. Send only five cents to pay expenses. Our permanent address is: 101 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Faithfully your servant,
O. L. SULLIVAN.

Massachusetts, May 13.

Please renew my subscription to the Labor Tribune, as I do not want to miss one and as long as you print Pastor Russell's sermons I will be a subscriber. I am also pleased to see you are trying to put down all things not in harmony with righteousness and justice. We will be glad when all frauds are done away with.

Yours truly,
V. C. RICE.

Pennsylvania, May 4.

I am renewing my subscription to your most highly appreciated journal, the Labor Tribune, also sending in the name of a dear Brother, S. C. Bland. I am sending in check through the Watch Tower I. B. S. A. of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Editor, I rejoice to see that you are devoting so much space for my dear pastor's Sermons and the Question Box and the letters from the dear brothers and sisters everywhere. I am always glad to read their dear letters and am indeed glad to read dear Brother Russell's Sermons and questions. and rejoice to note the healthy growth of your journal each week and note the renewal, also I can say that you publish the cleanest paper in everyway hat I ever read. It stands next to the Watch Tower at my place and I really would be at a loss if it were to fail to reach me each week, for as I missed the second issue of Hiram and Mandy story of how they found the truth. Yes, we find something of the dear ones is so interested in your Tribune I wish it could be put in every home on earth and could be relished as I relish it. May the dear Lord bless you for the service you are rendering to scatter the Truth boldly as you are doing. You may lose some of your patronage, but I feel like many more will subscribe for your journal than you will lose 10 to 1 I hope. or more so, we Bible students will surely be with you as long as you stand hand to hand with us in scattering the harvest truths and assisting in this noble work of publishing Brother Russell's sermons and other features of harvest truths, as you have done in the past. While down here in Mississippi there are but few that have found the present Truth as yet. How glad I would be if my people would hunger like Hiram and Mandy did that they wouldn't rest until they wandered around and found dear friends that would be so glad to invite them to some place where the Bible Students hold their meetings that they might get the Truth. I think that was a noble piece and when they get real hungry for the Truth some way will surely be open that all the Lord's hungry ones will be filled. Oh. if the whole world could only get hungry as Mandy was it would be so nice, but we see that time of trouble after it has brought the inhabitants of earth to a place that will look so ruinious and nothing but waste and destruction on earth thay surely will get hungry to know the Lord and will surely seek for protection on high. But what a dear lesson they will surely learn now near at hand by not being hungry now as Mandy was for to know the Truth as Hiram and Mandy got satisfied that the two little ones that were taken from them by death were lying at rest in their little silent graves to await the Master's call. Grave give up these dear little ones for the power is broken, oh, death, the last enemy shall be destroyed as I lost a little boy and a little girl in teens years before I found the Truth and I grew hunghky to know for certain if it were possible they could have been carried to heaven all the religious people said that they went to heaven, but I could not so believe that they went to heaven and you bet I was getting as hungry to know more on that subject and it was not long before I found the plan of the ages and wright there and through the Watch Tower and other valuable helps furnished by my dear pastor, C. T. Russell that I found the Truth on all these perplexing questions. so I rejoiced with Hiram and Mandy's story and rejoiced more when I noted Mandy found herself wondering and some of the dear ones holding a meeting and she was invited in and she found the precious Truth there in the little quiet gathering of the Bible Students. At last she found the right door.

Your in love of the noble cause,
J. H. BLAND.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

NOTICE

A brother of unquestionable standing, an elder in the class, now manufacturing an article of superior quality to that used by every housewife daily, yet too bulky and heavy for shipment from my factory, desires to establish branch factories for small sum and royalty. Big profits for yourself and agents you can put out. A demonstration of the article in five seconds positively astonishing and convincing to everybody. Write for free sample and plan to get started. Address Tribune.

LATEST PORTRAITS OF PASTOR RUSSELL

Four different positions, size 8x10 inches, suitable for framing. Beautiful finish, on the best double-weight photographic paper; regular $15.00 per dozen style; expert workmanship. Our price to the friends: 25 cents each, or set of four for one dollar. Order now from H. N. Nelson, 179 Rosedale St., Detroit, Mich.

IN GOD'S OWN WORDS

The Divine Plan of the Ages and Rules for Christian Living, in the words of Jesus, the apostles and the prophets; 32 pages and cover, large type.

I. B. S. A. Friends are finding this booklet an excellent means of introducing the Truth to those too prejudiced to read what "man has written." Second edition just off the prices.

Single copy	$ .10
12 copies to one address	1.00
25 copies to one address	2.00
100 copies to one address	7.00
500 copies to one address	30.00

J. W. GILBERT,
5506 Vine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

NOTICE

Ten acres of the finest land in Florida with abstract of clear title, would be willing to sacrifice it for half tax value, which is $400, or mortgage it for $200 for one year.

I can meet the mortgage within one year, I am very certain. If some one has the means and wishes to do this, please write to me.

C. D. HINES,
Lock Box No. 86,
Wellington. O.

Springfield, Mass., May 15.

Editors National Labor Tribune:

I know many of your readers will be glad to learn that arrangements are being made for an Eastern Convention of the International Bible Students' Association to be held in Springfield, Mass., for eight days from July 25 to August 1, inclusive.

Those who attended a convention of the association in Springfield two years ago, to the number of over 2,000, will, I am sure, be glad of the opportunity of again meeting in Springfield, as all were delighted with the arrangements and treatment accorded them at that time and loud in their praises of the beautiful auditorium where the convention was held, and of the cordiality of Springfield people in general.

The City of Springfield has invited the association to hold its convention this year in the same municipal auditorium, and as Springfield is an ideal place for conventions, being centrally located for the Eastern States, it is anticipated that this convention will be attended by a larger number than before.

Springfield's civic group, consisting of the auditorium building and the municipal office building, between which rises the Campanile, serves as a monument to its enterprise and progress, and was completed only a few years ago at a cost of over $2,000,000. The Campanile is unique among the world's spires, being over 300 feet high, and from the landings near the top reached by elevators can be seen picturesque Springfield and the incomparable Connecticut valley at their best. It contains the municipal chime of twelve bells which ring out their sweet tones every quarter hour during the day.

The PHOTO-DRAMA OF CREATION will be a special feature of the convention this year being shown every evening, also as an added attraction to those who attend this year will be the listening to a magnificent grand concert organ which is now being installed by the J. W. Steere & Son Organ Company of this city, at a cost of over $25,000.

It is hoped that many of your readers will attend this convention and we feel sure the Lord will richly bless our meeting together at this time, and that it will be the "BEST" yet.

Sincerely,
H. E. SPEAR,
Secretary.

OPHELIA
THE BEST THING FIR A BALD HED IZ A FRUNT ZEET

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KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
5th AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.

Three Special Clothes Events For Men

Special Purchase No. 1
11.50
Buying Most, We Buy for Less—Selling Most, We Sell for Less

This is the story why "The Big Store" can offer such exceptional values in Men's and Young Men's Suits at 11.50. All hand-tailored garments; styled in two and three button effects—any material and pattern, including Glen Plaids, Plaids, Checks, Stripes, Worsteds, Serges and Cheviots. All sizes from 33 to 46 (including stouts).

Young Men naturally come to "The Big Store" because we are the first in Pittsburgh to show the new and unusual in style and fabric.

Special Purchase No. 2
22.50
Clothes values as true as the mark of Sterling

Over 150 patterns in this lot and we bought them all. Real custom tailored creations, tailored by hand of all-wool fabrics. Glen Urquhart Plaids—Checks—Stripes—Over-Plaids and plain colors in every sort of fabric made. Worth easily $30—unusual at this time of the year at 22.50—Your size is here, also your particular style.

Middle Aged Men of the up-to-the-minute type or of the conservative taste can find just their particular style here in their size and fabric.

Special Purchase No. 3
14.00
These Conservative models will appeal to Men of Quiet Tastes

Not over-styled, but quiet and refined for Men who want a good Clothes investment. Made of Imported and Domestic Worsteds in rich shades of gray and blues—silk mixtures with or without stripes. All important details of making are hand tailored—These Suits are every day in the year $20 value—your one opportunity at $14.

Elderly Men who want quality and refinement in their Clothes will find more kinds here to choose from than in any other store in America.

JUST $2
saved every week amounts to $104 plus interest in a year. Worth While, isn't it.
4 Per cent at this strong bank.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,
"Where Savings are Safe"
Resources Over 12 Millions.
Frick Building.

VOTES FOR WOMEN
A ROUND OF APLAWZ IZ BETR THAN A SQUARE MEEL
DWIG

(Copyright, by McClure Syndicate.)

WALSH'S VALUABLE WORK

In mistaken criticism of the excellent work of Frank P. Wash the Chicago Herald says: "What the public wants is information and not inflammation." The Herald might have said with as much reason: "What the public wants is to go into the water but does not want to get wet." Mr. Walsh has given the public information which interested parties wished withheld. He is still turning light into places which the same parties prefer should be left in darkness. He is trying to give the facts to which it is entitled. If his information inflames he is not to blame. It is the fault of those responsible for the conditions that cannot be made known without danger of inflaming the public. In fact, there are some things concerning which the public ought to be inflamed, and if Mr. Walsh is doing it, then the more power to him. Opposition to the work of the Commission on Industrial Relations is largely the work of those who would conceal information and want the public to believe that conditions are different from what they actually are. The denunciation heaped upon Mr. Walsh, while it may here and there deceive an honest inquirer or newspaper, is in fact evidence that he is performing a valuable service which public interest requires should not be interfered with.—S. D., in The Public.

RAISE CHICKENS.

A Farm for $170 on a Car Line One Hour From Pittsburgh.

THE D. E. WORLEY CO.,
518-519-520 Park Bldg.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

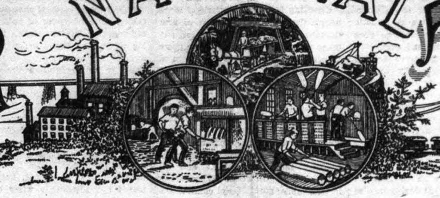
GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK,
CARSON AND SOUTH FOURTEENTH STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4% Interest on Time Deposits.

J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

MAY 28 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE



ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 26 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915 FIVE CENTS A COPY

JOHN, JR., GUIDING SPIRIT

Documents Show He Would Twist Public Opinion—Dictated Governor's Letter—Gave Personal Check to Start Alleged Operators' Bulletins that Defended Thug Rule in Colorado.

> After further reflection and conference with my colleagues here, we have agreed that it is best for me not to make any publication at this time. Several points in my memorandum, however, could well, even appropriately, be used in the letter from Gov. Ammons to President Wilson, which you are proposing to prepare as soon as the major's (Broughton) memorandum reaches you, which I hope will be very shortly.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Ivy L. Lee, his publicity agent.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The federal industrial relations commission has made public letters that passed between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his publicity agent, Ivy L. Lee, last year when the Colorado strike was at its height.

The letters are sensational and not only give an insight into the workings of "big business," but also show the value these institutions place on publicity.

The letters disapprove the claim of Rockefeller, Jr., made some time ago to the commission, that he knew nothing about the Colorado strike and that he trusted his Western subordinates.

It is shown that the bulletins issued last year entitled "The Struggle in Colorado for Industrial Freedom" was Lee's idea, indorsed by Rockefeller, Jr. In urging adoption of this plan, Lee wrote Rockefeller, Jr.: "It is the thought that by sending these leaflets to a large number of leaders of public opinion throughout the country you will be able to get certain ideas before the makers of that public opinion which will be of value." Lee further suggested that the bulletins be printed and addressed in Philadelphia and then shipped to Denver to be mailed. The purpose of this was to create the opinion that the coal managers conducted the publicity bureau.

Rockefeller, Jr., indorsed the plan and mailed Lee a check for $2,000 as "a loan" to start publishing these bulletins. The humor of this "loan" was increased by an invitation to Lee from the world's richest young man to visit him, "that we may discuss the philanthropic and educational work which this office has been doing." The suggestion to discuss further upon wrecking moves was accepted by Lee.

Rockefeller, Jr., decided to "keep out of public print," but wrote Lee that some of his ideas could be incorporated in a letter he (Lee) was writing for Gov. Ammons to mail to President Wilson. It would appear that Ammons was a sort of "rubber-stamp" governor, for Lee answers John D., Jr.: "I am inclined to think that at the moment the best thing we can do would be to give the letter from Gov. Ammons to President Wilson our attention, and I hope we can accompuish something very soon."

Rockefeller, Jr., had discussed starting a chain of newspapers, but Lee vetoed it and the matter was dropped. The latter was alert, however, to the value of publicity, and recommended that every newspaper attack be answered. He also indorsed the suggestion that every person who wrote against the coal companies should be corrected. Lee says: "We have always done something of this kind in the railroad (Pennsylvania)."

The letters disapprove the claim that Rockefeller, Jr., knew nothing of the strike. On the contrary, it is shown that he was the guiding spirit in the work of silencing public protest to the Colorado outrages while the miners' union was being destroyed.

POOR CARE FOR DEFECTIVES

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Discussing the care of feeble-minded before the national conference of charities and correction, Secretary Butler, of the Indiana State Board of Charities, said that the utmost conservative estimate of the number of feeble-minded in this country was one in every 500 of population. This means 200,000. About one-tenth of this number, he said, were receiving proper care.

TEAMSTERS STRIKE

GRANITE CITY, Ill., May 27.—Members of Teamsters' Union, No. 61, are on strike to enforce a new wage scale which ranges from $15 to $18 per week. A ten hour day is asked for, with time and one-half for overtime and Sunday work. The employers have submitted a counter proposition, but have overlooked the number of hours to be worked. They also fail to mention anything regarding overtime.

British Miners to Quit if Raise is Witheld.

Seek Increase of 20 Per Cent; Operators Offer 10 Per Cent.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, May 13.—The question of the demand of the British coal miners for a minimum 20 per cent all round increase in wages as a war bonus is still pending. The British Miners' Federation had a joint conference with the coal owners on April 30th at which the best offer made by the employers was a 10 per cent increase. Now a resolution has been passed inviting Prime Minister Asquith to act as arbitrator in the dispute.

Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, says: "I consider the situation rather critical. I do not wish to give any expression of opinion on the position until we have heard the reply of the Prime Minister to the Federation resolution." Full powers have been given to the Executive Council of Federation to deal with the subsequent negotiations, although miners are extremely dissatisfied with the offer made to them.

An official of the Miners' Federation said it was expected Mr. Asquith would at an early date call representatives of both sides to a meeting to be presided over by himself. It is understood the men have not committed themselves to accept as final the decision of the arbitrator, whether the premier or one appointed by him.

This year May Day was deprived of the labor demonstrations which have for long been among the most significant, or, perhaps, in some countries, portentous celebrations. In London the procession to Hyde Park, usually a very orderly affair was not, however, comparable with the Continental celebration. Advantage has been taken of the presence in London of several distinguished Belgian labor leaders, including M. Vandervelde, to arrange a series of lectures at Browning Hall, Walworth. Other speakers were representative of the labor movement in other European countries. The break with custom in the United Kingdom is, however, not nearly so decisive as it is in France. The French miners, who like workers in the same industry here have a special attitude of their own to labor movements, spontaneously decided not even to have a holiday on May Day. The absence of demonstrations would in normal times seem incredible in France. On occasions the day has been distinguished by considerable disorder, and Parisians still remember the anniversary of eight years ago, when 50,000 troops were scattered over the city and thousands of people stocked their houses with tinned meats in preparation for a possible siege. Paris has had more severe shocks since then.

To celebrate the extraordinary growth of the Railway Clerks' Association an important trade union banquet was held last week. Speaking at this, General Secretary Walkden said that the association was established in 1897 at Sheffield, removing to Birmingham in the following year, and afterwards to Doncaster. It was then only a small provincial organization, and after various vicissitudes it was removed to London in July, 1906, when he was appointed secretary. There was then a membership of 4,000 in six branches. Within six years the membership had increased to 17,000 with 150 branches, and today the membership stood at 36,000 with 240 branches.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has introduced his new beer and spirit tax proposals. The ultimate effect of these will be to add another cent to the price of a half pint of beer and two or three cents to the cost of a portion of whisky, and he has also severely limited the hours of beer selling in important industrial districts. He has repeated his charges of excessive drinking amongst the workers in the war material areas but he has advanced no further facts. Everything he has said in this connection so far has been combatted by the trade union leaders who in their turn have advanced strong facts on the other side. The Labor party in the House of Commons is reserving its criticism of

(Continued on Eighth Page)

STANDS FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Noted Chicago Attorney Opposes Strike Injunctions—They Deny Common Rights — Disagrees With Theory That Acts, Legal by Individuals, Are Illegal if Done in Concert.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Stephen S. Gregory, Chicago attorney, did not "mince matters" when discussing injunctions and boycotts before the industrial relations commission.

The witness told the federal probers that "I have been president of the Chicago Bar Association, the State Bar Association of Illinois, and the American Bar Association." With these credentials, the western attorney proceeded to show his knowledge of fundamental rights. He declared that when a judge punishes a worker for violating an injunction, where the charge is criminal, that this denial of trial by jury "is really an evasion of his constitutional guarantees."

The witness diplomatically ridiculed judges who issue these injunctions, and sustained his opposition to a denial of trial by jury in this illustration:

"I might receive, as I leave the room of this tribunal today, a threatening letter from somebody saying they were going to kill me for something I had said, or had not said, in a court of equity. Now that involves personal loss, possibly to my wife and those dependent upon me, but no court of equity would listen for a moment to a bill I would file, saying 'A' or 'B' or some other blackhand gentleman had threatened to kill me off and therefore there should be an injunction to prevent him from killing me. That would be an absurdity —a legal absurdity; and none the less is it so where a man is enjoined from committing acts of violence in a strike to try him for contempt, without a trial by jury. And that has been an injustice that has rankled in the minds of everybody that has been a victim of it, and justly so.

"Sir Charles Napier says: 'People talk about agitators, but the only real agitator is injustice; and the only way is to correct the injustice and withdraw the agitation.'

"Now, that has been attempted by the Congress of the United States in Judge Clayton's bill. So that in every such case the accused, where the conduct with which he is charged under the guise of an information for contempt is criminal under the laws of the State or of the United States, he is entitled to a trial by jury; and that is, I think, the best we can do."

Attorney Gregory upheld the right of workers to boycott. He said:

"I think that the spirit and genius of American institutions is founded upon the idea of liberty, just as much liberty and freedom as is possible for the individual, consist with the general welfare, and I have never been able to satisfy myself, notwithstanding legal authorities to the contrary, that a boycott, as we understand it, in and of itself, either was or ought to be illegal. * * If you agree to commit murder, that crime is illegal, whether it is two or three thousand. If you agree to do any other unlawful act, that agreement is illegal and constitutes in itself an illegal act. But if men combine to do that which they, each one severally, have a right to do; if, after all, the combined act is essentially the same as the act of the single individual, then it is very difficult to establish on any logical, legal principle that such a combination in and of itself is illegal."

GIRLS SECURE EIGHT HOURS

BALTIMORE, May 27.—An eight-hour-day with the same pay as received for ten hours, with wage increases over a certain standard has been secured by the Crown Cork and Seal Operatives' Union, No. 14,204. This organization is composed mostly of girls who are employed by the Crown Cork and Seal Company. Because there is no national union in this industry the union is affiliated direct to the American Federation of Labor. The manner in which the business of this union is conducted, together with the gains made, proves that women can organize and can improve working conditions, as well as men, without the interference of well-meaning outsides, who advise girls in all manner of ways except urge them to organize and help themselves.

A. F. of L. Organizer Eichelberger assisted the girls in negotiating their new wage scale, and this trade unionist says:

"The union was formed about four years ago, the present agreement being the second made with the company.

"The first agreement amounted, in the aggregate, to about $52,000 per year increase in wages; the one just obtained amounts to about $49,000 per annum. So in a little over four years the American Federation of Labor has procured over $257,000 for these girls. Does women's organization pay? What other set of working girls in Baltimore have the eight-hour day?"

Minimum Wage Is a Success Says Bureau

Government Issues Bulletin Reporting Favorably Upon Law-Fixed Compensation.

That minimum wage legislation has been a success wherever it has been in effect long enough to show results is one of the conclusions to be drawn from Bulletin No. 167, just issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, covering minimum wage laws in the United States and foreign countries. The movement has apparently benefited employers and employees. In New Zealand and Australia, where minimum wage laws have been in operation for more than 15 years, industries have grown steadily and minimum wage laws apparently have in no way checked their growth.

The minimum wage study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics covers minimum wage legislation in the United States, the Australian States, and New Zealand, where the idea was originally put into practice, and in Great Britain. The trade boards of Germany and the proposed legislation of France are also included. A historical survey of the movement, reports of progress, analysis of legislation, and the workings of the various laws, together with the full text of the American laws and of the most important foreign laws comprise the Bulletin.

The minimum wage movement in the United States, according to the Bureau, is not a sudden development in spite of the fact that no less than nine States enacted minimum wage laws in 1912 and 1913. These laws are the outgrowth of much investigation in this country and of investigation, agitation and experience in New Zealand, Australia and England, where for more than 20 years remedies to deal with low wage conditions have been sought. In the United States minimum wage legislation was brought about because of disclosures made by official and private investigations, showing that thousands of women wage earners were being paid wages too low to afford them a "reasonable standard of living." A case in point of the many which are cited is that of department and retail stores in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, where the weekly earnings of 40 per cent were less than $6, while 74 per cent earned less than $8 a week. An additional argument advanced for the minimum wage was the fact that in practically all industries employing women establishments paying a living wage were found to be competing successfully with other establishments paying less than a living wage.

Massachusetts, in June, 1912, passed the first minimum wage law, and Oregon, Utah, Washington, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado, California, and Wisconsin followed in the order named.

It is noteworthy that the minimum wage laws have been made to apply to men as well as to women and children in every country except the United States, where only women and children are protected.

In Utah the rates are fixed by the statute. In all the other American States the "necessary cost of living" is made the basis for the mimimum wage, and the administration of the law is in the hands of appointed commissioners, who act upon the findings and recommendations of wage boards, composed of an equal number of representatives of the employers and of the employees, together with one or more representatives of the public.

All the evidence obtainable from American States which have put in effect the legal minimum wage goes to confirm the experience of the Australian States, where the prosperity of the working class has been raised, gross "sweating" reduced, and general business conditions have thriven. In Utah, for example, where a minimum wage law became effective early in 1913, the wages of women and girls were raised, pay rolls were not increased more than 5 per cent. wages failed to tend down to the minimum level, efficiency according to many employers increased, and the law tended to equalize the cost of production or sale among manufacturers and merchants.

None of the predictions made about the minimum wage before the passage of the law in Washington State came about to any appreciable extent, according to statements gathered from local authorities. There was no wholesale discharge of women employees, no general leveling of wages, no general replacing of women employees by cheaper help, and no tendency to make the minimum wage the maximum wage. The report quotes a letter written by a Seattle garment manufacturer, who opposed the minimum wage law from the start.

Ward Chairmen Oppose Slate of Bosses.

Allegheny County Politics in Turmoil Following Meeting of City Committee.

Seldom, if ever, has such a mixed-up political situation existed in the domain of Allegheny county politics. Political observers are generally amazed at the complexity and uncertainty now existing in Allegheny county political circles. That such a condition exists is due to three causes, the first, the unnatural and hybrid alliance of the Clan Oliver and the Clan Leslie, the second, the lack of natural political leadership in the two factions, and the third is the impending "wet and dry" fight.

The Olivers are very wary of the combination that revels in fistic encounters in the "Bucket of Blood" on Liverty avenue. On the other hand, Max, Sam and Joe, excellent strategists in the small pools of ward politics, are wholly at sea in the larger area of city or county politics. The Olivers cannot boast of a competent leader with the possible exception of McAfee, who is no longer viewed with the same awe that he commanded when Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Leslie crowd sadly misses the political genius of a Flinn or a Magee.

Max and Joe would like, as a matter of political expediency, to support J. Denny O'Neil. But their followers, who are as wet as a Milwaukee Brewery, refuse to follow them and have openly threatened to revolt. But Max, Sam and Joe are afraid to break with the Olivers, whom they hate, because of the undesirable publicity that would be theirs should those amiable organs, the Gazette Times and Chronicle Telegraph, turn their rapid-fire guns of editorial artillery upon such a shining mark as the Armstrong administration.

The Olivers hate William A. Magee, whose prestige they fear, and they hate William Flinn, whose hawk-like onslaughts have upset many a well-laid Oliver political move. Likewise, Max hates both Magee and Flinn. In that hatred, the Olivers and Max have found kindred cause for alliance. But, Sam and Joe hate the Olivers just as badly as the Olivers hate Magee.

To add to the troubles of this hybrid political alliance, Frank J. Harris is in the field for County Commissioner and is prepared to make a hard fight for the place. The fortunes of the Magee faction, once decadent, have been rejuvenated by Governor Brumbaugh's appointment of Magee as Public Service Commissioner. Certain elements of our eminently respectable citizenship had come to believe that William A. Magee lacked everything but horns, cloven hoofs and a forked tail, but when Governor Brumbaugh, who is a model of respectability, knocked down the idols of the Olivers and the Callerys upon the Public Service Commission and set William A. Magee upon the pedestal, sentiment suddenly changed.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

UTILITIES COMMISSION NOW RECONSTRUCTED

New York Public Library

Governor Brumbaugh Removes Five of Tener's Appointees to Important Body.

Public utility corporation interests were handed a jolt last week when Governor Martin Brumbaugh made known his appointments to the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission.

That some change in the personnel of the commission would take place was expected, this having been forecasted in the newspapers and by the governor's action in asking for the return of the names of the Tener appointments some months ago.

To Pittsburghers the most striking feature of the change is the retirement of Simon Larue Tone, vice president of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, one of the largest public utility corporations operating in the state and the appointment of former mayor, William A. Magee.

The announcement of Mr. Magee's appointment came as a pleasant surprise to his friends. But the most remarkable thing concerning his selection is the unanimity with which his enemies concede that "Magee is the man for that job." Several councilmen, affiliated with the Oliver faction in the Pittsburgh city council so expressed themselves, although while he was in office as chief executive of this city they could not see their way clear to accept his policies with regard to the regulation of local public service corporations.

On all sides one hears extremely favorable comment on this particular appointment. All concede that Mr. Magee's thorough knowledge of matters which arise in dispute between these corporations and the people particularly fits him to serve as a commissioner.

Concerning the other appointees, little is known here, although newspaper comment is inclined to be favorable. However, the action of the governor in removing a majority of the Tener commissioners, together with the many other evidences that he has given us of his determination to do his duty as he sees it, has won for him the confidence of the people of this state and the people now will not be afraid to bring before the commission for settlement long standing grievances against utility corporations operating in the various localities.

It is proper at this time to suggest that some official connected with the city administration of Pittsburgh should ask the new commission to investigate the gas, electric light and traction situation here. With the vice president of the Pittsburgh Railways Commission back where he belongs there should be some chance of securing relief.

In the gas and electric light rates the precedent established by the famous Consolidated Gas Company case in New York City should be kept in mind. The findings of the commission sitting in that particular case were that a public utility corporation operating an artificial gas business where the risk was proportionately small, where manufacturing costs could be figured to a penny should not be allowed to earn more than eight per cent on its investment.

The case of the Duquesne Light Company operating in Allegheny County presents a parallel with the Consolidated Gas Company case. With the light company, the cost of manufacturing and distributing light and power is a known quantity, there is little or no risk in the business and there is no reason why this particular concern should not be held to an eight per cent earning.

The Public Service Commission has the power to investigate these rates, to establish a maximum earning power and to fix rates so that they will produce those earnings and no more.

With the Philadelphia Company, whose principal business is in the producing and distributing of natural gas, a comparatively higher earning capacity should be allowed on account of the increased risk of the business. At the present time this company charges what pleases them and the people have to pay. The Commission should investigate and fix a rate that is fair and reasonable, both to the company and the people.

Of course all this will take time but the sooner some one officially calls the attention of the commission to the local situation requesting an inquiry, the sooner results will be obtained. This request properly should come from the Pittsburgh city council but that body long ago demonstrated that it would not move so much as its little finger to bring these corporate interests to time.

The reconstruction of the Public Service Commission is particularly pleasing to the TRIBUNE, inasmuch as it was the only newspaper in Western Pennsylvania that came forward and openly exposed the corporation connections of several members of the Tener commission. Other papers would have liked to have done so, but the tentacles of the Philadelphia Company are long and extend even into the sanctum sanctorium of editorial rooms.

We are also pleased to note that the appointments did not find favor with Mr. George T. Oliver, who expressed himself through his Harrisburg correspondent in the Gazette-Times as believing that "the governor had retired a stronger commission than the one he created," also that many were disposed to regard the new body as some kind of a joke.

What does he mean stronger? Physically? Well, perhaps yes, if we classify them as Mexican athletes.

And as for the commission being a joke we are willing to think it is, but for the present the joke is not on the people.

Large quantities of paper shirts are being supplied to the Russian army by a company in Yokohama. "Kamiko," as paper clothing is called in Japan, is made of Japanese paper manufactured from mulberry bark. The paper has little "size" and is soft and warm. It is very strong, and at the same time very flexible, and after being worn a few hours it offers no more interference to perspiration than ordinary cotton clothing. After becoming wet the material is so strong that it can be torn only with difficulty. In the manufacture of these garments, after being cut to pattern, the seams are sewed together and hemmed. The buttonholes are re-enforced with linen or some other fabric. The material is not washable.

There were a great many years during which the Ross telescope was the largest in the world. It is far outclassed by many in existence now. The 72-inch reflector telescope about to be set up at Pittsburgh will make all the others look like little fellows, but its precedence is already threatened, for the Carnegie 100-inch telescope is under way. It cannot be said, however, that major discoveries in astronomy keep pace with improvements in telescopes. The human mind sees more than the human eyes, though what is seen by the eye is essential to the descrying of astronomical facts by the mind.

The man who found a cockroach in a soft drink bottle and then sued the company for damages has a poor imagination. He might have used that cockroach to bait a fish hook and caught a trout which would have made two or three meals for his family.

A woman lawyer summing up and arraigning the woman plaintiff in a breach of promise suit who had handed her a few penetrating feminine jabs while on the witness stand is enough to inspire an author of high comedy.

A Yale freshman spent four thousand five hundred dollars in his first year. Another spent two hundred dollars. It's easy to guess which was aiming for education and which for fun.

As a university president Doctor Butler objects to this practice of 'turning academical teaching into an exercise in contemporary journalism." Too many American professors, he thinks, give way to this temptation, which is pressed on them by public appeals for their opinions on current topics, says Manchester Guardian. "If one be a profound student of Plato he is expected without warning to pass an illuminating critical judgment upon the latest outgiving of George Bernard Shaw. If he happens to be well versed in the economic thought of Germany and Austria he is called upon for an authoritative expression of opinion regarding the strike of coal miners in Colorado." Possibly there are some British as well as American professors who would gain in ultimate reputation by paying heed to Doctor Butler's warning.

Stage-fright, from which Monsignor Benson, according to his brother's memoir, suffered every time he had to preach, is not uncommon even with those whom we should regard as the most seasoned speakers, says London Chronicle. Instances of nervous collapse in the house of commons are numerous, and—to refer only to those who are dead and gone—one may recall the case of Bobby Lewis, who, happening to confuse his notes in the midst of an important speech, became bewildered, sat down, and never mustered courage to address the house again. Sir George Grey, who was home secretary under Palmerston, was a positive martyr to nervousness, and never rose to speak, even on the most trivial topic, without betraying unmistakable signs of his affliction. Another famous victim of stage-fright was John Stuart Mill, who on one memorable occasion, at least, utterly collapsed.

Two colleges at Oxford have barred alcoholic drinks. This is doing a vastly better service to the country than the practice in other lands of college students' rioting in times of public excitement. Oxford students have pointed the way to a safe and sane patriotism which it is to be hoped other students will notice and follow, although the hope may be too strenuous for the fulfillment.

WOMAN WHO SPENDS.

Professor O'Bolger of the University of Pennsylvania pays his caustic compliments to the woman who does not care how her husband earns the money, as long as he gives her all she wants. It is assuredly the pathetic fact in some households that one-half does not know how the other half lives. There is not even a faint approximation to community of interest. Some husbands deliberately exclude their wives from a knowledge of their concerns, because when they come home at the close of a tired working day they wish to hear no more of business. That desire may be understood. Yet there is such a thing as complete domestic accord, based on a parallelism of tastes and sympathies as well as on the fundamental fact of a real and lasting affection. It is not necessary for a woman to know every technical detail of a complex enterprise in order to give the inspiration and the strength of her interest to him who wins the daily bread for both of them and for a dependent household. But on the selfish woman, who does not care what her husband does, except as his work translates itself into the dollar, sympathy is wasted. She is willing that he shall pawn his very soul for pottage. Luxury is the breath of the life she knows; avarice and envy are her consuming passions. His fate is pitiable whose destiny is one with hers, who must give his days to appease the insatiable.

After marriage, if the man changes for the better, the wife takes the credit unto herself. If he goes to the bad the devil is to blame.

California has a pet ape which says "o-oo-who-wha" when it is hungry. Maybe that is the original word with the bark on.

No reason is apparent why the weather bureau should not issue forecasts by the month as confidently as by the week.

This is for hot heads: A small electric fan to be worn in the hats of both sexes has been invented.

The man fond of exercise is never able to believe that beating the rugs is exercise.

THINGS WE BELIEVE.

Credulity is a characteristic of more people than one would believe at first thought about it. Not a rumor can be so unreasonable but someone gives it credit. However well known a man may be for his uprightness and ability, let a hint of something derogatory be made and there are those to believe it and enlarge and spread the tale. There are the people on whom unscrupulous promoters grow fat. They believe the best story told them about "the grandest investment known," the "sure thing," and all their savings go into it. When all is irretrievably gone, they cannot understand how it could be, when "he told me so and so." It is these people who buy gold bricks or put themselves out of their way to change a $20 or a $100 bill for a stranger "in trouble." For in spite of all warnings, there are those who still do this. Credulity is exhibited in the belief in myths, in omens and prophecies, in dreams and visions. How many intelligent persons refuse to be one of thirteen at table, tremble if they spill salt, see a sign in it if they find a pin or a horseshoe on their walks. Many profess not to believe in signs, yet act as if they did. Few have not some pet superstition or individual belief in the supernatural. Why do we go on putting some things beyond the pale of our experience and common sense, believing the same kind of thing we think others foolish for thinking of?

In the wave of temperance which seems to be sweeping over the world, the moderation of speech and temperance of judgment might, with great advantage, be included. All temperance is not that limited to the appetites; moderation in all things is the great natural law.

If in business there are more streaks of lean than there are of fat, be thankful that there is some fat, and hustle for more.

As a matter of course, only the most angelic of children become inmates of a home for dependent children.

If you make your clean-up thorough and keep things clean, life will be easier and healthier thereafter.

ONE-SIDED IMPROVEMENT.

A European medical man has been taking measurements of soldiers mobilizing for service in the trenches. He finds that the average man answering his country's call in the present war is larger than the average medieval warrior whose mighty armor has been preserved for later generations to wonder at.

The race is not physically deteriorating. The twentieth century man is larger, stronger and more capable of endurance than his forbear of 600 or 800 years ago. And he ought to be, for he is better fed, better protected and altogether wiser concerning what makes for vigorous manhood and what destroys and tears down.

But the doctor's observation may emphasize truths not intended by him. We of the present century may be sturdier than our ancestors and better warriors, but we are also wiser and ought to appreciate more keenly than they the folly of this institution called war. There is little evidence, however, that we do. At least, a considerable portion of the inhabitable globe seems bent on demonstrating that the medieval conception of man's duty toward man has not been materially altered by the passage of the centuries.

Warfare and enmity are not confined to human beings. Among animals battles are continually raging, the results of instinctive or racial differences. Moles, clumsy and almost blind, become perfect demons when they quarrel. No one knows what they quarrel about, but when once they start fighting one has to die. They will keep on in the presence of any number of spectators, hanging on to each other like bulldogs and burying their enormously strong teeth in one another's flesh with the utmost fury. Hedgehogs, another type of the quiet, inoffensive-looking animal, not only fight, but always to the death, and when one is killed the other generally devours him. Hares, on the other hand, are proverbially the most timid of creatures, yet a fight between two hares is a ludicrous sight, as they skip and jump over each other. But a blow from the hindlegs of a hare is no joke to his opponent.

Men and women should make it a part of their daily walk to put as much joy and as little bitterness as possible into the lives of others. It is a joy indeed to come into contact with sweet-spirited men and women—people who care for their fellows and companions, who wish to speed a better day among men. There is plenty of room for improvement. There are far too many who, loaded down with the cares of life, go about crabbed—thoughtlessly tramping upon toes of those about them, saying and doing little things which hurt, more perhaps in the long run, the perpetrators, but doing injury just the same. This can be changed, and with no great effort. Get the habit. It is the little things that count, and if on the other side of helpfulness the world would be changed ere the influence causing it could be recognized.

Joy riders took a physician's automobile and he blames them for the death of a patient whom he was unable to reach in time, because of the lack of a conveyance. This very nearly approaches a charge of murder. At any rate, it puts a new responsibility on those reckless persons who appropriate to their own use the property of others, with no regard to consequences. And the courts can hardly refuse to take cognizance of the circumstances.

An American woman was stopped on the German frontier because German officers who found two cooking recipes in her bag thought they were code messages. It is blood-curdling to imagine what they would think of an average baseball game report found on an unthinking American traveler.

Sight-seeing in the war zone is likely to prove undesirable and hazardous, according to the reports of the state department. But sight-seeing in the United States was never better, according to all returns.

An English firm has entered suit on the claim that eggs purchased as fresh turned out otherwise. But why did not the purchasers sell them to the government for ammunition?

The Boy Scout who has fully imbibed the scout spirit is a prime sort of a boy, and signs fail if he does not become the right sort of a man.

Peace has her victories, but just at present she isn't winning often enough to get in the first division.

Some men are so constituted that all of their sympathy is for the can that's tied to the dog.

Great weather for war and baseball, isn't it?

Clean-up is good, and keep clean is better.

A public dancer told an audience that the terpsichorean art is best appreciated by the gallery. Can it be that the bald heads of the first row have gone up higher?

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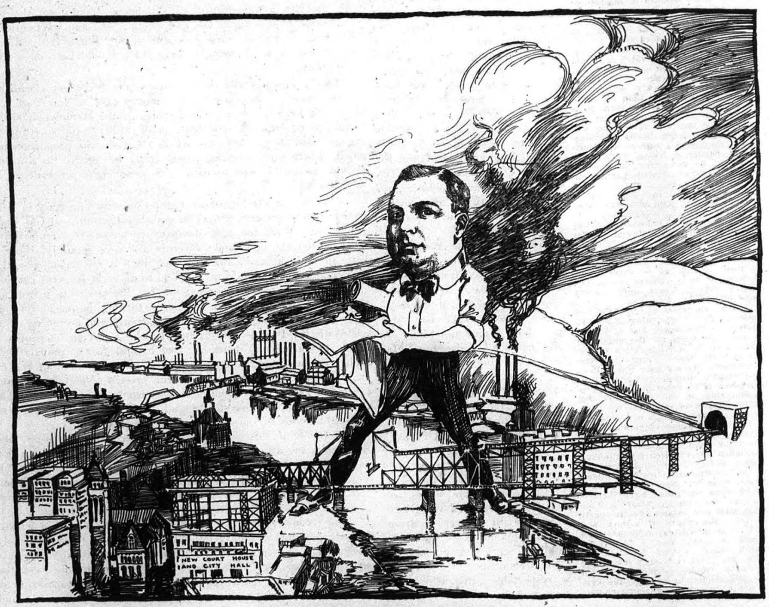

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The news of the destruction of the PASSENGER ship Lusitania was a great shock to all.

Deplorable as the incident is, however, it must be remembered that it is not going to make the actual properties back of the stocks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the New York Central Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the AMBER OIL & REFINING CORPORATION and the other railroad, industrial and oil companies of our country any less valuable than they were a week ago.

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

TWO PENTECOSTS TWO SALVATIONS.

The Holy Spirit to Be Poured Out Upon All Flesh—The Divine Plan Provides Two Distinct Salvations—The First Pentecost—Its Blessings For the Church Exclusively—Its Work Nearly Completed—The Second Pentecost—Its Blessings For the World In General—Coming Through the Messianic Kingdom—Operating Through Israel Restored—A Thousand Years of Blessing.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 23.—Pastor Russell spoke here today on the text, **"And it shall come to pass afterward that I will pour out My Spirit upon all flesh."** (Joel 2:28.) He said in part:

The Prophet Joel mentions two distinct outpourings of the Holy Spirit. One of these, upon the servants and the handmaidens, found its fulfilment at Pentecost; and during the more than eighteenth centuries since then, God's spiritual blessing has been with all the footstep followers of Jesus—all of God's servants and handmaidens. If we see this feature of the prophecy fulfilled, it becomes a guarantee to believers that the remainder of the same prophecy will have fulfilment in God's due time. The remainder of the prophecy declares that afterward—after those days during which the Holy Spirit has been outpoured upon the Church, upon the "servants and handmaidens"—will come God's time for pouring out His Spirit upon all the world of mankind.

AFTER THESE DAYS—MESSIAH'S KINGDOM

St. Peter's explanation of the Pentecostal blessing, "This is that which was spoken by the Porphet Joel," should not be taken to mean that what was witnessed in the upper room on the Day of Pentecost, nearly nineteen centuries ago, completely fulfilled the Prophet Joel's predictions. (Acts 2:14-40.) No Bible student would dispute that the fulfilment of the prophecy began at Pentecost, with the early Church, and has been in process of fulfilment during all the centuries since. It is as true today as it was then, that the blessing of the Holy Spirit is granted to all of God's servants and handmaidens; and the remainder of the prophecy will be fulfilled with equal accuracy in due time.

After these days of the Gospel Age—after these days of the outpouring of the Spirit upon God's servants and handmaidens—will come the glorious epoch of Messiah's Kingdom, in and through which God will pour out upon the world of mankind a great blessing of enlightenment and uplift from the sin and death conditions which now prevail. It will be to the accomplishment of this end that Satan shall be bound for a thousand years; and the darkness which now covers the earth, and the gross darkness which now blinds the heathen, will be chased away by the glorious "Sun of Righteousness with healing in His Beams."—Mal. 4:2.

Thus will be inaugurated the glorious Day of Messiah, a thousand years long. Thus the knowledge of the glory of the Lord will fill the whole earth. Thus every tongue shall be brought to confess and every knee to bow to Messiah as the great Representative of Jehovah and His righteousness.—Isaiah 11:9; Philippians 2:9-11.

ABRAHAM'S SPIRITUAL SEED FIRST

Abraham of old typified Jehovah and Isaac typified Messiah, born not after the flesh, but after the Spirit—by a special Divine interposition—according to the promise of God. Of this anti-typical Isaac class Jesus is the Head, the Forerunner of the Church, as well as the world's Redeemer. The Body of Messiah is composed of a saintly few, according to the Scriptures, gathered primarily from the Jews, but being completed by additions from every people, nation, kindred and tongue. These all, St. Paul tells us, will be character-copies of God's dear Son, our Redeemer and Head. This the Apostle declares is Divine predestination.—Romans 8:29, 30; 4:28; 3:8, 16, 29.

This Church class, or Messiah class, is variously referred to in the prophecies, as well as in the New Testament, as the brethren of Jesus and as sons of God. Of them the Prophet David writes, "I have said, Ye are gods; and all of you are children of the Most High; but ye shall all die like men, and fall like One of the princes." (Psalm 82:6, 7.) These all die like men in the estimation of the world; for, as St. John declares, the world knoweth them not, even as it knew not their Master. (1 John 3:1.) As the world did not recognize that the life of Jesus was laid down sacrificially, neither is it aware that the followers of Jesus, a little handful, down through the Gospel Age, have likewise through His merit presented their bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable to God.—Romans 12:1.

ABRAHAM'S NATURAL SEED NEXT

This Spiritual Seed of Abraham, all saintly, will constitute the Church of the First-borns, the antitype of the Priests and the Levites of the Jewish Dispensation. With the completion of this Church, gathered out of all nations, sects and denominations, Divine favor will again return to the natural seed of Abraham. As the Jew was granted the first opportunity or privilege of becoming the Spiritual Seed of Abraham, he will likewise have the first opportunity to participate in the blessing which will then come to the whole world of mankind. "To the Jew first" is the Divine order in respect to both of these blessings.

To this agree the words of the Apostle Paul. After telling of the Divine election of the Church, the saintly few of both Jews and Gentiles, the Apostle adds, "I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant concerning this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits, that blindness in part (only, not perpetual) is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in." When the full, elect Spiritual Seed shall have been gathered, shall have been completed from amongst the Gentiles, then all Natural Israel shall be saved from their blindness and their outcast condition.—Romans 11:25-29.

St. Paul points out that as Israel's stumbling was directly foretold through the Prophet (Psalm 69:22), so also through the Prophets God has foretold their blessing later on—that they shall be the first to be blessed under the glorious Spiritual Messiah of many members. Thus it is written, "There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob." Here Zion is pictured as a mother whose offspring is The Messiah. Looking again at the type, we see that Abraham represented Jehovah, and that his wife Sarah represented the great Covenant through which Messiah was to be developed. "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed;" "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed, and heirs according to the Promise."—Romans 11:9-11; Genesis 22:17, 18; Galatians 3:8, 16, 29.

It has required more than eighteen centuries to give birth to this great Deliverer. Jesus was the Head; and the Church, developed during this Gospel Age, will be the Body. Jesus was "the First-born from the dead;" and the Church, His members, will be His brethren, sharers in His rule on the Heavenly plane; for is He not declared to be "the "First-born among many brethren?" (Romans 8:29.) The First or Chief Resurrection will bring all these sons of God to the plane of glory, honor and immortality—born from the dead. Then the great Deliverer will be fully born, and ready to begin His great work of blessing all the nations—Israel being the first of these.

"MY SPIRIT UPON ALL FLESH"

St. Peter declares that it was the glorified Jesus who received the Holy Spirit of the Father and poured it out upon the Church at Pentecost. (Acts 2:33.) That blessing came to the Church because of their coming into harmony with the Father's arrangement through the Son. The receiving of the Spirit there marked the recipients as sons of God.

The later Pentecostal blessing upon the world will have points of similarity as well as points of difference. The blessing will come through the great Messiah as a result of the satisfaction which He will make for the sins of the whole world by applying to the race the merits of His sacrifice. Thus He will seal the New Law Covenant with Israel, and then with the world through Israel. (Jeremiah 31:31-34.) The great Messiah of glory will be the Mediator of that New Covenant; and the foundation of that New Covenant will be the "better sacrifices" offered by this Mediator, as the antitypical High Priest.—Hebrews 9:19-23.

The Pentecostal blessing then to come upon the world will not be upon the terms of their sacrificing their earthly rights to attain Heavenly blessing and spiritual sonship. On the contrary, its requirements will be a consecration to obedience of the Divine Law; and its reward will be earthly Restitution to the perfection of human nature and to the enjoyment of all the blessings originally given to Adam, but forfeited by his disobedience. "They shall build houses and inhabit them. They shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof," and "long enjoy the work of their hands." (Isaiah 65:21, 22.) This is the Divine promise, applicable to mankind, but not to the Spiritual Seed of Abraham, the Church, the Kingdom class, who must all be changed; for "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God."—1 Corinthians 15:50.

As Jacob was a son of Abraham, not directly, but through Isaac, so also those blessed under Messiah's Reign will be children of God, not directly, but through Messiah. Thus it is written of Messiah, "He shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the Mighty One, the Prince of Peace, the Everlasting Father"—the Father, or Life-giver, to the restored world of mankind. (Isaiah 9:6, 7.) The life which He laid down in sacrifice—the earthly life—is that which He will give to all the willing and obedient of Adam's race during His Messianic Kingdom—to be theirs forever. It is in this sense that He will be the Everlasting Father—the Father who gives everlasting life, which Adam failed to give. Messiah Himself will have no need for the earthly life which He laid down; for as a reward for His obedience the Heavenly Father has given Him the higher life—the Divine nature.

THE FATHERS TO BE PRINCES

From of old Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, etc., were called the fathers, not only because of their relationship to the Jewish nation, but particularly because Messiah was to come as their offspring—"the Seed of Abraham," "of the stem of Jesse," "the Offspring of David;" and so Jesus was born of this very lineage. But His exaltation by the Father to the spirit plane, and the fact that His earthly rights laid down in sacrifice are to go to Adam and all of his race who will accept the same on the Divine terms, puts Jesus in the position of Father, Life-giver, to the world, including Abraham, David, etc. They must all obtain everlasting life through Him, and hence will be His children.

Thus the Prophet David wrote of the future, "Instead of Thy fathers shall be Thy children, whom Thou mayest make princes in all the earth." (Psalm 45:16.) Those fathers who are to be princes are already declared to have been pleasing to God. They attested their loyalty by a faith which worked in harmony with His will through the limitations of a fallen nature.

THE FATHERS' "BETTER RESURRECTION"

On account of this the fathers are already declared to be worthy of a "better resurrection" than the remainder of mankind—but not so glorious a resurrection as will be granted to the Church. Their resurrection will be to the perfection of human nature—mental, moral and physical. Thus they will stand before mankind as samples of human perfection, to which standard, all the race may attain by obedience, if they will, during the thousand years of Messiah's Reign.

Those Ancient Worthies (Hebrews 11) will not only be illustrations of human perfection, but princes, or rulers, in all the earth. They will be the outward and visible representatives of the invisible Messiah—the agents through whom the Word of the Lord will go forth. As it is written, "Out of Zion (the Spiritual Kingdom) shall go forth the Law, and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem"—the earthly manifestations of the Kingdom amongst men.—Isaiah 2:3.

As a result of the second outpouring of the Holy Spirit, the Prophet Joel declares, according to our Common Version, "Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions." A preferred translation of this heretofore obscure passage reads, "Your young men (in that New Dispensation) will see with clear vision what your Ancients dreamed of and related in parables." This vision of glory will be the Reign of Righteousness and the Pentecostal blessing accompanying it, upon the willing and obedient, every one of whom shall be brought to clear knowledge and full opportunity for salvation.

ORDER OF THE BLESSING

The order of the blessing is stated. It will come upon all flesh **after** those days, but upon the servants and the handmaidens **in** those days. The days mentioned evidently refer to this Gospel Age—from Pentecost to the Second Coming of Christ. During this period, now nearly nineteen centuries, God's Holy Spirit has been granted to His faithful ones, and to these alone. Only the fully consecrated have been accepted of the Lord as living sacrifices; and only such have been begotten of the Holy Spirit, that they may be New Creatures in Christ. (2 Corinthians 5:17.) During all this time the world has been unrecognized, so far as the Holy Spirit is concerned.

Indeed, after Pentecost the Apostle John went still further and declared, "The whole world lieth in the Wicked One." The only action of the Holy Spirit has been, as in the case of Felix, to "reprove the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment." (John 16:7-11; Acts 24:25.) Our text declares, however, that the time is coming when the world will receive a share of the great Divine blessing which was fully assured by the death of Christ. But its time of favor will be **after** those days"—after this Gospel Age shall have come to an end; after the New Dispensation shall have begun.

"TO THE JEW FIRST"

Only Jews received the first Pentecostal blessing. For three and one-half years thereafter the Gentiles were excluded, in harmony with a Divine promise made to the Jewish nation. Then came the time for a similar privilege to be extended to the Gentiles.

I rejoice with you today, fellow-students of the Word of God, that this great gift of God is still obtainable, that the time has not yet fully come when the door of opportunity to this High Calling must close. Close it will, so soon as the full number of the Elect shall have been completed. Thank God that another door will then open! the door of Restitution to human perfection and earthly life, grand beyond the power of description.

Then God's Holy Spirit—holy power—will through Christ be outpoured upon all flesh—upon all mankind. Messiah will inaugurate the New Dispensation by sealing with Israel the New Covenant in His blood; as through the Apostle Paul the Lord declares, "This is My Covenant with them when I shall take away their sins. As concerning the Gospel, they are enemies for your sakes; but as touching the Election, they are beloved for the fathers' sakes."—Romans 11:27, 28.

This outpouring of the Holy Spirit is not merely for Israel, nor is God's blessing merely upon Abraham's natural seed outside of the Church class. It will include all of every nation desirous of coming into accord with God, after they shall have come to a clear knowledge of the Truth. All Nations shall be privileged to enter into and enjoy Israel's great Covenant, by becoming children of Abraham through faith. After all rejectors of God's grace shall have been destroyed in the Second Death, the world of mankind will constitute the promised "seed of Abraham" whose number shall be as the sands of the seashore, even as the spirit-begotten ones of this Gospel Age are likened to the stars of heaven. Thenceforth every creature in Heaven and on earth will acclaim honor to Him that sitteth upon the Throne and unto the Lamb forever.

Appreciations

Tennessee, May 22.

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the continued receipt of the National Labor Tribune, for which I have been subscriber for some time past. It is a very helpful paper, both touching its labor news items and its religious views. Your war upon graft, both in the state and municipality, and the fight of the advertiser of fake cures is much appreciated. Have read the comments of others writing in commendation, and think, since I must write you, that I will say my say as well. I am a constant reader of religious views, and am truly glad to note your stand on the line of independance touching the publication of Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons. If they were not so reasonable, scriptural and comforting, as well as enlightening, both showing up correct views of Scriptures and of the falsity of mistranslation of the Bible's spirit by its friends (?) the ordinary preachers of Christian sects, he would be more popular. But my determination is that the man who would please God must be well posted in the Scriptures. To my belief there is no one who is so evidently well posted in the true teaching of the Bible as Pastor C. T. Russell.

Yours through His blood, a servant,
ROBERT A. PARHAM.

Michigan, May 22.

I appreciate your paper very much and don't wish to miss a single copy of same. I think you are doing a noble work in taking your stand for justice in religios matters as well as in helping to fight the battles of the working classes, so keep the good work going on, remembering Matt. 10:42.

JESSE HAYES.

Georgia, May 23.

How I do appreciate a paper like the Labor Tribune that gives Pastor Russell's Sermons and other good things that are instructive and edifying. Now I would be glad if some of the many friends could send to me direct or through the columns of the Tribune, the following songs or hymns: "There Is An Old Fashion Story," "What Wondrous Love Is This?" and "Rescue the Perishing.

Yours service, etc.,
J. D. GOULD.

"THE STONE BIBLE"

The Great Pyramid in Egypt is now called the Stone Bible, because it gives the precise dates of all the Prophetic Periods—also the date of the birth, death and Second Advent of Christ. It also supports the view that the present war will terminate in the "Great Time of Trouble" mentioned in Matt. 24:21.

The cost of building the Great Pyramid was greater than the cost of building a large city—requiring the labor of 50,000 men thirty years to build it.

After reading the new book by John Edgar, the great Scientist, about the marvelous information coming from the Great Pyramid, I would not sell it for $100.00, if I could not get another copy. I at once imported a large supply from Scotland and am selling them at actual cost, viz.: 75c per copy, postpaid.

W. GILES,
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EVERYBODY'S
BIBLE QUESTION
BOX
YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—The Bible teaches that some angels left their first estate, became men, able to bring forth a race. How then could they, during the flood, dematerialize and partake of the Spirit nature again? (Bible Student.)

Answer.—If the angels had learned to materialize in human bodies contrary to God's will we might then have occasion to wonder how they would return to the spirit nature. This was not the case, however. They materialized under God's instructions and dematerialized for the purpose of communicating with mankind. This was before any of them sinned and was continued by the righteous angels, centuries after the flood. As God had taught them to materialize and dematerialize they would still be able to continue this practice until such time as he should stop them. According to the Apostle Peter (2 Peter 2:4) it is apparent that God removed this power from them when the human bodies which they had formed for their habitation were destroyed in the deluge.

Q.—St. Paul says in 1 Timothy 2:4 that "God our Saviour WILL HAVE (not only wills to have, but that he will have) ALL MEN to be SAVED, and come to a knowledge of the truth." 2 Peter 2:12 seems to deny this, saying that there will be some who will not understand—come to a knowledge of the truth—and will therefore utterly perish in their own corruption, be destroyed as natural brute beasts, because they speak evil—in ignorance. Please harmonize. (G. T. Z.)

Answer.—The first of these texts was a great stumbling block to Bible Students when they mistakenly held the idea that all the saved will be taken to Heaven. God intends that salvation shall be given to the entire race of mankind. That salvation is from the tomb, from the curse of death which came upon the race because of the one man's disobedience. Since God has accepted the "ransom for all," it logically follows that all must receive the benefits of that Ransom and be released from the prison house of death. Having received that salvation, the question still remains as to what use they will make of it. Some, we know, will refuse to hear and will therefore be destroyed (Acts 3:23); Others will be in obedience to their Redeemer-King during the thousand years of his reign, but only because of fear. When the restrictions of his kingdom are removed they will again become followers of Satan and be destroyed with him. We would suppose that the vast majority will learn righteousness when the judgments of the Lord are on earth (Isaiah 26:9) and that therefore the salvation of the majority will become eternal. Those whose salvation opens to them the courts of heaven, make their calling and election sure during the present reign of evil. Those who attain the earthly paradise will do so under the ministration of Christ's Kingdom. The special reference of 2 Peter 2:12 is to Christians of this present age who have fallen from their faithfulness to God and oppose his servants and truth.

Q.—If it is the Divine program that Christ shall establish his Kingdom, shall overthrow the rule of Satan and sin and death and enlighten mankind and deliver the willing and obedient, why did he not begin that work eighteen centuries ago? Why has valuable time been lost? Is it not a foolish waste of time to preach the Cross of Christ and faith and obedience, under the present adverse conditions? Do not the results of these eighteen centuries of preaching show the folly of this procedure? (S. S.)

Answer.—"The preaching of the Cross is to them that perish foolishness; but unto us which are saved it is the power of God" (1 Corinthians 1:18). Yes, the preaching of the Cross of Christ seems foolishness to the perishing ones—to the world in general. The saved ones, those who have come into relationship with the Father through faith in the precious blood and have come to an understanding of the divine plan of Salvation, realize the Cross to be the power of God" (Corinthians 1:18). To them the message of the Cross has been a transforming one, which, more and more as they have come to appreciate it, has been changing characters and lives from glory to glory, enabling them to more nearly approximate the glorious character of our dear Redeemer and to become at heart "copies of God's dear Son" (Romans 8:29). While all mankind were imperfect, "children of wrath," condemned, yet amongst them were two classes. One class was in sympathy with its environment and general condition of alienation from God, and at enmity, not only outwardly but also in their hearts loving sin. The other class, outwardly the same, much fewer in number, had a love for righteousness and an opposition to iniquity and loathed their own weaknesses and blemishes. This latter class longed for righteousness and perfection, which they were unable to attain, because of their inability to do perfectly, because they were "born in sin and shapen in iniquity." It is this latter class that God is now drawing to his Son and permitting to be justified by faith, and then admitting by begetting of the holy Spirit to the relationship of Spiritual Sons of God and prospective Joint-Heirs with Jesus Christ their Lord and Redeemer.

Q.—Why did God command the Jews to sell animals that had died of themselves to strangers and foreigners, that the latter might eat them?—Deuteronomy 14:21. (W. H. B.)

Answer.—We presume that there are people who, if they were disposing of a diseased animal, dead or alive, would be inclined to hide from the purchaser its defect. However, the Jews had been under God's instructions, and the most marvelous system of laws ever compiled had been given them for the very purpose of teaching them honesty and justice. There is every reason to suppose that they would, when presenting for sale an animal which had died from old age or disease, inform the purchaser regarding the circumstances. The heathen nations, having no scruples on these matters, were evidently very glad to have these opportunities of buying at reduced prices. Note that this answer is merely our supposition regarding the matter. It is not our province to make guesses, but we have done so in this case to convince you that an explanation is possible.

Q.—Does 1 Corinthians 15:22 mean that all the human race (including those living through the time of trouble) must see Adamic death before being privileged to partake of the restitution blessings? (W. A. B.)

Answer.—It is not necessary to suppose that every member of Adam's race will actually enter the tomb. Jesus taught us that those were dead in God's sight who were considered alive by man (Matthew 8:22). As soon as one comes under the penalty of death, God counts him as dead. When we see one laid hold on by a fatal malady he becomes to us as dead. Even more sure is the sentence of death when pronounced by our great Jehovah. As all are under his sentence and none can escape his verdict, he speaks of the entire race as being already dead. We remind you of Jesus' words to one who sought to follow him but wished first to wait until the burial of his father. Jesus said "let the *dead* bury their dead." God's grace will reach the majority when in their graves and will bring them forth to life, but we doubt not that some will feel his power without entering the grave and will therefore never have that experience.

Q.—Our Lord commands us to do good, "especially to the household of faith." Who constitute this household—only the consecrated saints? (A. T. T.)

Answer.—We understand that the Church of Christ, as viewed from the Divine standpoint, and as addressed in the Scriptures, includes, only "the sanctified in Christ Jesus"—those who have taken the step of justification through faith and, additionally, the second step of consecration to the Lord. But the "household of faith" takes in a much larger number—all who have faith in the Lord as their Redeemer from sin and its penalty—all who are trusting in the precious blood of Christ, and seeking in any degree to be in harmony with the Lord and his rules of righteousness. The loving interest and care of all the "saints" (the consecrated) is to be exercised, not only toward each other, but also especially toward these members of the household of faith who are supposed to be under "instruction in righteousness," helping them forward to take the position of full consecration and become reckonedly dead to the world, and new creatures in Christ Jesus, risen with him, to walk in newness of life and to become his joint-heirs in the promised Kingdom.

Q.—Please explain the 10th verse of the 20th Chapter of Revelation. "And the devil that deceived them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone where the beast and the false prophet are, and shall be tormented day and night forever and ever." What is meant by Satan, the beast and the false prophet being in torment day and night forever and ever? (M. M. B.)

Answer.—Satan, that lying tempter who deceived and ruined us all, and who, with persistent energy and cunning, has sought continually to thwart the purpose of God for our salvation through Christ, with all who are of his spirit, "his angels," shall be destroyed, and shall never awake from death to trouble the world again. Here he is said to be cast into "the lake of fire," the second death; and Paul in Hebrews 2:14, referring to the same thing, calls it destruction—"that he might destroy death, and him that hath the power of death, that is the devil." And "the beast and the false prophet," the great false systems which have long fettered and oppressed nominal Christendom, shall never escape from it. These are said to be cast "alive" (that is, while they are still organized and operative) into the lake of fire burning with brimstone. The great trouble, the Lord's judgment, which will utterly destroy them, will undoubtedly cause great social, financial and religious difficulty and pain to all those identified with these deceived and deceiving systems, before they are utterly destroyed. These systems will be cast in, destroyed, at the beginning of the Millennium, while Satan's destruction is reserved until its close, when all the "goats" shall have been separated from the "sheep," and they shall perish with Satan in the second death, as "his angels," messengers or servants.

British Miners to Quit if Raise is Witheld.

(Continued from First Page)

these new measures until the second reading of the bill, which will take place on the evening of mailing this letter. In the meantime the parliamentary representatives of labor make two or three points of a general kind. One is that always, and naturally night workers work shorter hours than day workers. Before they can judge of the Chancellor's figures of time work and the comparison with times worked in peace they must know whether night and day work figures are being mixed up. Secondly, all the trade unions of skilled workers connected with armaments and shipyard work report an increasing sickness rate, and many of the men who are breaking down under the strain are known to be teetotallers. A third point is that a great many of the best, most skilled, and steadiest workers have enlisted, and there have been great drafts of new and inferior men into all these trades. These new men tend to work short time, partly because they are not as well fitted for the strain as the skilled men and partly because they are in fact inferior citizens and have not been transformed into good citizens merely because there is a war. However, on the second reading of the bill a very full statement will be made from the labor benches.

A sudden strike broke out on May 3 among the 1,800 laborers and scaffolders employed on the Government housing scheme near Woolwich in the South-East of the London area. These men are building about 800 houses for workmen in the Woolwich arsenal. In view of the vast increase in the numbers of arsenal workmen now housing accommodation is very important. At the same time the builders' owrkmen themselves have to live a long way from their work. They have been paid at the ordinary trade union rate of 17 cents per hour for scaffolders and 16 cents for laborers. They declare that their railway fares and extra cost of living made this money insufficient. The strike lasted for two days and was then settled amicably; the increase being given.

The movement towards securing recruits for the army and for the industrial works in connection with the supply of army equipment, munitions, etc., is still very strong. Despite enlistments of over three million men in the various new armies, the need for more soldiers is felt if the end of the war is to be hastened. At the same time the question of equipping the new soldiers is also urgent and every available man is competed for by the war material manufacturers. One movement that has become strong has for its aim the substitution of women for men behind the counters in the principal stores for the wholesale and retail distribution of goods. A look round the leading London shops lately shows that although this movement has made some headway there is still a large number of young men apparently fit and of military age who might be at the front or drilling. Taken as a whole, from Oxford street to Westbourne Grove and from Piccadilly Circus to Brompton Road (including Bond street,) the impression gathered is that an enormous number of elderly men have been recalled to work, that a fair sprinkling of women has been introduced into departments such as those dealing with jewelry, summer fabrics and silks, where they were not engaged before, but that there are in certain houses—one in Kensington High street calls for special notice—many young men who could well be spared from behind the counter.

In a large jewelry establishment in Bond street there were only three men of service age visible, and one of these did not look strong. In a large drapery house in the same street all the male assistants ranged from the middle-aged to the venerable. But there did not seem to be any substitution of feminine labor in the departments devoted to fabrics. In Oxford street one of the big firms had a good sprinkling of women who were at work instead of men in the departments for silks and summer voiles and linen, but there was also a large percentage of young men of service age as salesmen.

In another firm with a large wholesale side there were many young men to be seen. In certain branches, notably those for carpets and furnishing, kitchen utensils, jewelry, household linens, pianos and dress fabrics, young men are still to be found in large numbers everywhere. At two shops visited, within a short distance of each other, they were selling umbrellas. In one a young man was offering one of the new short-handled umbrellas to a customer. "This is called 'La Militaire,' Madame," he said. She turned on him a little disgusted saying, "Why don't you try a military style yourself?"

In the neighborhood of Brompton road and Knightsbridge most of the young men appear to have gone. At one of the shops there was great excitement, in the mantle department over the appearance of a former colleague in a lieutenant's uniform, and all the salesladies were called in to hear about his promotion. Some of the best recruiting work that has been done has been the work of girls in shops, who have not spared their male colleagues. In Kensington High street there was a larger number of young men to be seen on the premises of one big firm than anywhere else in London, and yet from this firm the number of recruits had also been large.

So much publicity has been given in the newspapers of this country and in those abroad to the views expressed on the war at the recent conference of the Independent Labor party at Norwich—views which do not harmonize with the bulk of labor opinion in Great Britain—that it was thought desirable by the Parliamentary Labor party and the Labor Party Executive to make a rejoinder which would counteract the effect of the I. L. P.'s declarations. This rejoinder takes the form of a resolution passed at a joint meeting of the two bodies held on April 29 which "expresses its appreciation of the manner in which members have carried out the resolutions adopted in August last, and have assisted in recruitment for the fighting forces and in various other ways to further the national cause, and desires that these endeavors should be continued until Great Britain and its Allies have attained victory and have concluded the terms of an honorable and abiding peace." It will be understood by readers of this journal that the "Independent Labor party" is practically a socialist organization whilst the "Labor party" represents practically entirely the trade unions of the country. The I. L. P. is a very small organization although by its affiliation with the Labor party it has secured Parliamentary elections for several of its members. The Parliamentary Labor party includes all those members of the House of Commons who are supported by the Labor party and represents its direct views. It is responsible to the Labor party and to that alone, although as I pointed out several of its members are Socialists and also therefore associated with the Independent Labor party. The latter is therefore only a very small proportion of the British labor movement and its anti-war opinions are representative, therefore, of only a very small minority of the workers. Mainly, in fact, it is a lower middle-class organization although it has done splendid work in helping along the social and political education of British working men and women. Still its anti-war views are quite opposed to the general sentiment of the labor movement in this country. Nobody wanted war but now there is war defeat cannot be accepted.

These few remarks are made with a view to enlightening readers abroad as to the respective standing of organizations in this country bearing very similar and therefore confusing names. There are about 4,000,000 working men and women organized in trade unions and voicing themselves politically through the Labor party. Perhaps 10,000 of these are members of the Independent Labor party.

Ward Chairmen Oppose Jlate of Bosses.

(Continued From First Page)

Being unable to unite in support of O'Neil, who is as dry as the Sahara Desert, and being unable to find a suitable candidate to oppose Harris, Max, Sam and Joe are like Babes lost in the Woods. As a matter of political expediency, they have proposed to the Olivers to support O'Neil on the quiet and back Jamison openly for the Commissionership. But O'Neil, who is afraid of plumping tactics at the eleventh hour, when it is too late to arouse sentiment against the Armstrong administration will not stand for this. And, the Leslie following refuses to take orders to support O'Neil. Moreover, a great many Armstrong leaders are openly committed to Harris' candidacy.

The unpopular personality of William B. Kirker, who has shifted from "wet" to "dry" and from Flinn to Oliver, in his efforts to continue a lifetime's stranglehold upon his ancient job, as Prothonotary, has proven revolting to even the hardened following of Leslie and Armstrong. The aversion to shifty William Conner is almost as great. The only gentleman seeming to be in general favor being the County Controller, Hyatt M. Cribbs.

Denny O'Neil is standing pat, prepared to put a dry slate of his own in the field should the Armstrong contingent fail to support him openly. He has already groomed Charles W. Kiser of Wilkinsburg against Edward D. Friebertshauser, the Armstrong-Leslie-Jamison candidate for County Treasurer. ONeil, it is said, is prepared to go even further and make the fight on the local option issue.

The outcome of this muddled situation may be a three cornered fight, with O'Neil, Jamison and Harris in the race for the Commissionership. The three factions, Oliver, Armstrong and Magee, plumping for their favorites, and dividing the opposition in hostile quarters by pairing off candidates. Another angle may present itself whereby the Armstrong crowd of political hucksters to save their own hides may consent to support Harris and Gumbert, Magee men, the object being to land Friebertshauser, Graham and Bailey in three county offices and to retain control of Council. The crying necessity for a political leader of brains may force the Armstrong contingent to do this.

The Lockhart mill, McKees Rocks, is on double turn.

A CRITICISM AND AN ANSWER

Boston, Mass., April 26,

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Pastor Russell was quite right in assuming, when composing the discourse which you published on April 26, that Christian Scientists are not averse to truthful criticism. It should be noted, however, that a criticism may be sincere but not intelligent, and honest but not truthful.

Pastor Russell's main criticism of Christian Science centered about the statment that Mrs. Eddy "settled all doctrinal differences with the dictum that there is no evil, no sin, no death: that what have been so-called are merely errors of the mind." In short, Pastor Russell tried to make Christian Science absurd by reducing it to a set of denials.

It would be as fair as this to say that the Christian teaching of man's origin rests on the negation of human fatherhood. Christ Jesus did say, "Call no man your father upon the earth;" but if these words alone were put forth as His teaching on the subject to which they relate, he would be misrepresented. The denial which they expressed was based on the affirmative truth, for one is your Father which is in heaven;" and the denial without the affirmation would not be understood. So also a criticism of Mrs. Eddy for denying the absolute reality of evil, without reference to the basis of her denial, is unfair and misleading.

In what manner, then, did Mrs. Eddy deal with the mystery of evil? She consistently accepted the monotheism of the Bible. "You must begin," she has written on page 275 of Science and Health, "by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is." A more complete statement of her reasoning, yet short enough to be quoted here, is the following from page 472 of the same book: "All reality is in God and His creation, harmonious and eternal. That which He creates is good, and He makes all that is made. Therefore the only reality of sin, sickness or death is the awful fact that unrealities seem real to human, erring belief until God strips off their disguise." It may be added that the mystery of evil is most clearly dispelled when some item of it is destroyed, and cast out of one's experience, by the spiritual understanding which Christian Science confers.

Pastor Russell also denounced Christian Schience, with several harsh adjectives, for teaching that God is omnipresent. "Nothing in the Bible so declares." "An omnipresent God is not a person." These quotations contain his reasons without his epithets. As I read the Bible, it distinctly declares that God is everywhere. (See Psalms 139: 7-10; Jeremiah 23: 23, 24; Acts 17: 27, 28.) As for the word "person,' it has too many meanings for unqualified use with reference to the Deity. Christian Scientists do not believe that God is like a human person. They ask with Isaiah, "To whom then will ye liken God?" They understand, as did Solomon, that God is infinite—"the heaven of heavens cannot contain him." Christian Scientists do, however, hold that God is personal in the highest and truest sense of that term. He is the deific, infinite, omnipresent Person; and as a scribe said with the Master's approval, "there is none other but he." The word, "Principle," and the term "divine Principle," as used in Christian Science, have been found helpful in getting rid of finite conceptions of Deity and gaining the infinite idea of the infinite One. During this unfoldment there is need to continually remember, as Mrs. Eddy has written on page 275 of Science and Health, "that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle."

Pastor Russell was also mistaken when he said that Christian Scientists attribute their healing to "a supernatural power." The power by which Christian Science healing can be done is both spiritual and natural. It is, as Jesus said, the "finger of God," which is to say, the power of God. According to the book of Genesis, the law of our creation and being includes the decree. "Let them have dominion"—dominion "over all the earth." This is one of the natural rights of man, and it is one that exists in all its fulness as an idea to be apprehended and realized, even though the average man manifests more subjection than dominion. Christian Science declares that man's birthright of dominion is not the power to interfere with the true order of the universe, nor is it the power of one person to impose his human will on another. On the contrary, man's God-given dominion is the power to overcome disorder, to subdue discord, and to reflect the divine Life.

The acts of power done by Christ Jesus were spiritually natural. They were his answer to his own question, "Is it lawful . . . to do good, or to do evil? to save life, or to destroy it?" (See Luke 6:6-10.) The claim that the power to do as he did was supernatural, abnormal, or peculiar to himself was anticipated and refuted when he said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also;" "there signs shall follow them that believe." A personal and supernatural sense of the power exercised by Christ Jesus is the chief hindrance to the fulfilment of these sayings.

Pastor Russell also criticised the publishers of Christian Science literature, and did so in a very censorious manner, on account of the prices for which this literature is sold. It can be said, however, that this cavil was not expressed by reason of a desire that Christian Science literature should be made more accessible to the public; hence the propriety of the criticism is at least doubtful. Christian Science literature can be obtained for a substantial price, or it can be obtained for nothing, by anyone who wants to read it. It is published without profit to any person or group of persons; the difference between what it costs and what it sells for is devoted solely to maintain and developing the ways and means by which "good tidings of great joy" shall be made known to all people. The use of the profit which accrues from the sale of Christian Science lieterature can be illustrated by the fact that its publishers, during the last five months, have delivered, free of charge, 330,000 periodicals and pamphlets of this literature, in several languages, to the armies and navies which are not at war.

Yours truly,
CLIFFORD P. SMITH.

THE ANSWER

New York, May 15.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I perceive that I have hurt the feelings of a Christian Scientist named Clifford Smith. I regret this and am sorry that Mr. Smith did not mention which statement of mine seemed to him "harsh epithets." I would have expected him rather to say: "All is truth. There is no error. All is love. There is no harshness." I assure all your readers that I know no untruth and no harshness in my argument, and I invite proofs to the contrary. I did not deal in inference and suggestions of evil intentions, as does Mr. Smith. I believe the Christian Scientists are honest and, of all people, ought to be honest.

Mr. Smith asked, "In what manner, then, did Mrs. Eddy deal with the mystery of evil?" I answer that she ignored it and said: "There is no evil." Denying that there is evil, she could not deal with it at all.

I note Mr. Smith's proof texts, which, he assures, teach that God is everywhere and in everything. But those texts do not so read. They do declare that God's Wisdom extends throughout the universe; that His eye or discernment grasps everything throughout the world; and that His mighty Hand or Power can everywhere be exercised. Thus although we properly address Him as "Our Father, which art in Heaven," we realize, as Solomon did, that the heaven of heavens do not contain Him in the sense of limiting His knoweldge and power, which extend beyond the heavens to the remotest parts of the universe. My claim is that the Bible teaches such a personal God. It is not necessary to think of God as having a shape like a man, nor even necessary for us to know what is His shape. The Bible declares Him to be a soul, a personality. It explains that there is a natural body and there is a spiritual body, and that the glory of a natural, earthly body is one thing, but that the glory of the heavenly or spiritual body is different. It tells us that the overcoming Church will be spirit beings and will be like Jesus in His glorified condition; and that Jesus is the "express image of the Father's person"—the Apostle says, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." God has not revealed, explained, the difference between a human and a spirit body. But unless we realize that God is a person, possesser of intelligence and power, we cannot worship Him, as the Bible directs.

Friend Smith passes by the meaning of the word person, declaring that it has too many definitions. We refer him to the Standard Dictionary and give him a very simple and truthful definition of person, thus: "Any being having life, intelligence, will, and separate individual existence." A principle is not a person, but a power which acts uniformly, as "the regulative principle in nature;" "a vital principle;" that which is inherent in anything;" "a general truth or proposition;" a settled law or rule of action." The personal God of the Bible has a place of residence—"Our Father, which are in Heaven." He has fixed principles of character revealed to us through the Bible—Justice, Love, etc. I hold that a serious mistake is made in the doctrine of the omnipresence of God, that He is everywhere present in all parts of the earth at the same instant, and in all parts of the universe at the same instant, in everything at the same instant. This unscriptural view has worked great injury to Christians of all denominations, to whatever extent they have held it. They all profess to hold it, but only the Christian Scientists and a few others appear really to believe it.

I am glad to note that Mr. Smith's view of Christian Science holds on to the personality of God. We commend this. We believe that many Christian Scientists are in similar position. My wish is to call their attention to the fact that they contradict themselves when they say, as Mr. Smith says, "God is personal in the highest and truest sense of that term. He is the deific, infinite, omnipresent person." The God of the Bible is infinite. That is to say, He is not finite—not limited in power or influence or knowledge or wisdom or otherwise. We object to the word deific because giving an uncertain meaning; for instance, deific might be understood to mean a supreme power without signifying a personal God using or directing that energy or power. We object entirely to the expression, omnipresent person, because the thought of personality is in direct conflict with the thought contained in the word omnipresent. We have already given the standard definition for person—"Any being having life, intelligence, will, and separate individual existence." Separate existence means, apart from other things—not in everything and everywhere. The more Mr. Smith and other Christian Scientists think on this, the more, I am sure, they will agree with me that they must choose either the one or the other proposition and either believe that God is a person, "Our Father in Heaven,' or else believe that God is not a person but a principle, omnipresent, operating mechanically and not intelligently, according to the meaning of the word principle.

I was much interested in knowing that Christian Scientists have been sending literature to the warring armies. But I wonder why. If there is no evil, war is not an evil. If there is no pain and no death, the soldiers at the front are merely amusing themselves and doing no harm.

This is not unkind. I would merely incite the many noble people who are Christian Scientists to think and talk more logically and thus to come nearer to the Truth—nearer to what I am presenting as the Bible Truth. There should be no war. There should be no pain. There should be no dying. (Revelation 21:4.) In due time all these things are to be done away. But so surely as they are to be done away by Messiah's Kingdom in the near future, that sure they are with us now—pain, sorrow, death, sin.

Respectfully, C. T. [illegible]ELL.

THE CITY OF DAVID--THE CITY OF GOD

2 Samuel 6:1-19; Psalm 24.—May 30.

Jerusalem the New Capital—God's Presence Desired—The Ark to Be Brought—Uzzah Slain—Obed-Edom Blessed—The Lesson Learned—The Ark Properly Brought.

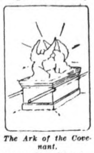
"I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the House of Jehovah."—Psalm 122:1.

GUIDED by Divine providence, King David captured Jerusalem, for centuries an impregnable fortress held by the Jebusites, and made it the capital of Israel. One of his first acts was to provide himself a palace befitting the dignity of the nation. To this end he obtained from King Hiram of Tyre material and skilled craftsmen.

Then King David prepared to transfer the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem. King Saul had removed the Tabernacle from Nob to Gibeah, but the Ark had not been in the Tabernacle for a long time. Eli's wicked sons had taken it into battle; and it was captured by the Philistines, who received chastisements from the Lord until they returned it to Kirjath-Jearim. There it remained for seventy years.

A Great Lesson In Reverence.

Intent upon honoring God, King David had nevertheless neglected to study the Divine Law regulating the Ark and its movements. The Divine direction was that the priests should cover the Ark in a particular manner, and that the Levites should bear it upon their shoulders. Neglecting these instructions, the king had a new cart made, drawn by oxen. But this was not God's way: a lesson of reverence for the Ark, symbol of God's character and His Mercy-Seat, must be given.


The Ark of the Covenant.

The appropriate time came when the oxen, drawing the cart over a smooth, sloping surface, tilted it a little. Uzzah attempted to steady the Ark, and was immediately smitten dead with lightning. This evidence of Divine displeasure terminated the festivities; and the Ark was delivered to the home of Obed-Edom the Levite.

The people thus learned reverence—a lesson seemingly much needed today. Irreverence manifested by the world does not astound us so much as does irreverence manifested by those professedly the Lord's consecrated people. Irreverence of manner, jokes on religious things or on Scripture, etc., are surely injurious to the individual and to his influence with others.

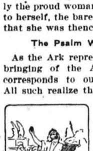
The Ark at Obed-Edom's home brought blessings that attracted King David's attention. Again his heart longed that Jerusalem should be the city of God, the Ark and the Shekinah Glory-light indicating the Divine presence. When King David was again ready to bring up the Ark, he used the Divinely directed method.

Besides thousands of warriors and multitudes of people, there were musicians, who joyfully manifested appreciation of the great event; and the Levites chanted responsively a Psalm which King David composed for the occasion—Psalm 24. The king himself joined in this manifestation of delight, and danced before the Ark.

As the procession neared Jerusalem, it was met by the women of the city with rejoicing. At their head should have been Michal, King David's wife. On his return home she reproved him sharply for his manifestations of joy. The king reminded her that the Lord had taken the kingdom from her father, and had given it to him. Apparently the proud woman was thereafter left to herself, the bare mention being made that she was thenceforth childless.

The Psalm Was Prophetic.

As the Ark represented Christ, so the bringing of the Ark into Jerusalem corresponds to our receiving Christ. All such realize that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof"—that every good and perfect gift cometh down from the Father through the Son. The world and all dwelling therein are subjects of those blessings. God is founding His New Order of things amidst seas of discontent—the restless masses. He invites us to ascend into His Holy Hill, His Kingdom, and to be established in His Holy Place—the spiritual Divine nature. None can be of this class except on condition of pure heart and clean hands—righteous living to the best of his ability. These are all expected to swear allegiance to God.


King David Dancing.

Jesus was the first of these Covenanters; and the Church must walk in His steps, if they would be with Him in His Kingdom. These must not lift up their soul to falsehood nor swear deceitfully. God will require all that they have covenanted. Only such will receive His blessing and righteousness imputed through Christ.

Then follows the declaration that the Children of Israel are those who seek the Lord, and who request that the King of Glory come in. We still await His entrance. He declares that He shall be revealed to the world in flaming fire—"a Time of Trouble." Then quickly His mighty power will deliver from Satan, sin and death.

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Values
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The fabrics are beautiful, the patterns exclusive—and the Suits superbly finished. The sale represents hundreds of Suits, new, smart, business-like. The materials are all-wool Blue Serges, blue and self-stripe Worsteds, Cassimeres, Flannels, Cheviots, Homespuns and so on.

Many silk lined with silk sleeves. Styles are Conservative, English and semi-English models. The general all around appearance is really wonderful. All sizes in one, two and 3 button effects.

More About That $14 Sale

Our sale of conservative style Suits is still at its height. You of quiet clothes taste are missing a great opportunity if you have not already bought one of these fine Suits. Here's a brief description. Hand-tailored of All-wool Worsted Fabrics—blues and grays with fine Silk Pin stripe. Sizes 33 to 46—and—best of all, worth $20 and more.

PANTS

We have just purchased a lot of very fine hand made Pants for Saturday's selling. Your particular style is here in Blue Serge, Worsteds, Cheviots or Cassimere materials. Cut to a price to sell quickly at $2.85

REMEMBER—"It's not what you pay, but what you get for what you pay that really counts."

(Kaufmann's—"The Big Store"—Men's Clothiers for 44 Year.)

WIRE MEN RAISE WAGES

MINNEAPOLIS, May 27.—Electrical Workers' Union, No. 292, has voted to call a strike in the shops that refuse to grant a wage increase of 6¼ cents an hour. This is the first increase asked in nearly ten years and a large number of employers have accepted the new rate.

PETITION FOR HALF HOLIDAY

WORCESTER, Mass., May 27.—The City Employes' Union has passed a resolution asking city officials to grant them Saturday half holidays during July and August without loss of pay. These workers say this rule prevails in many Massachusetts cities.

LABOR NOT A COMMODITY

RICHMOND, Ind., May 27.—In discussing low wages some contractors are alleged to pay on city work, Councilman Russell said: "The old theory that labor is a commodity, to be obtained in the open market, no longer holds good. Labor is not a common commodity."

Dr. Lewis, the Dentist

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My reputation in Pittsburgh is firmly established.
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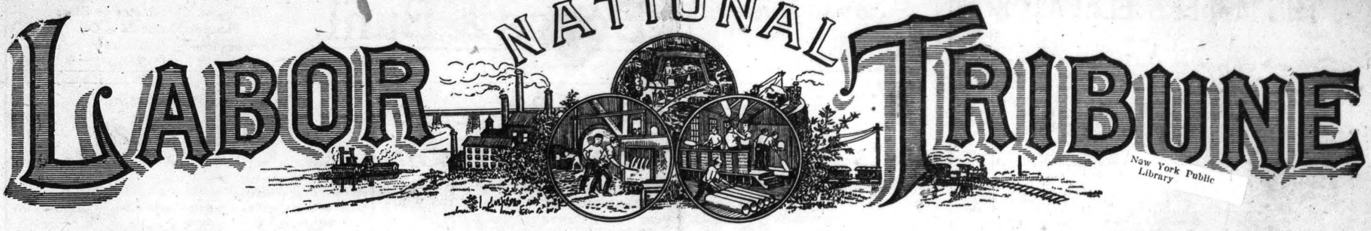
JUN 4 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE



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ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 27 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915 FIVE CENTS A COPY

LESLIE LOOKS FOR ANGEL TO FINANCE FAVORITES

Make-up of County Slate Still Uncertain and May Result in Free-for-all Race.

HELP WANTED—An angel to write healthy checks and a hand-picked, machine-controled candidate for County Commissioner.

The above "ad" inserted in the "machine" newspapers of Pittsburgh might serve to achieve the much desired result upon the part of the Pugilistic Politicians of Pittsburgh, Max, Sam and Joe; a result which they, themselves, through a woeful lack of real political brains, are unable to accomplish.

The real trouble lies in the fact that Max has never been able to pick a candidate for public office who would appeal to the ordinary individual, the usual type that Max favors, being of the machine-controlled variety, with a malodorous record, with whose candidacy a nice-large healthy bank account is necessary. Otherwise, Max's variety of a candidate could not be "put over."

Philander Chase Knox, commenting upon one of Max's spasmodic outbursts of indignation against the bossism of Penrose, said "Max does not want a leader, Max wants an angel." And Philander Chase Knox diagnosed Max's political disease correctly.

Max, out of the small pool ward politics, is like a ship without a rudder drifting upon the sea. He wants to support J. Denny O'Neil because J. Denny has a nice large bank roll upon which Max might draw. He is positively against Frank J. Harris, whose candidacy has become so strong within the ranks of the Administration followers that a revolt is threatened should Max set up a slate against Harris.

His hatred of Harris is due to the fact that the Hustling One of Crafton deftly derricked Max from his sinecure in the Delinquent Tax Office and put a business man in it.

Sammy Jamison, who possesses, at least, some sense of discretion, if lacking in qualities of genuine political leadership, refuses to be a "goat" for Max. Hence, Max and Joe have to search for a new candidate in their efforts to straddle the fence.

As forecasted in last week's Tribune, they have finally offered to take up Ad Gumbert, who refuses to accept their open endorsement, it being too much of a load for a white man to bear, while they offer to support Denny O'Neil on the Q. T. And, at the same time, in line with their own well known policy of double-dealing and cheating, they offer, as a concession to their supporters, who

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UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES FOR FIFTEEN CITIES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor is making a series of investigations into unemployment. The second study of this series which was undertaken for the Bureau by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, includes 15 cities outside Greater New York and the Metropolitan district of Northern New Jersey, which territory was covered in the first study of unemployment published in Bulletin 172.

The results of the study of unemployment made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York tallied very closely with the results obtained from an independent study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because the information on unemployment collected by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for New York was believed to be accurate and representative, this Company was employed by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to make further studies of unemployment in other cities. The canvass was made during March and the first part of April, 1915, and followed the same lines as the Metropolitan's study of unemployment in New York City and vicinity. The families holding industrial policies in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company were visited by agents of that Company, and the number of partly and wholly unemployed was ascertained. The information thus collected is to appear shortly as a bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the following table are given the leading facts thus far tabulated:

Cities.	Number of families	Number of wage earners in families.	Unemployed Number.	Unemployed Pct.	Part time wage earners. Number.	Part time wage earners. Pct.
Boston	46,649	77,419	7,863	10.2	13,426	17.3
Bridgeport	8,144	12,533	537	4.3	2,493	19.9
Chicago	96,579	157,616	20,952	13.3	16,575	10.5
Cleveland	16,851	24,934	2,348	9.4	3,060	12.3
Duluth	1,383	2,089	425	20.3	371	17.8
Kansas City	14,890	22,512	2,815	12.5	1,979	8.8
Milwaukee	8,813	13,112	1,030	7.9	3,788	28.9
Minneapolis	2,206	3,449	476	13.8	183	5.3
Philadelphia	79,058	137,244	14,147	10.3	26,907	19.6
Pittsburgh	36,544	53,336	5,942	11.1	15,474	29.0
St. Louis	65,979	104,499	14,219	13.6	14,317	13.7
Springfield, Mo.	1,584	2,284	162	7.1	32	1.4
St. Paul	2,515	4,135	582	14.1	142	3.4
Toledo	7,233	10,312	1,102	10.7	1,801	17.5
Wilkes-Barre	11,453	18,884	1,200	6.4	6,104	32.3
Total	339,881	644,358	73,800	11.5	106,652	16.6

This table relates to part-time workers as well as to the wholly unemployed.

The survey covered 15 cities and included a census of 399,881 families in which were found 644,358 wage earners. Of this number, 73,800, or 11.5 per cent, of all wage earners in the families visited were wholly unemployed, and in addition thereto 106,652, or 16.6 per cent, were reported as part time workers. The highest percentage of unemployment was found in Duluth, Minnesota, where 20.3 per cent of the wage earners were out of work and 17.8 per cent were working part time only. The lowest percentage of unemployment was found in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where only 4.3 per cent were unemployed, but 19.9 per cent of all wage workers were reported as working only part time.

The cities showing the largest percentages of part-time workers were: Wilkes-Barre, 32.3 per cent; Pittsburgh, 29 per cent; Milwaukee, 28.9 per cent; Bridgeport, 19.9 per cent; Philadelphia, 19.6 per cent; Duluth, 17.8 per cent; Toledo, 17.5 per cent; and Boston, 17.3 per cent. The percentage for all 15 cities combined was 16.6 per cent.

Analysis is Made of Coke Oven Accidents.

Majority of Fatalities Due to Haulage System Says Government Report.

The United States Bureau of Mines will soon issue a report detailing the coke-oven accidents in the United States during 1913 and 1914, as compiled by Albert H. Fay, mining engineer.

This paper will embody the first report of the bureau relating to accidents of this character. The results of the investigation show that during the two-year period ninety-six men were killed due to coke ovens; 644 seriously injured, and 4,059 slightly injured. The death rate for each 1,000 employed was 1.89 in 1913 and 2.02 in 1914. The report includes the returns from 275 active plants in 1913 and 253 in 1914. Mr. Fay draws the conclusion that the hazards of the coke industry compares favorably with the quarry industry and the surface works of metal mines in the United States, yet he declares the fatality rate is higher than in many European coal mines.

These plants employed 24,345 men in 1913 and 22,313 men in 1914 and of this number forty-six were killed in 1913 and forty-five in 1914.

Mr. Fay says: "The number of coke establishments in 1913 was 551 with a total of 102,650 ovens. The bureau's report embraces 82 per cent of the ovens. A number of the plants operated only a portion of their ovens, so that the total number of ovens idle includes more ovens than represented only by the idle plants. While the accident figures collected are not complete for the entire industry yet they are sufficiently representative to point out some of the hazards of this class of work. No distinction has been made concerning the type of ovens in use.

"It will be noted by the figures that 37 per cent of the fatalities resulted from accidents caused by cars, laries and motors; 11 per cent of the fatalities was due to coke-drawing machines, and a like percentage to electricity and falls of persons. Of the fatal injuries 21.5 per cent was due to haulage systems and 24.1 per cent to falls of persons. Of the slight injuries 8.3 per cent was due to haulage system; 12.2 per cent to falls of persons; 14.6 per cent to hand tools and 14.9 to burns.

"Since 37 per cent of the fatalities at coke ovens is due to haulage systems, greater care and precaution should be taken to safeguard the employes who operate or work adjacent to transportation equipment. Inasmuch as electric haulage is used extensively, a large percentage of the electrical accidents may also be classified with those resulting from haulage systems, or over 40 per cent of all the fatalities. It is in this department of the coke industry that there appears to be an excellent field for accidents reduction."

THE WAGE SETTLEMENT

The average price of tin plate for the bi-monthly period, ending April 30, was $3 per 100 pounds for base size, it developed at the examination of sales sheets to establish wages for May and June in mills controlled by the Amalagamted Association. Sales sheets of the Trumbull Steel Company, Warren, O., and the National Enameling & Stamping Company, East St. Louis, were examined. Tin plate mills are operating at capacity. The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company is driving tin plate mills at least 95 per cent and sheet mills at about 73 per cent of capacity.

APPOINT MITCHELL AND LYNCH

ALBANY, N. Y., June 3.—Governor Whitman has appointed the five members of the new industrial commission, which will take over the work of the state labor bureau and the workmen's compensation commission. John Mitchell, ex-president of the United Mine Workers' union and member of the compensation commission, is chairman of the new board. James M. Lynch, former state labor commissioner and ex-president of the International Typographical union, is the other appointee from organized labor. The salary is $8,000 a year.

WANT A NINE-HOUR DAY

DETROIT, June 3.—The Metal Polishers' union has struck several jobbing shops in this city to enforce a nine-hour day. Many employers have granted the demand, which calls for 49½ hours a week.

British Unions Not Affected By War.

Seventy Thousand Railway Workers Enlist in Kitchener's Volunteer Army.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, May 20.—I am glad to hear that the membership of the British General Federation of Trade Unions has not been affected by the war. According to the sixty-third quarterly report of the committee the number of affiliated members is 1,005,911—a truly magnificent figure. This, of course, by no means represents the total organized workers in this country. The figure is nearly four times that size. Still it is the largest body of organized men and women working to a common center here. Efforts have been made to ascertain the numbers who have enlisted, but owing to the failure of half the societies to send returns it is impossible to state the number of members of societies affiliated to the Federation who have joined the colors. All we have been able to ascertain is that from the societies sending in returns 41,214 have enlisted. During the quarter ended March this year some of the societies have increased their membership very materially; amongst these are the Clothiers' Amalgamated, 40; Engineers' Amalgamated Society, 4,116; Furnishing Trades, 410; Toolmakers' Amalgamated, 492. Some have a decrease, but the probabilities are that the decrease is due to the fact that since the returns concerning enlistment were forwarded, many other members have joined the army.

Contributions for the quarter ended March 31 totaled $84,455, and show a decrease on the previous quarter of $3,205. This decrease is balanced to some extent by a decrease in the dispute benefit paid; these cost $5,055 less than the previous quarter. Among the more serious disputes are those of the Vehicle Workers, with 222 at Putney; the Horse and Motormen, 265 at Dundee; Women Workers, 202 at Cleator; National Amalgamated Union of Labor, 140 on the Mersey, and the Navies' Union, with 100 at Edinburgh.

The number of disputes dealt with shows a slight increase, and they are generally due to efforts to secure increases or war bonuses commensurate with the increased cost of living. In this matter it is to be regretted that the Government have not been able to deal as effectively with the question of food prices as they dealt with the banks and railways. The Management Committee appreciate the international complications which would have followed the commandeering of the food supply, but cannot escape the conclusion that there were other means of dealing with an abnormal situation, and that it would have been better, in the interests of the whole community, to have restrained both prices and profits instead of forcing workpeople to seek relief in efforts to obtain higher nominal wages.

The report concludes as follows: During the quarter under review the whole labor movement in Great Britain and Ireland has been bitterly assailed and grossly slandered by persons who, having no knowledge of methods of production or of working-class lives and methods of thought, have sought to place upon the trade union movement, the responsibility for any failure or remissness in the supply of munitions of war. The hostile crtics have assumed that, because one or two men here and there have played the fool and discredited themselves, the whole movement suffered from similar vices, drunkenness being of course the predominant charge. They have talked round this assumption on every possible occasion, and have sought to use the extraordinary circumstances of the moment to secure legislation prohibiting or serevely

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Rockefeller On Defensive at Hearing.

John D., Jr., Grilled by Walsh Befoso Industrial Relations Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Lawyers have cross-examined John D. Rockefeller, Jr., before, but he was never given the grilling he received last week at the hands of Chairman Walsh of the United States industrial relations commission.

For two days this federal prober used every weapon known to a resourceful lawyer in an effort to force from an unwilling witness his knowledge of facts, and his connection with the recent Colorado strike. The popular conception of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with offices at 26 Broadway, New York city, was dispelled. Here he was on the defensive, pleading "for the same rights accorded other witnesses," and charging his opponent with "unfairness." Though skillful in his evasions, he failed to avoid the numerous traps of Chairman Walsh. This was shown when the latter produced a letter written by L. M. Bowers, chairman executive board, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to Rockefeller, Jr., in which the writer stated that Starr Murphy had been elected a director, but if unsatisfactory to Rockefeller, it would be changed. When the witness was asked if he had power to reverse this decision, he scented danger and began to dodge. After the chairman ordered him to "give a direct 'yes' or 'no' answer," Rockefeller said "yes." Around this confession that Fuel and Iron company directors were merely dummies, the chairman wove his net of Rockefeller responsibility.

It was not only shown that Rockefeller had sole power to change Fuel and Iron company officials, but these facts were also brought out:

That Rockefeller notified these officers he would back them to the limit.

That no violence was committed until Troop A was formed.

That the members of this troop did not wait until they were properly enrolled in the state militia, but "shot up" Ludlow a few days after they were organized.

That these men were on the pay roll of the company continuously.

That Rockefeller, Jr., was in constant communication with Coal and Fuel company officials, despite former statements that he knew nothing of the strike.

That he furnished money to his publicity agent (Ivy Lee) to prepare and have printed bulletins favoring the operators.

That these bulletins were sent to influential people all over the country for the purpose of molding public opinion against the strikers.

That the bulletins were printed and addressed in Philadelphia and then shipped to Denver, whence they were mailed, to create the opinion that the mine operators were behind the publication.

The evidence showed the inside workings of dummy directorship and absentee landlordship. No move was made by the mine managers until O. K.'d in New York. Rockefeller, Sr., kept close track of affairs, and indorsed the various anti-union moves. This was shown in a letter from Rockefeller, Jr., to Vice President Bowers: "I know that father has followed the events of the past few months in connection with the Fuel company with unusual interest and satisfaction."

This indorsement of murder and loot caused Chairman Walsh to passionately declare:

"So your father was pleased when 5,000 men and their families went into the canyons to live rather than to continue to work under existing conditions in the mining camp when armed gunmen were sent to attack them, and when the Forbes tent colony had been riddled by a machine gun."

The witness, as would be expected, has no democratic ideals. Chairman Walsh referred to a speech made by Ivy Lee in which Rockefeller's publicity agent said: "We must be very careful of the terms we allow to be lodged in the public mind."

"Very sound philosophy," was the witness' comment on this statement.

Rockefeller refused to comment on the conviction of John Lawson. He was asked if he would do anything, now that it is discovered one of the Lawson jurors has the sole privilege of selling a biscuit company's product in the mining camps.

"I can't say," was the answer.

At the next sitting of the commission Rockefeller read a statement in which he referred to the Lawson queries and said, in effect, that he did not want to be put in a position of trying to dictate to Colorado authorities.

TRIBUNE WINS VICTORY IN SUIT FOR LIBEL

Frank Smith, Proprietor of Lincoln Hotel, Ordered to Pay Costs of Prosecution.

Readers of the TRIBUNE undoubtedly will remember the publication of an article in the issue of March 18, entitled "Lincoln Manager Again in Spotlight," in which reports of suits filed against Frank Smith, proprietor of the Hotel Lincoln, Pittsburgh, were made public.

Affidavits made in connection with these cases were to the effect that Smith had criminally assaulted a fifteen year old girl, that he was the father of her child and that later he conspired to have this same girl undergo a criminal operation.

Smith at the time of the publication of the story was an applicant for a renewal of his liquor license and the article was published by the TRIBUNE because we believed that such information was extremely pertinent and proper.

Following the appearance of the article Smith swore out warrants for J. H. Vitchestain, R. G. Woodside and Edward N. Jones, respectively president, secretary-treasurer and editor of the TRIBUNE, charging criminal libel and alleging that the article as published held him up to the contempt and ridicule of his fellowmen.

The informations were sworn to and the case was heard before Alderman James S. McGinley. Mr. McGinley is a member of the Inter-State Detective Agency which organization was employed by Smith very recently to gather evidence for use by Smith in his defense of a suit brought against him by the district attorney's office for a revocation of his license.

So McGinley listened to the testimony and then held Messrs. Vitchestain and Jones under $1,000 bond to await the action of the grand jury. The information against Mr. Woodside was dismssed.

When the grand jury convened Smith and his right bower, Charley Donnelley, now assistant manager of the hotel, who was formerly chief county detective under William A. Blakeley, appeared and told their little story so well that Messrs. Vitchestain and Jones were indicted.

Then things began to happen. Demand was made upon Mr. R. H. Jackson, district attorney, for a speedy trial and accordingly the court hearing was set for Wednesday, May 26.

Accompanied by their attorneys and witnesses Messrs. Vitchestain and Jones were ready for trial at 9:30 o'clock—but there was no sign of Smith.

At three o'clock the court issued a bench warrant for Smith, who it was then learned had sent up a certificate signed by his physician and alleging that Mr. Smith was seriously indisposed from an attack of la grippe. Two investigators were immediately sent to the Lincoln by the TRIBUNE who discovered Smith reclining against his bar dsposing of numerous straight whiskies.

But the sheriff, although—as he testified—going there three times in as many different disguises was unable to locate the said Mr. Smith. Nor was Mr. Smith available until Thursday afternoon at one o'clock. At that hour he arrived at the court room under arrest and at three o'clock the trial proceeded.

The prosecution was in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Homer Young and Smith was personally represented by John Robb, Esq. The attorneys for the defense were Messrs. Lloyd and Arrowsmith; the trial Judge, J. W. Bouton, of McKean county.

The laws governing libel are peculiar and are little understood by the average layman. Indeed, even assistant district attorneys experience much difficulty when they undertake to interpret them. Fortunately, however, there are a few judges, one of whom is the Hon. J. W. Bouton, who possess minds sufficiently capable of grasping the obscure points of the statutes covering libel. His rulings were made without hesitation and were almost invariably favorable to the defense. One such decision completely undermined the attack of Smith and swept away all hopes of his securing a conviction.

"This court will most emphatically rule," sad Judge Bouton, "that when a man becomes the holder of a license to sell liquor or becomes an applicant for such a license he invites public investigation of his character and therefore I will hold that this article as published was a privileged communication."

Among the witnesses for the defense were Rev. Dr. Charles Zahnizer, executive of the Christian Social Service Union, representing over 500 churches, and A. G. Burgoyne, Jr., formerly head of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Morals.

Witnesses for the defense and court records practically proved beyond contradiction that the allegations of this girl against Smith were true. It was plain that long before the last of the testimony bearing on this particular case was in the prosecution was willing to quit. But the end was not yet.

From the district Attorney's office had been secured evidence covering over 1,000 pages of typewritten matter relating to the character of the Lincoln Hotel and its manager. This was the bomb that had been reserved until the last moment.

The prosecution objected to the introduction of this testimony alleging that they could not see wherein it had any bearing on the case in question. But again did Judge Bouton show his thorough knowledge of the laws pertaining to libel and he decided at once that the testimony should go in.

Mr. Lloyd, one of the attorneys for the defense, then asked

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

CROWNS OE GREAT GLORY--RICHES OF DIVINE GRACE

God's New Creation Purposed Before the Foundation of the World—The Lord Jesus the First Member of the New Creation—Steps to the Glory Plane—The Church Called to Follow Him—Real and Imitation Christians—Preparations For Appearing in the Presence of Jehovah. Cleansing Our Garments—The Infallible Stain-Remover — Garments Spotted and Garments White.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 30.—Pastor Russell is here, in attendance upon the I. B. S. A. Convention assembled at Oakland. He spoke in our city today, from the text, **All things are yours; and ye are Christ's, and Christ's is God's."** (1 Corinthians 3:22, 23.) The Pastor spoke in part as follows:

The Apostle Paul tells us that before God created the world, in His infinite Wisdom He purposed in Himself to have a Church class, and arranged the terms and conditions upon which membership in this New Creation was to be offered specifically to certain created beings. As the Father wished that in all things His Son, the mighty Logos, should have preeminence, the first offer was made to Him. This new nature was to be the highest of all creation. To gain this prize the Logos must demonstrate His love and loyalty to the Father by obedience to the Father's will. So He voluntarily left the Heavenly glory and humbled Himself to take a human form—not sinful form, but perfect human nature, "a little lower than the angels."

Then the Logos humbled Himself still further, even unto the ignominious death of the Cross, on the charge that He was a blasphemer against God. After His death came His resurrection, after which He ascended into the presence of the Father, where He did a work for the Church, as the Apostle points out. Then the Father gave our Lord the Holy Spirit to shed forth upon the faithful little band of disciples who had been with Him during His earthly ministry. This indicated that Christ is God's—that God had glorified Him and had empowered and authorized Him regarding this blessing of the Divine nature; and that the begetting to this Divine nature would be granted to all who would follow in Jesus' steps—Philippians 2:7-11; Hebrews 9:24; 2 Corinthians 5:17.

For eighteen centuries the Gospel Message has gone forth, the object being to call out from amongst mankind those who will follow in Jesus' footsteps and become members of the Body of Christ—a new Creation. These are to be His joint-heirs in the Heavenly inheritance. (1 Peter 1:4, 5.) We are living in "the last time," the end of this Gospel Age, when this special salvation of the Church is to be revealed.

FOLLOWING HIS STEPS.

Those who desire to become members of the New Creation must first turn away from sin and toward God. This must be a heart turning—a change of disposition. They must really see that sin is a most injurious thing. The penalty which the Divine Court of the Universe has attached to sin is death, bringing degradation, sickness, sorrow, pain and dying; and those who turn to God should fear sin, lest is should contaminate them and jeopardize their future life. But they were born with the disease of death, which they have inherited as members of the Adamic race. By his sin of disobedience, Father Adam brought upon himself the death penalty and has entailed it upon all his posterity.

But God has made an arrangement by which they may get back into His family. He has provided that His Only Begotten Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, should taste death for Adam; and since mankind were condemned in Adam, our Lord's death redeemed not only Father Adam, but all his posterity. (1 Corinthians 15:21, 22.) God has provided this way by which those desirous of turning away from sin may have their sins forgiven; but each must avail himself of the way.

All mankind are criminals before the great Court of the Universe. The only way by which that Court can recognize a sinner is through a great Advocate who is not a sinner. That Advocate is Jesus Christ the Righteous (1 John 2:1), the only One qualified in the sight of that Court to represent convicts. Whoever desires His services must comply with His terms: "If any man will come after Me [be My disciple], let him deny himself, take up his cross and follow Me." (Matthew 16:24.) To deny himself means to give up his own will and accept instead the will of Jesus; in other words, he ceases to be his own, and becomes the Lord's. Those who take these steps are the begotten of the Holy Spirit, and counted members of the Body of Christ.

WHEAT AND TARE CHRISTIANS.

There are very many who seem not clearly to see what it is to be a Christian. This is the reason why we can look out over Europe and see several hundred million so-called Christians killing each other. They neither know what Christianity is nor manifest its spirit. But God knows who are tares and who are wheat. When the wheat class are changed in the First Resurrection, the tares will be burned—destroyed as tares, not as human beings.

In the parable our Lord explains that the field is the world—neither the wheat nor tares are the world. The earth represents the world, out of which grow the wheat and the tares. The seed of Truth entering the world has brought forth the children of the kingdom. The seed of Error dropped into the earth has brought forth children of error, children of the Devil, the great source of error. They should neither think themselves Christians nor be imitation Christians. All should know that there are but two classes, real Christians and the world.

HONESTY THE FUNDAMENTAL QUALITY.

According to the Bible God desires only 144,000 members in the Body of Christ. He sends forth His Message, and it reaches only those for whom it is designed. All others will have their opportunity during the Messianic Kingdom, when for a thousand years The Christ will restore and uplift all the willing and obedient of Adam's race to the original perfection lost in Eden and redeemed at Calvary.

There are different things which hinder people from understanding and appreciating the Message. The one quality which God is seeking seems to be that of honesty. Wherever the Truth goes, it touches those honest-hearted ones who are not too much blinded by the Adversary. Gradually these realize that our great God has generously purposed a New Creation, of which Jesus is to be the Head, and the Church the Body. When we begin to see this, our minds gradually open; for God begets us with His Holy Spirit and, as the Apostle explains, we receive a spiritual enlightenment enabling us to undertsand the deep things of God, which we could not understand before we became members of God's family.

It is one thing to enter into a to keep it. Some have very fallen flesh, and others very noble flesh. But God is not proving the flesh; He is trying the spirit. (Deuteronomy -3:3.) What counts with Him is the real sentiment of the heart, the desire. Do your best to strive against sin, and earnestly seek to put away all the weaknesses of the flesh. God does not wish any of the called to fail. Only those who are not sufficiently loyal and who fail to develop the right character will be rejected.

GARMENTS SPOTTED AND GARMENTS WHITE.

God has so arranged that if overtaken in a fault we may be helped out of our difficulty. From the time when we were presented to the Father, the merit of Christ's righteousness covers our unwilling imperfections. We must wear this robe of Christ's righteousness until we shall have finished our course; for after our resurrection change we shall have no blemishes. Now, however, we must watch, and keep our garments unspotted from the world. The New Creature must pass through the world, coming in contact with it in all the affairs of life, and yet keep unspotted from evil.

Probably every New Creature except our Lord Jesus has gotten spots on his garment at some time. But these must be removed; for no one will be admitted into the presence of Jehovah God whose robes are spotted. There is only one cleansing fluid which will remove these spots—"The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin." (1 John 1:7.) These words do not refer to the original cleansing; they are not addressed to sinners, but to those who are robed in Christ's righteousness. Both in the original Greek and in the English the thought of a progressive work is set forth—the blood keeps cleansing. As long as we retain these robes and have need of cleansing, the blood of Jesus Christ is the stain-remover which God has provided.

When we first came to the Lord for forgiveness, all our sins were counted as Adamic sins—those which came through Adam's failure to obey the Lord. If we had an individual responsibility in the sense that we consented to some of these sins, we no doubt received a measure of punishment. This we may still be bearing in the way of sickness, disease, etc. But our share in the condemnation inherited from Adam is all covered by the merit of Christ's righteousness.

After we become the Lord's, we have the new nature, which does not love sin; but we also have weaknesses of the flesh, against which the new nature is striving. Nevertheless it is not possible for any fallen human being to live without sin. St. John says that whoever thinks of himself as sinless deceives himself. (1 John 1:8.) He may not know that he is lying, but the Word of God says **that not one of mankind can keep** himself perfect. St. Paul says the same thing; we cannot do the things that we would. (Romans 7:15-21.) The New Creature would do perfectly, but it is hampered by the flesh. Not one in the whole world is righteous, as the Scriptures declare. (Romans 3:10.) All God's people have these inherited blemishes and imperfections. Therefore He had arranged for the cleansing of these things. If it were possible to be without sin, there would be no arrangement for our being cleansed.

The blood of Christ, which represents the merit of Christ, is sufficient not only for the sins of the past, but for every sin which is attribtable to the weakness of the flesh, our inheritance from Father Adam. But the blood of Jesus Christ does not cover one wilful sin. God knows how to provide for sins partly wilful and partly due to inherited weakness. The New Creature cannot sin wilfully. If one delighted in sin and wished to commit entirely wilful sin, it would be proof that he had lost the Spirit of God completely. Whatever transgression is not wilful is one weakness of the flesh—either Adamic weakness in the person or by reason of temptation from others.

HOW TO APPLY THE BLOOD.

Whoever finds a spot on his robe should go to the Lord in prayer, expressing regret and by faith accepting the offer of cleansing through the blood of Jesus Christ. The spot is removed by the asking of forgiveness and the application of the blood. Some one might say, If people realized that they could be so easily forgiven of their sins, they would become very careless. But the tendency is rather in the opposite direction, we reply.

Every New Creature in Christ is very desirous of being an honor to his Heavenly Father. Therefore he is very much disappointed when he finds himself committing sin—speaking evil, showing impatience, acting unjustly, etc. As soon as he recognizes his conduct as wrong, he asks it to God and asks forgiveness. Perhaps in a short time he does something similar, and is more disappointed than before. He thought that he had learned his lesson thoroughly. Then he goes to the Heavenly Father again, but finds that it is not so easy to go the second time. Yet go he must, or else the spot remains. By and by he does something wrong again, perhaps in a little different form, and must go again in God's appointed way. These become the most serious times of our lives as New Creatures. But just as sure as he has had such experiences, just so sure he has been faithful to the Lord.

Another class of Christian people, however, are different. The first time they got a spot on their robe, they went in the proper way and had the spot removed. But the second time, they said, "No, I cannot go to the Lord. I will not pray tonight." In the morning they brush away all thought of the matter. During the day they are so busy with the cares of life that they forget it. At night, they think of it again, but retire without praying. And so time goes on. Perhaps another difficulty comes up, another bitter word is spoken, another angry word uttered, something done or thought that was wrong. They are getting spots all over their robe. Should their attention be called to the spots, they reply, "Everybody has these. I have made up my mind not to pay too much attention to these things." Meantime their robes are becoming so spotted that it is practically an impossibility to cleanse them. They must be washed.

This class is pictured in the Scriptures as a great multitude, who must wash their robes white in the blood of the Lamb. (Rev. 7:9-17.) All these will be washed eventually in the great Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation. They will not be counted worthy to escape those things coming upon the world—the Time of Trouble just before us. They have not been walking with our Lord in white, not walking with Him at all.—Rev. 3:4.

There is no way to keep our garments white except by continually being in relationship with the Lord. In this way we shall gain the victory over sin. But those who do not remove the spots as they come, cannot walk with Him in white, cannot go to the wedding, not being a part of the Bride class. (Matthew 25:10-12.) They will miss the promised glory, honor and immortalty.

But God in His Wisdom has something even for them, for in one sense they are really overcomers. Even when besmirched with sin, they were not in sympathy with sin. In their minds they were fighting against sin, even though not getting rid of it. The Lord will put them to the final test; and if then they deny the Lord, they shall die the Second Death. But if in that test they say from the heart, "Oh, now I see my mistake! I see where I should have done differently. I will now be faithful to the Lord; I will stand ready to die for Jesus instead of denying Him," they will receive the palms of victory. But they will not get the Crowns of Glory; for they did not become "more than conquerors," as did the Bride, the Lamb's Wife.—Romans 8:37; Revelation 19:6-9.)

Those of this second company, "whose number no man knoweth," the Scriptures declare will serve God **in** His Temple and **before** His Throne, while the first company, the Bride class, will be in the Throne and living stones of the Temple. The second company might just as easily, aid with much more satisfaction, have attained the glories of the Divine nature had they kept their robes unspotted from the world. The fact that they will receive palm branches indicates that they finally come off victors; but their lack of zeal hindered them from being accepted as of the "more than conquerors." Thus they fail to receive joint-heirship with our Lord in His Messianic Kingdom. But in His infinite mercy the Heavenly Father has another, though inferior blessing for them; for apparently they will attain a place similar in many respects to that occupied by the angels.

Here is the difference between being **in** the Throne and **before** the Throne. Each spirit-begotten child of God decides the matter for himself. If we walk with Him in white, we shall sit down with Him in His Throne of glory, honor and immortality. If we do not so walk, we shall have our portion with the other class. Dear Brethren, permit nothing to separate you from the love of God in Christ. If we walk with Him in white, all things shall be ours—things present and things to come. No people in the world should be so happy as we are; no people are so happy. It is worth a fortune to realize that our God is a God of Love and to realize what He has in store for us—"All things are yours; and ye are Christ's, and Christ's is God's."

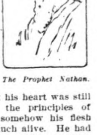
"THOU ART THE MAN!"

2 Samuel 11:1 to 12:7.—June 6.

The Honesty of the Bible—Temptations of Prosperity—King David's Terrible Sins—The Prophet Nathan's Parable. The King's Sense of Justice—Condemned by His Own Word—His Penitence—Forgiven, but Punished.

"Create in me a clean heart, O God!"—Psalm 51:10.

THE Bible is unlike any other book. It is most honest, most candid. The one most approved as a man after God's own heart is, when he sins, most severely condemned and most heavily punished. We are surprised that one who manifested so many noble traits should also have manifested such weaknesses as those condemned in this lesson—adultery and murder. We think of David the youth, his reverence for God, his faith, his loyalty, his trials, his difficulties; and we wonder how he could become so changed. The secret is apparent. It is easier to live a wholly consecrated life in poverty than when surrounded by wealth and the pleasures of the court.



The Prophet Nathan.

We may be sure, however, that King David did not get into so sinful a condition of mind and heart suddenly. The narrative shows that the matter must have goneon for months, gradually reaching a culmination. Nor would it be fair to assume that the king's heart was as wrong as his conduct. Rather we must assume, from subsequent manifestations, that his heart was still loyal to God and the principles of righteousness, but somehow his flesh had become very much alive. He had before him the unfavorable examples of other kings. His relationship with God had made him keen of intellect, and this keenness was all the more effective in the evil course.

A Courageous Servant of God.

David first coveted his neighbor's wife. He did not rebuke this sinful condition of mind, but allowed it to proceed until he stole his neighbor's wife. Her husband was in the war, a faithful servant. The emergency seemed to call for his death to protect the king from shame. King David's conscience was surely asleep when he ordered his general to put Uriah in an exposed place in the battle field and then to command a retreat, leaving those most exposed to be killed.

The plan carried out. It cost the life of not only the defrauded husband but several others. We can scarcely imagine how one of King David's loyalty to principle could have arranged such a plan or have had any peace under these circumstances. But Uriah was dead; his wife was made David's wife, and shortly their child was born.

Then appeared the Prophet Nathan before the king. Wisely bringing his reproof in the form of a parable, he told of a poor man who had but one ewe lamb and of how a wealthy neighbor had defrauded him of it. King David's sense of justice was outraged; and he declared that the culprit must restore four-fold and also be put to death. Then the Prophet, pointing to the king, declared, "Thou art the man!" and promptly drove home the lesson. It required courage; but whoever has a message from the Lord must have the courage to deliver it—as wisely as possible, of course, but faithfully.

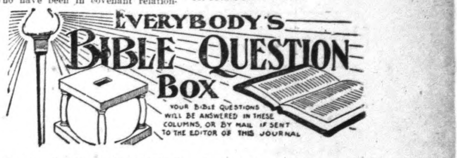
Instantly King David's conscience was quickened. He saw his own conduct from the standpoint of the Divine Law of righteousness, truth, kindness, mercy. Indeed, under that Law, both the adultery and the murder were punishable by death. He instantly acknowledged his sin, and prayed, fasted and mourned. Meantime the Prophet, by Divine direction, informed him that because of his repentance the Lord would not cause his death nor withdraw all His loving kindnesses; but that, nevertheless, the child of his sin should not live and that the king himself would in after time suffer severe punishments for his transgression.

Nathan Reproving King David.

Here we perceive a principle of the Divine Government respecting those in covenant relationship with God. Justice would be required; but to the repentant soul the Lord's favor would, nevertheless, still be granted. Many Christians have had experiences along this line. God does not continue to treat them as sinners; but, accepting their heart conditions, He forgives them in that sense of the word; yet, true to His arrangement, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." In this Divine arrangement the sinner is encouraged to accept Divine forgiveness and to reform his life, even though he bear some severe penalty—perhaps to his tomb.

The Psalm of Repentance.

Very many Christians have been encouraged by the Fifty-first Psalm. Its honest acknowledgement of sin assures us that King David was overtaken in some kind of fog which for months obscured his mental vision. Earth-born clouds and fleshly weaknesses arose like a great veil between his soul and the Lord. The lesson applies to all who have been in covenant relationship with God. It is important that we keep close accounts with Him, and go daily to the Throne of Heavenly Grace to obtain mercy and find help for future times of need.



EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—Does the close of the Millennium end time and probation? (J. Q. R.)

Answer.—We do not understand that there will ever be any end of time. As the earth abideth forever it will, no doubt, continue for all eternity to rotate on its axis, and day and night will be everlasting features of this planet as will be also winter and summer. The one passage favoring the thought that time will cease is found to agree better with its context when translated, "time shall be no longer delayed" (Revelation 10:6). After a long delay of six thousand years, the angel of God is heard proclaiming the finishing of the great mystery and the establishment of God's Kingdom under Messiah and his reigning Bride. For one thousand years they will judge the earth, and so perfectly will the work be done that there can be no possibility of any need of probation at the end of that time.

Q.—If Paradisaical conditions will obtain at the close of the Millennium and ages following, does not this imply that there will be no winter at all? (F. M.)

Answer.—When you asked this question you no doubt had in mind the winters of the particular spot on this globe on which you dwell. If the same question were asked by one traveling the sands of the Sahara he would have in mind the season which is there called winter. The one who has known only the rainy season of the tropic, by the same question would mean to inquire as to whether these torrents of rain would continue beyond the end of Christ's rule. The inspired answer to your question is that winter, and summer, heat and cold, seed time and harvest will continue as long as the earth endures (Genesis 8:22), and inspiration informs us that "the earth abideth forever" (Ecclesiastes 1:4). As we are not told just what these winters will be like, we have no way of knowing. We are certain that they will be absolutely suited to the needs of the perfect men who are to inhabit this earth for eternity. They will never experience inconvenience or sickness from changes of weather.

Q.—How can the Church of Christ be recognized as the Seed of Abraham, since only a few of its members are of the Jewish nation? (E. W. F.)

Answer.—The Apostle gives two lines of argument; the one is represented in his words, "Ye brethren, as Isaac was, are the children of promise" (Galatians 4:28.) In this argument our Lord Jesus is represented as being the actual seed of Abraham, and as granting to all those united to him through faith, and through the spirit of adoption a joint-heirship with him, as members of his body, under him as their Head. The other argument the Apostle uses is, "If ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise" (Galatians 3:29). Here the Apostle's thought is that of a wife who experiences the same honors and privileges as her husband by becoming vitally associated with him as his wife. Thus we Gentiles are permitted to come into relationship with this oath-bound covenant by union with Christ, and similarly the Jews, who could not claim relationship to this promise because banned by the Law, are made free from their union with Moses, that they also might be united to Christ, and through union with him who is the Heir of all, become with the Gentiles, of the same class, "fellow heirs of the same promise."

Q.—What is the difference between the witness and the sealing of the spirit? (S. E. P.)

Answer.—A man's mind or spirit may be known by his words and conduct; and so we may know God's mind or spirit by his words and dealings. The testimony of his Word is that whosoever cometh unto him (by faith, and reformation from bad works and dead works, through Jesus) is accepted (Hebrews 7:25). Hence the question to be asked of themselves by those who are seeking a witness of the Spirit respecting their sonship are:—Was I ever drawn to Christ to recognize him as my Redeemer, through whose righteousness alone I could have access to the heavenly Father, and be acceptable with him? If this can be answered in the affirmative, the next question would be:—Did I ever fully consecrate myself—my life, my time, my talents, my influence, my all—to God? If this question also can be answered in the affirmative, the inquirer may rest fully assured that he has been accepted with the Father, in the Beloved One, and recognized of him as a son. And if scrutinizing his own heart's desires and sentiments he finds it still trusting in the merit of Jesus, and still consecrated to do the Lord's will, he may allow the sweet confidence and peace which this thought of harmony and relationship to divinity brings to fully possess his heart. As the signet or seal of olden times was pressed upon the soft wax to leave the imprint of the portrait or character there, so God's providences impress upon the Christian the varied lines of his character. As day by day the seal presses deeper we have this most advanced form of witness to our acceptableness with the Father. This earnest or seal of sonship is the spirit of love which is at-one with the Father and all his holy arrangements.

Q.—Was the opportunity open to all men to become members of the Red Heifer class of saints, or were such opportunities in any way restricted? (Student.)

Answer.—The Red Heifer typified the ancient Jews who lived before the way was opened for joint sacrifice with Jesus. The Lord's goat of Leviticus 16: represented the Church, and by its relationship to the Bullock, which typified Jesus, showed the participation of the Church in the "sufferings of Christ." There were restrictions regarding these classes. Faithfulness was a requisite, and there was also a time limit. The heifer class ceased with John the Baptist who, though one of the very greatest of this class, held a position of less distinction than the very least one of the Kingdom class (Matthew 11:11).

Q.—Kindly explain Matthew 18:10, "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven." Who are the little ones; those of the church or of the world? (P. S. U.)

Answer.—Evidently the Master is referring to his disciples as "little ones," a term of endearment which he frequently used. To the ordinary observer the Christian is no different from others nor would it be suspected that angels attend them. Elisha's servant seems to have lived with him for some time without suspecting that angelic hosts were caring for his master. His eyes had to be opened before he could realize the presence of the heavenly guardians (2 Kings 6:17, 18). In this age God's servants walk by faith and not by sight. For this reason God is not working such miracles as were common in the Jewish age, but he is so ordering their affairs that "all things work together for good to those who are called according to his purpose" (Romans 8:28). No such provision is made for the world. Not until the last member of the Church has been perfected should we expect the blessings to be showered upon them. Then shall he pour out his spirit upon all flesh (Joel 2:28).

Q.—Deuteronomy 5:17 reads "Thou shalt not kill." Joshua 6:21 gives an account of the destruction, not only of the opposing men but women, children, etc. Please harmonize (?)

Answer.—God has legal power over mankind. The entire race is under the condemnation of death and the sentence has been carried out by various means—sickness, pestilence, accident, sword, etc. It makes no difference what be the means; when death comes as a carrying out of God's penalty, it is just. The Jewish nation was God's chosen people and all their affairs were therefore ordered of him. Their law was given by Jehovah, and to fail to kill, therefore, when ordered of him would be a sin just as much as to kill when not executing his sentence. The difficulty which suggests itself to you regarding this matter is one of the many which arises from a failure to bear in mind the sentence of God against sin. For centuries we have had instilled into our minds the teachings of Creeds that hold up before us a God of hate and vengeance. Remember that he is a God of love who has mercifully provided a sentence of death against the sinner and these difficulties disappear. No sinner is worthy of life, and we cannot suppose that any would be permitted to live even a brief space of time were it not that an ultimate blessing will come from their experience with the sinful conditions of the present when they have an opportunity to compare sin's unloveliness with the perfection of the restored earth. If we think of those who execute God's sentence as being murderers, we must then conclude that they who execute the laws of our land are equally guilty—an unreasonable supposition.

Q.—Will you kindly explain the following passages of Scripture: John 12:24 and 1 Corinthians 15:36, 37? It only requires a very rudimentary knowledge of vegetable physiology to know that a seed falling into the ground, in order to grow and bear fruit, DOES NOT DIE. There is a continuity of life between the seed placed in the ground and the plant that grows from it. (H. R. R.)

Answer.—True science is always in agreement with the Bible. Science, like God's Word, has many sides, and it is only when we have the correct view-point that it can be said we are "scientifically correct." The point of view in both the texts referred to is not one of continuity of life, but of the seed losing its individuality, or dying, in order to produce other grains. According to the science of vegetable physiology, there is a difference between the grain itself and the embryo germ, seed-bud, or life of the grain. The major part of the seed is composed of material suitable under certain conditions to supply nourishment for the first stages of the future plant. So our Lord is pointing out that unless a grain of wheat falls into the ground and loses life as a grain, no increase is to be expected, and the Apostle Paul corroborates this view. But does the grain die? Certainly it does; it ceases to be a grain, and loses its life and identity as a grain. Therefore both Christ and Paul were scientifically correct.

Leslie Looks for Angel to Finance Favorites

(Continued From First Page)

are strong for Harris, to make no fight upon the Harris' candidacy.

But Denny O'Neil, well versed in political lore, is at least, astute enough to realize, that he cannot make much headway in the city administration ranks unless he has the open endorsement of the Administration. He realizes that his best chances lie in either an open and unqualified endorsement by Max, Sam and Joe, which is very unlikely, or in a slashing and smashing attack upon the Armstrong administration with those Oliver Howitzers, the Gazette Times and Chronicle Telegraph.

He realizes that it will be too late to arouse hostility to the Fighting Fans of the "Bucket of Blood," in the last hours of the primary fight, in the event of being cheated. So, with Denny, in the case of Battle Royal crowd from the Strip, it is a case of "Put up or Shut Up."

In the meantime, Frank J. Harris is going like a house a-fire, seeking support of citizens in all walks of life throughout the county. And J. Denny is not allowing grass to grow under his feet. Both Harris and O'Neil are good canvassers, the best personal campaigners in the county. And, the "Bucket of Blood" Battlers, with whom neither Harris nor O'Neil are personally popular, will have a hard time in putting up a candidate to discount the political and fighting qualities of either of these two hustlers.

Tribune Wins Victory in Suit for Libel

(Continued from First Page.)

permission of the court that inasmuch as the testimony implicated many prominent Pittsburghers that their names be left out when it was read. To this Judge Bouton replied that it made no difference and that the evidence should be read as it was written.

This ruling sent the prosecution flying skyward. The case was halted while their attomneys consulted with the court. They wanted to quit. They had enough. They pleaded with the court to stop the case, but his honor stated that it was up to the defense. Finally it was agreed that the trial should stop, the court giving binding instructions to the jury to return a verdict of "Not Guilty," putting the costs upon Mr. Frank Smith, the prosecutor.

Thus, once again, the freedom of the press has been upheld.

British Unions Not Affected By War.

(Continued from First Page)

limiting the selling of beer and spirits which, whatever its aim, must have the effect of further restraining individual liberty. With the lessons of the past in their minds, British trade unionists should be very careful about accepting legislation which, while ostensibly declaring to be in the interests of mortality, is actually endangering the interests of the individual. If Great Britain is to succeed her people must be free to think for themselves, and to act upon their own initiative even in matters of personal conduct.

Upon this same question of the alleged slackness and idleness on the part of numbers of workmen engaged in the production of munitions of war, the National Advisory Committee on War Output has held a meeting and passed the following resolution: That, in view of the fact that the workmen's representatives at the conference, held at the Treasury on March 17-19, stated that if any figures were given with respect to excessive loss of time in any locality they were prepared to send a deputation to ascertain the facts and make recommendations in the direction of finding a remedy, and in view also of the fact that this offer has not been accepted, this meeting of the National Advisory Committee on War Output, cannot accept the figures which are now being published in the White Paper, and is of opinion that even now, before the Government proceed with their proposed remedy, a committee of inquiry, upon which labor should be adequately represented, ought to be appointed to ascertain accurately the position in each district.

The committee consists of the following Labor leaders: A. Henderson, chairman; C. W. Bowerman, both these gentlemen being made members of Parliament; John Hill, F. Smith, J. T. Brownlie, Alexander Wilkie, another member of Parliament, and W. Mosses, secretary.

It is to be hoped that we have heard the last of these libels on the organized workers of this country. Certainly Chancellor of the Exechequer, David Lloyd George, has rapidly modified almost to extinction his proposals for making beer, spirits and wines so expensive by means of super-taxation as to practically destroy their sale. All he now proposes is to forbid the sale of whisky, brandy, and other spirits under three years of age. This will, of course, add to the cost of these things but at the same time it will prevent cheap fiery spirit from being sold. Where spirit drunkenness, therefore, exists that will certainly be checked if not stopped entirely and nobody will find fault with that.

Figures recently published show that there are no fewer than 70,000 railway men now serving in France, Flanders or at the Dardanelles. Furthermore, 300 directors and officials of railways corporations hold commissions in the army. Practically every branch of workers might be scheduled in the same way and the debt to labor is shown to be immense. Great Britain has about 750,000 men now fighting abroad, three quarters of them working men and the remainder recruited from the middle and upper classes. Tens of thousands of other working men would have enlisted had they not been forbidden to do so owing to the tremendous need for skilled workers in the armament works, shipyards, engineering shops, etc.

The shortage in the labor supply of the country is still a difficult question and further appeals are being made for women to come forward and lend a hand. Every week thousands of fresh women are sent in to the Board of Trade and as a result crowds of women and girls are fighting their way into occupations they have never before dreamed of entering even if they were allowed to. Trade union rules have been pretty extensively modified to allow of this untursion of the other sex. The question of wages is being closely watched as it is by no means the intention of the organized workers to allow these new women workers to be used to under-cut the men and lower district rates of wages. There are plenty of employers unfortunately who would be only too glad to use their country's hour of need to re-introduce that sweating system which has been combatted so fiercely in this country for many years.

A serious strike has broken out in and around Birmingham in the so-called "Black Country." About four hundred iron workers have struck and between two and three thousand may be very soon affected. The difficulty is hard to explain but briefly it may be said that it concerns a misunderstanding regarding a war bonus recently granted to the iron workers. The men understood that they were to get a five per cent advance right away. From the employers' point of view this was conditional upon certain contracts being fulfilled and certain other things happening. As a matter of fact no advance at all matured and hence the trouble. At the moment of mailing the trouble is still unsettled and a great deal of important Government work is being held up.

Trouble also threatens in the cotton trade in Lancashire. An important section of textile material workers there claim a ten per cent advance in the shape of war bonus.

SAFETY IN NINES

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The federal bureau of mines is investigating the question of explosion-proof motors for use in mines where an electric spark or flash might ignite inflammable gases or dust. A technical paper—No. 101—just issued, mentions the details of construction that the bureau considers essential for satisfactory service, and describes tests of an explosion-proof mining machine motor and accessories approved by the bureau.

COAL MINERS TO HEAR GOMPERS

MARION, Ill., June 3.—President Gompers has accepted an invitation of trade unionists to speak in this city Labor Day under the auspices of the Williamson and Jackson County Labor Day association. The organized bituminous miners in this section are already arranging to visit Marion at this time.

TO ENFORCE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

CANTON, O., June 3.—The Central Labor union has instructed its officials to watch the new eight-hour law, which goes into effect July 1. The act provides for the shorter work day on all city contracts and unionists will oppose any effort to evade the measure.

The Chesapeake & Ohio has placed 700 box cars under a trade with the Central Car & Locomotive Company of Chicago. The Norfolk & Western is preparing plans for 1,000 cars. The Rock Island inquiry for 5,000 cars is held up temporarily by litigation.

The Norfolk & Western is out for 2,000 to 3,000 kegs of spikes. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has taken 1,500 kegs for the Panama canal.

Two sales of furnace coke for last half shipment, aggregating about 65,000 tons, have been made to southern Ohio stacks. The foundry coke market is active, as foundries are now buying for next year's requirements by renewing old contracts that expire on July 1.

The Illinois Steel Company has received specification on 10,000 tons of shapes and plates for North-Western cars recently ordered.

Did God Burn the Anarchist's Meeting Hall?

PASTOR RUSSELL DOUBTS IF IT WAS DIVINE WRATH

In answer to a query put out by the New York American as to whether or not in the opinion of leading representatives of the clergy of the United States the burning of the Turn Hall at Paterson, N. J., was a divine judgment upon the Anarchists, who were holding a meeting there, Pastor Russell writes as follows:

No! I do not think that the burning of the Paterson (N. J.) Turn Hall was a Divine judgment upon the anarchists for irreverence. I recall that during Jesus' ministry the Apostles James and John, feeling that certain Samaritans had insulted Jesus, inquired whether or not fire should be called down from Heaven to destroy those men and their city. The reply of Jesus was a rebuke to them: "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. The Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them." (Luke 9:55, 56.)

We call to mind also that the Master's most scathing denunciations were not against infidels, but against the professed people of God. He declared that their light, their knowledge, made them the more responsible in God's sight. But even when calling the Scribes and Pharisees whited sepulchres, He did not destroy their synagogues, homes, nor their lives, He pointed to the future, declaring that in the Day of Trial, it would be more tolerable for the ignorant and vicious of Sodom and Gomorraha than for the outwardly pious and hypocritical of the Pharisees. (Matthew 10:15.)

Besides, it surely would not be reasonable to suppose that, if the anarchists were to be punished, they would entirely escape from the building more than an hour before it took fire, and the loss fall not upon them, but upon the owner of the building and the insurance company. We may be certain that if God wished to punish, He would not miss the real culprit and smite another.

It was commented on at the time as peculiar that in the St. Louis cyclone every church in the district suffered, and many residences and stores, but the breweries entirely escaped. Robert Ingersoll was accustomed to having a little amusement at times by recounting how the lightning passed by his office and struck the Y. M. C. A. building just opposite, in Washington city. Other illustrations of the kind could be given, but they prove nothing except that God is not now interfering with the world's affairs. In other words, He is not now judging the world, neither rewarding nor punishing it.

Jesus illustrated this principle when speaking of an accident which occurred in His day. He said, "Those eighteen, upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell you, nay; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." (Luke 13:4, 5.) The entire world is under a death sentence, is perishing; and only by repenting, turning from sin and coming into relationship with God can any one escape from this perishing condition. Thank God, however, the Divine arrangement for helping the perishing is very complete and is to extend eventually to very member of the human family.

Much confusion prevails in the world and amongst Christians through afailure to understand the Divine application of justice in the world's affairs. Hitherto we have not studied our Bibles with sufficient care, but jumped at conclusions of our own and endeavored to make the Bible fit those conclusions. There is in every man some appreciation of justice, some realization that a punishment for wrongdoing ought to be inflicted. Even those who practice wrong recognize this principle and are ready to condemn others and to assist in punishing them, even though they hope to escape in some way the fruit of their own sins. The Bible clearly teaches that to some extent national judgments and punishments have been in progress for centuries, but that individual reckonings with Divine Justice are for the future—except as the violations of Nature's laws continually are bringing restributions.

It is in view of the fact that the Lord's judgment is a future one that Christians are exhorted, "Judge nothing before the time." Our incompleteness of knowledge renders even the most saintly liable to error of judgment. They have the promise that they shall be the judges of the world in the future, but they have the promise also that before their work as judges shall begin they will be qualified for it by a glorious change from earthly imperfection to Heavenly completeness in glory, honor and immortality. (1 Corinthians 6:2; 15:50-53.)

The Scriptures separate completely between the judgment of the Church and the judgment of the world; and to read our Bibles intelligently, we must thus discriminate. God is not ignoring sin in the present and during the past six thousand years. He is punishing the whole world every day. The penalty specified in the Bible is death, and we know that our race is dying at the rate of one hundred thousand every twenty-four hours—aside from the extra mortality occasioned by the present great war. This death penalty has concomitants of trouble leading up to it—sickness, sorrow, pain, all of which are really parts of the dying process, and, therefore, parts of the penalty.

This penalty is not graded according to moral differences amongst men. Divine Justice merely decided that Father Adam, as a rebel against the Divine Law, had forfeited his life and that none of his children could be born under conditions that would be perfect and satisfactory to God. Therefore, Adam's sentence to death passed in a natural way by heredity upon all of his children, irrespective of their degrees of sinfulness—none of them being perfect, none of them therefore being worthy of everlasting life. All of them must die, whether with much pain or little pain, whether by famine or pestilence or war or accident. Justice took no note of the method of the dying, but merely of the fact that they must die. Similarly, human laws provide certain penalties for certain crimes, irrespective of the different conditions of the culprits.

God might have allowed the race to perish under that death sentence or "curse." If so, the accounts of Justice would have been squared and every man at death would have gotten his share of the penalty, and there would have been no future life for him and no future judgments; because a death penalty is the extreme limit of the Law of God as well as of human law.

But God purposed something better than annihilation for His human creatures. He purposed an exhibition of His mercy in combination with justice—the redemption of Adam and all of his family from the death sentence. The first step in this redemptive work was the death of Jesus as a corresponding price for the first man who personally sinned and was personally condemned. The redemption of the original sinner through whom the whole difficulty came would constitute a satisfaction to justice on his account as well as an account of all of his family who participated with him in the penalty.

The redemptive work of Jesus was not with a view to getting people out of a fiery hell of eternal torture; for there is no such place, according to the Bible. The death of Jesus was to get mankind out of the Bible hell—the tomb—the state of death—Scheol in the Hebrew, Hades in the Greek. To bring Adam and his race back from the tomb signifies their resurrection. And this is the promise of God's Word—that because Christ died for man's sin, therefore, in due time, "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust." (Acts 24:15.)

Appreciations

Pennsylvania, May 26.

The first thing I observed in a copy of your paper that was given me was your endeavor to enlighten your readers on the subject of patent medicines. Of course the Medical Journals have done much work of the kind but many seem to think that physicians who devote their time and effort toward helping their fellowmen cannot know so much about the subject of healing as the charlatan, with his "mysteries" in comparsion with common sense. It is to be hoped that the work of the public press will benefit some of your readers.

Looking further through the pages I found Pastor Russell's Sermon in clear large type—and if "a man is known by the company he keeps" you cannot be far wrong, and to become better acquainted with your paper, I have sent in my subscription by way of the Watch Tower.

Yours truly,
MARY CHRISTIANCY.

Kansas, May 25.

I wish to express my appreciation for your continuance along the lines of your predecessor and more especially the religious features in the Tribune, in the reading of which I am very much interested; also the clear print and large type so good for all eyes.

Will you also take kindly a little criticism as to the quality of the paper used. I like to pass them on to others when read at home, but often before I am through reading the paper is broken at the folds and worn so as to be hardly presentable, even with careful usage; also as to the wrappers. The last two received the wrappers were entirely torn off and the part with the address tied on with twine, and I surely do not want to lose a copy. The quality is all right except the lack of toughness.

Believe me I am not writing this to find fault, but from a desire, better service in passing the "Message" on to others.

Truly Yours with much appreciation and good will.

W. B. STEELMAN.

Pennsylvania, May 26.

I wish once more to express to you my appreciation of your good paper and to assure you that is a very welcome visitor in our home. As long as you continue the religious features as they are now, and we can raise the money, you may count on us as subscribers.

I am very much interested in the "Cyclone in a Coffee Pot," and I notice that Mr. Alphia is proving most conclusively what he tries to deny, namely that "the path of the just is a shining light that shinneth more and more unto the perfect day," the light which he claims reached its full glory when Christ came.

If the perfect day was ushered in there, surely no one has ever been made aware of it yet.

He seems to be shining quite a little in advance of Alexander Campbell's views and not quite up to Pastor Russell's.

Hear him say "It is appointed unto men once to die, and after that the judgment," and apply it to the Adamic death which all die. If he would read what goes before and what comes after that verse in Hebrew nine, he would surely think it very strange that such a statement should be introduced there, if it means what he says, it does. He also fails to see that the sacrificers of the Gospel Age die the Adamic death, secondly, when they present their body's living sacrifices, and are reckoned as having "passed from death unto life," which transaction is very beautifully pictured by water baptism.

He also claims that John's baptism could not be practiced after John was dead, which would certainly prove that Christian baptism could not be practiced after Christ was dead.

Alexander Campbell certainly did much toward "cleansing the sanctuary," but as he had only candle light—or at best kerosene to work by, he failed to get the dust all out of the corners. Pastor Russell has done a much better job of it under the clear electric light of our day.

I have been listening to hear Mr. Alphia say that the way is so plain that "the wayfaring man though a fool, need not err therein," not seeing the difference between need not and shall not.

I wish to say in reply to those who have inquired about having "Hiram and Manda" published in pamphlet form, that the matter is under consideration and the advisablity of it will be left to the judgment of those who are competent to judge.

Yours very truly,
MRS. M. C. KENDALL.

GREETINGS IN THE LORD

In accordance with time worn proverb, "Consider the aunt," "Go to the bee thou Sluggard," I find that I must keep busy doing some thing, and finding "much study is a weariness of flesh," Eccl. 12:12. I am pening these few lines thinking that they may be of cheer to some weary traveler along this Narrow Way.

Dear Father in heaven, we know that
we're unworthy
Of Thy gracious favor—and mercies
so dear.
Be thou with us, thru time never ending,
Remember thy loved ones, for thou
art their cheer.

We have counted the cost, and glad
we are running
In this race, for immortal life.
We rejoice in thy chastening, they
are so blessed,
They relieve us from worry, care and
strife.

Sometimes the way grows dark and
weary,
Then we wonder if really you care?
For these poor mortals, for whom the
Savior
Died on Calvery, first for the wheat,
then the tare—

Our consecration extend even unto
death
Yea! Even, the most cruel death of
the cross.
Our human wills, self, pride and ambition,
All have been counted as dross to be
loss.

We gladly accept the conditions, thou
hast made us
Laying down daily, this vessel of clay.
That we might be made, partakers in
glory,
To Reign with Him," in that glorious
day.

For that day of grace, for which we
are praying,
Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done,
When mankind will learn, no more the
art of waring,
When the ox, and the lion, will lay
down as one.

Peace on earth, good will is coming,
Praise ye the Lord ye saints of the
most high.
The Lord from heaven, soon will be
reigning,
Gladly rejoice, the time is nigh.

—C. A. DuVal.

NOTICE

Dear Brethren:—Some time ago we gave notice of a catarrh, throat and liver cure which had been very helpful to ourselves and offered to send free sample to all who desired it. The response was so great as to quite overwhelm us. But we did the best possible to serve every one. Being encouraged by the numerous expressions of appreciation and no complaints, we now propose to give away one thousand samples—the first who come will be the first served. These samples would be cheap at twenty-five cents, but they are free. Send only five cents to pay expenses. Our permanent address is: 101 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Faithfully your servant,
O. L. SULLIVAN.

"THE STONE BIBLE"

The Great Pyramid in Egypt is now called the Stone Bible, because it gives the precise dates of all the Prophetic Periods—also the date of the birth, death and Second Advent of Christ. It also supports the view that the present war will terminate in the "Great Time of Trouble" mentioned in Matt. 24:21.

The cost of building the Great Pyramid was greater than the cost of building a large city—requiring the labor of 50,000 men thirty years to build it.

After reading the new book by John Edgar, the great Scientist, about the marvelous information coming from the Great Pyramid, I would not sell it for $100.00, if I could not get another copy. I at once imported a large supply from Scotland and am selling them at actual cost, viz.: 75c per copy, postpaid.

W. GILES,
Adv. Brown's Summit, N. C.

IN GOD'S OWN WORDS

The Divine Plan of the Ages and Rules for Christian Living, in the words of Jesus, the apostles and the prophets; 32 pages and cover, large type.

I. B. S. A. Friends are finding this booklet an excellent means of introducing the Truth to those too prejudiced to read what "man has written." Second edition just off the prices.

Single copy	$ .10
12 copies to one address	1.00
25 copies to one address	2.00
100 copies to one address	7.00
500 copies to one address	30.00

J. W. GILBERT,
5506 Vine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
5th AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.

THIS SETTLES THE QUESTION OF A
NEW SUIT

Removes every objection and smoothes the way right up to the biggest money-in-the-pocket opportunity a man ever wished for—and the money saved—put that back in your pocket you'll need it.

900 Spring and Summer Suits Worth
Up to $22.50
13.25

For men and young men—at a price hardly covering cost of materials.

75 Smart patterns to select from including Silk lined garments in Homespuns, Cool Crashes, Casimeres, Cheviots, Scotch Tweeds, Unfinished Worsteds, All-Wool Blue Serge, Fancy Blue serge, Blue Outing Flannel, etc., etc.

All-Wool—All Hand Tailored.

750 August Bros. Famous
$25 to $35 Model Suits.. 19.25

It's a rarity to be able to hold a sale on these fine garments, as August Bros. usually sell their season's output. Several shipments ready for delivery were held up owing to credit conditions—in all there were about 750 Suits. We stepped in and bought them all.

Conservatively estimating, these Suits would ordinarily sell from $25.00 to $33.00.

All Styles—All Sizes—All Fabrics.

Men's and Young Men's All-Wool Blue Serge Trousers—Strictly hand tailored and sewed with silk, all shades to choose from. Trousers that more often sell for $4, at............ 2.75

Men's and Young Men's Tennis and Outing Pants—In plain white flannel and serges in neat stripes. Just the thing for out-door wear. The usual $5 value for............ 3.75

(Kaufmann's—Second Floor—Men's Clothiers for 44 Years)

South Carolina, May 30.

I think the words from an unknown pen very appropriate now:

Christian, seek not yet repose
Hear thy gracious Savior say,
"Thou art in the midst of foes:
Watch and pray."

Principalities and powers
Mustering their unseen array,
Watch for thy unguarded hours:
"Watch and pray."

Gird thy heavenly armor on.
Wear it every night and day;
Ambushed lies the evil one:
"Watch and pray."

Hear above all hear thy Lord
Him thou lovest to obey;
Hide within thy heart His words:
"Watch and pray."

Watch as if on that alone
Hung the issue of the day;
Pray that help may be sent down
"Watch and pray."

The Frankstown mill is on three turns.

& Company is working this week.

Brown's mill, this city, is on double turn.

Not In Her Experience.

Business Man (explaining)—"When they say 'money is easy,' they mean simply that the supply is greater than the demand."

His Wife—"Goodness! I shouldn't think such a thing possible."—Philadelphia Press.

BROOM MAKERS RAISE WAGES

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 3.—The Broom Makers' union has raised wages 30 cents a day for all day workers. Every shop in the city has signed the union scale.

Dr. Lewis, the Dentist

Don't worry about the pain or the price.
My reputation in Pittsburgh is firmly established.
You can rest assured of expert work, best material, and courteous treatment. Call and talk it over.
No charge for examination.
I can save you time and expense.
DR. S. M. LEWIS
Reliable Dental Rooms,
419 Smithfield St.

FOUR PER CENT
AND SAFETY
for savings, large or small,
at this strong bank.
No bother, no worry, no risk.
$1 Opens an account.
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,
"Where Savings are Safe"
Resources Over 12 Millions.
Frick Building.

WHEN YOU WANT
ICE
MADE FROM
PURE DISTILLED WATER
You Want
Consolidated Ice Co
WAGONS ON EVERY
STREET

GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK,
CARSON AND SOUTH FOURTEENTH STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4% Interest on Time Deposits.
J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

Every Man Says
"I SHALL TAKE LIFE INSURANCE SOME DAY"
Many are suffering today because of only good intentions.
PITTSBURGH LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
W. C. BALDWIN, PRESIDENT.

JUN 11 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

New York Public Library

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EFFORTS FOR HARMONY ARE UNSUCCESSFUL

New Candidates for County Offices Adds to Confusion of Slate Makers.

These Allegheny county students of the art of pugilism, Max, Sam and Joe, are still treed so far as slate-making is concerned. They, themselves, don't know and could not tell just what they are going to do. Being moral cowards, they are fearful of the editorial guns of the Oliver Newspapers and being professional politicians ever hungry for patronage, they are too greedy to permit the Olivers to "hog" the County Pie.

The Olivers, on the other hand, menacing the Armstrong administration with their newspapers, are arbitrarily demanding support of their slate. And, by means of a news article, innocent enough in appearance, they politely conveyed the hint to Maximilian of the "Fighting Ninth," that they would even go so far as to support one of the opposition if necessary to achieve their ends. So, if Max, Sam and Joe, are too dense to comprehend the meaning of the aforementioned news article, the above solution is freely offered.

But, the opposition does not seem to be anxious to wait for a slate before smashing it. They are taking time by the forelock by doing everything in their power to make it a "free-for-all." The slogan "clean out the Court House" is rapidly becoming a popular one. State Senator John P. Moore, to add to the gayety of the political entertainment, plunged into the fight for County Controller against the present incum[illegible] Hyatt M. Cribbs. Not to be outdone, Judd H. Bruff, form[illegible] [illegible]riff of Allegheny county, threw his hat into the ring for th[illegible] Republican nomination for Register of Wills against the Oliver incumbent, William Conner.

David B. Johns, who has been a tentative candidate for Prothonotary, is expected to make a formal announcement very shortly. When it is made, the Honorable William B. Kirker is not likely to make a very pleasant face for the Caustic One of Carnegie is very likely to improve upon his last great political classic, "Pay Roll Bill from Bellevue Hill," in the announcement. With the advent of Moore and Bruff into the fight, the exit of Edward Hope from the Prothonotary's fight is expected. Flinn, it is thought, will not stand for a candidacy that will prevent support going to Moore and Bruff and it would not be strange if Hope were to announce himself for Recorder of Deeds

While the Mageeites, Flinnites and Denny O'Neil are racing like a prairie fire, Max, Sam and Joe are standing still, doing nothing. Finding that Denny O'Neil will not stand for their cheating proposed to support him quietly and realizing that the Liquor Interests will not stand for any cheating, they have decided to make a virtue of necessity and it is expected that they will tentatively support Harris and Gumbert, although it is thought that the Oliver contingent in the municipal employ will be left free to do as they please.

But, the Oliver crowd may see fit to fight the administration with a slate of its own, with Harris and O'Neil for Commissioner. With Harris on their slate, they can neutralize a good bit of the opposition to O'Neil and, in line with the McAfee ploicy of embracing a political enemy if necessary, they will do it.

The Scotch-Irishman of Woods Run, hated as he is, certainly is not a slouch when it comes to playing the political game.

The mystery of the present political situation is the lack of opposition to the "easiest mark" of the tentative slate of the Armstrong administration, William R. Bailey, Max's messenger boy in the Clerk of Courts' Office. William is one nice little boy, but William is one of the most docile of Max's pupils. The reason for this being that William has never been taught anything else by Max. He is one of Max's proteges and raised in Max's political school. Max could not do better with William than if he were to run for and hold the office himself.

But, as the situation now stands, it is as muddled as ever. Max, Sam and Joe do not know what they are doing, not even when they are busy performing pugilistic stunts in the "Bucket of Blood." The Olivers, leaderless, are helpless. They may recall the McAfee from his retreat and again place him in command. If they do, they may acquire some political brains and some common-sense. The Mageeites, on the ascendant in local politics through the elevation of their chief, are gleeful and jubilant, making the most of their opportunity. William Flinn scenting another chance to regain his political prestige has again descended from the watch-tower and is once more in the fray. As matters now stand, the famous fight of the Kilkenny Cats will have nothing on the Allegheny county political embroglio..

WANT OFFICIAL DISMISSED

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 9.—The Trades and Labor Council has asked for the removal from office of Chief Inspector of Mines Graham, who is charged with attempting to deceive the jury at the inquest of the nineteen miners who were drowned in a mine at South Wellington, last February. The disaster was caused by water rushing into the mine from another mine. Blue prints indicated that the mines were 415 feet apart, but the actual measurements showed a difference of only two feet. At the inquest he knew the blue prints were drawn to different scales.

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES

SIOUX CITY, Iowa., June 9.—The Plumbers and Steam Fitters' union has raised wages 25 cents a day beginning June 14, and on May 1, next year, will receive an additional 25 cents a day. The contract will run for two years and provides for the union shop.

PLUMBERS SURE OF VICTORY

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 3.—Plumbers and steam fitters of this city, striking for a wage increase of 50 cents a day, are confident of victory. Several conferences have been held and the unionists declare that prospects for a settlement are bright.

Tramway Strike Ties Up Traffic In London.

King George Visits and Encourages Armament Workers. Employment For All.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, May 27.—A general strike of tramwaymen has broken out in London. Some twelve thousand men have now altogether struck work and no trams are running in the Metropolis. So great is the dependence upon these electric cars that wholesale dislocation has been caused. The men are members of two unions, the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers, whose members, wearing blue buttons, work north of the Thames, and the London and Provincial Licensed Vehicle Workers' Union, who wear a red button and work south of the Thames. The majority of the men are employed by the London County Council, which operates most of London's tramways municipally. The remainder work for the Metropolitan Electric Tramways Company, a privately owned concern whose system links up with the L. C. C. lines.

Since the war began an enormous number of tramway workers have enlisted, more especially in the mechanical transport section of the Army Service Corps, whilst a smaller number are in the fighting lines as soldiers. As a result the men who have remained behind have had to work much longer hours and with more severe rush. They put in claims for consideration to their employers, but failed to secure any redress. Even arbitration was refused; then the strike broke out. At present the men work under a conciliatory agreement which terminates on June 26th and the London County Council refuse to consider any change until that date. The men's demands as now formulated include the abolition of the Conciliation Board, a permanent increase in wages of 25 cents a day; an extra 25 cents for men working more than 12 hours spread—over time; the abolition of split duties, and a reduction in "speeding up"; an extra 60 cents per day for drivers working trailer cars; satisfactory arrangements regarding the payment of overtime; the abolition of passengers' and inspectors' reports; the abolition of payment for lost mileage and lost tickets; and the appointment of a permanent committee to deal without delay with grievances which exist and which constantly arise.

Most strikes, nowadays, have hit up against war work somewhere and in this case the unions are allowing trams to run to Woolwich, a great center of operations for arsenal workers. At the time of writing it looks as though the men, for fear of hindering the reduction of war material, would consent to return to work, providing some guarantee is given of prompt attention to their grievances.

The annual conference of the National Union of Tramway and Vehicle Workers was opened on May 18th in Edinburgh. Robert Isaacs, Cardiff, presided over a large attendance of delegates. In his opening address the chairman spoke of the unpatriotic attitude of corporations in the matter of granting of war bonuses to employees. The bonuses, he said, were not sufficient compared with the increased cost of living Mr. Kerr, Highgate, London, moved a resolution calling upon the executive committee to meet on May 19th to consider the question of the London strike, and that the conference express the opinion that they should recognize the strike officially. Mr. Whitcher, North-East, London, seconded. In supporting the resolution Mr. Applin, South-East, London, said the men asked for a war bonus, which was not conceded. The men were prepared to do their bit and to make sacrifices, but these could not all be on one side. If the London tramwaymen had had doled off to them even the miserable sum of 50 cents or 75 cents a week, they would have been prepared to do the 10 or 12 hours extra work per week which they were called on to do. The resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Bradwell, Sheffield, was elected president.

J. E. Williams, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, announces that the society has decided to apply for a revision of the agreement entered into in February with the railway companies on the ques-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Steel Experts Read Papers.

DANIEL M. BUCK

ANDREW E. MACCOUN

These two experts in the manufacture of steel and steel products aroused much interest at the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute by the reading of their respective papers. Mr. Maccoun, who is superintendent of the Edgar Thompson Blast Furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company at Braddock, Pa., discussed "Blast Furnace Advancement." Mr. Buck, metallurgical engineer for the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company took for his subject "Recent Progress in Corrosion Resistance."

The cuts reproduced above are published through the courtesy of The Iron Trades Review of Cleveland, O.

McCULLAGH OUT FOR COUNTY JOB.

Recent developments would indicate that Democratic County Commissioner S. J. Toole will have a fight on his hands this fall. Heretofore Steve has had little trouble getting away with the consolidation prize but this year he will have a formidable opponent to contend with who will have the backing of the Washington party.

Cards are out announcing the candidacy of W. L. McCullagh for the minority membership on the board of county commissioners. Mr. McCullagh is well known throughout the county and state by reason of his official connection with the Pennsylvania wing of the Progressive party.

That Mr. McCullagh will receive the nomination on the Washington party ticket is certain. Then the scrap will be between Toole, if he wins the Democratic nomination, the Socialist nominee and McCullagh.

Mr. McCullagh has been a prominent factor in the Washington party movement since its organization in 1912, having been one of its preemptors. He is secretary of the State Executive Committee, assistant treasurer and a member of the County Committee of the Washington party. He had charge of the publicity work in Pennsylvania in the spring primary election and November election of 1912 in the interest of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt; also conducted the publicity campaign in Ohio and Massachusetts in behalf of Colonel Roosevelt in the same year. He was an alternate delegate to the National Republican convention of 1912 and a delegate to the convention of July, 1912, that nominated Colonel Roosevelt for President.

AGAINST "RUNNING BOARDS"

TORONTO, Ontario. June 4.—The Street Car Men's union is supporting the plan to abolish "running boards" on the local street car system. At a public hearing, officers of the union showed the danger of this style of car.

TOBACCO STRIPPERS WIN

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9.—Tobacco strippers have raised wages and reduced hours. Previous to organization, they worked nine hours and received $7 a week on fillers, $7.50 on binders and $8 on wrappers. The new rates are based on an eight-hour day and call for $7.50 on fillers, $8 on binders and $9 on wrappers.

FIGHT TO ENFORCE LAW

DETROIT, Mich., June 9.—The Detroit Federation of Labor has secured lawyers to compel city officials to obey the people's recent mandate, which amended the city charter by providing for a minimum wage on all municipal work and an eight-hour day. All contracts were to include these provisions, according to a two to one vote of the people, but officials have ignored the law.

The Detroit Labor News, published by the unionists, say the incident should "drive home one point and make every member of the working class in this city believe in one thing. That thing is, the organization of the working class on the industrial field."

CHAIRMAN WALSH PRAISED

BOSTON, June 9.—The attempt to discredit Chairman Walsh of the industrial relations commission, because of his vigorous cross-examination of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was answered by the Unitarian fellowship of social justice, which passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Unitarian fellowship of social justice sends its greeting to the Hon. Frank Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on industrial relations, and rejoices in his wisdom and courage in pursuing a relentless investigation of the Rockefeller interests and the Colorado strike."

TO ENFRANCHISE VOTERS

AUSTIN, Texas, June 9.—On July 24 the citizens of this state will hold a referendum election on house joint resolution No. 1 which provides that a qualified voter, necessarily absent or detained from his home on election day, mast cast his vote in whatever county he may happen to be at such time.

PAINTERS ASK HIGHER WAGES

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The painters' district council has presented a new agreement to employers. Wage increases are asked, as is the union shop, apprentice regulations and a joint board to pass on the qualifications of painters. The workers also urge that arbitration proceedings be agreed to that future differences may be adjusted.

..............................1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
406 Walsh Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for............ months to

....
....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

GOVERNOR SIGNS WORKMEN'S ACT

Compensation Bills to Go Into Effect January 1, 1216.

On Tuesday of this week, Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, signed the six bills which constitute the legislation known as the workmen's compensation act. The measures become effective on January 1, 1916.

Although, in the opinion of the National Labor Tribune, it would have been far better for labor in this state to have waited until the 1917 session of the legislature and then to have enacted a Compulsory Compensation Act. There is not the least doubt but that the workingmen of Pennsylvania will be benefited by the enactment of the present laws.

The compensation bill signed this week by Governor Brumbaugh can either be accepted or refused by the operators of the mines, mills and factories of this state. However, if they decide not to accept its provisions, they forfeit the right to three important defenses, should an accident victim sue for damages in the state courts.

The Compensation bill as it now stands includes among employers of labor, farmers and householders. However, a companion bill repeals the compensation bill insofar as it concerns these two classes of employers. This was done to safeguard as far as possible the main measure when the inevitable test as to its constitutionality is made in the courts.

The administration of the act will be in the hands of three commissioners and operating under them will be ten referees who will have jurisdiction over the ten districts into which the state will be divided.

Included in the six bills forming the compensation legislation is a resolution paving the way for an amendment to the constitution to permit the enactment of a compulsory compensation act in 1917. This will be balloted upon at the November elections.

"LAWSON MUST BE FREED"

President Gompers Voices Organized Labor's Demand.

Human Rights Most Important. Unionists' Economic Power Is Forcing New Concepts of Human Life and Liberty.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—"Lawson Must be Freed!" declares President Gompers in the leading editorial of American Federationist, June issue. The causes that forced Colorado miners on strike are recorded as are other recent events in that state.

"This attempt," writes President Gompers, "to hold John R. Lawson responsible in connection with the death of a man of which he had no knowledge, stands in vivid contrast to the studied efforts of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to establish his complete ignorance of the Colarodo strike and hence his complete irresponsibility. John R. Lawson had nothing to gain by the death of John Nimmo, but John D. Rockefeller had profits at stake in the suppression of the Colorado strike,

"Holders of property have created a tradition of the paramount importance of property and have exalted and exaggerated the part that property has in production. At the same time they have minimized and detracted from the service that the laborers render. Through their political influence gained by their economic power they have incorporated this misconception into governmental and legal theory. It is against this inequality, this injustice, that the workers are now directing the power of the labor movement.

"Slowly the workers are learning to appreciate their great economic power. As producers they have the world in their grasp. Through their economic power they have been slowly injecting into political and legal thought the conception of the sacredness of human life and the paramount importance of humanity. They are trying to establish a real equality of opportunity in industrial and political affairs; they are trying to secure equal governmental protection to all human beings. This is the real revolution in the labor movement is working. * * *

"The great injustice and wrong already inflicted on Lawson must be undone and righted.

"John R. Lawson must be freed!"

ANTI-SCREEN LAW REPEALED

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—Governor Willis has signed the Gallagher bill which provides that it shall be optional with mine owners and employes whether the latter shall be paid for coal mined before it is screened, or afterward.

This means that the Green anti-screen law, which provided for run of mine system (pay for all the coal mined) is repealed. The Green law was passed last year after a twenty years' fight by the workers. It was introduced by Secretary Green of the United Mine Workers of America, who was then state senator. There is some discussion among unionists of forcing a referendum on this question, although Ohio miners have secured the run of mine system through their organized movement.

WAR CAUSES POSTAL DEFICIT

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Postal revenues for the first half of the current fiscal year, which ends July 1, show a deficit of virtually $6,500,000. Figures issued by the postoffice department show the expenses of the postal establishment increased more than $9,000,000, as against the corresponding period last year, while receipts decreased almost $500,000.

In connection with the financial statement Postmaster General Burleson said: "The deficit is directly attributable to the European war, which interrupted the normal growth of postal revenues. Were it not for the parcel post, the deficit for the first half of the present fiscal year undoubtedly would be much larger."

DEDICATE LABOR TEMPLE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 9.—Trade unionists are arranging to dedicate their labor temple on next Labor Day. The structure it four stories and basement, with a frontage of 67 feet and a depth of 150 feet. Assembly rooms, offices, banquet hall and an auditorium that will seat 1,000 are features of this up-to-date home for Rochester's workers.

TALK ON "TAINTED BARGAINS"

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9.—In a talk on "Tainted Bargains." Mrs. Frederick Nathan of New York, told the girls attending Vassar college that out of 334 cases investigated, 60 per cent received less than $6.50 a week, while the lowest living wage for self support is $9.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE JUBILEE TRUMPET THE SEVENTH TRUMPET.

Not as Expected, but Surely Here on Time—The Message of the Panama-Pacific Exposition—Evidences That the New Day Began Forty Years Ago—Handicaps of fear and Superstition Constricted Our Minds—The Sun of Righteousness Not Yet Risen—What Its Blazing Forth Will signify—The Night of Weeping Almost Ended—Present Darkening Cloud the Last.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 6.—Pastor Russell, who arrived a week ago to attend the I. B. S. A. Convention, delivered a notable address today in the City Auditorium. His text was from Revelation 21:5: **"And He that sat upon the Throne said, Behold, I make all things new."** Tomorrow is to be I. B. S. A. Day at the great Exposition; and the final session of the Convention is to be held there in Festival Hall, where Pastor Russell will be one of the speakers.

EARTH TO BE WORLD-WIDE PARADISE

Referring to the marvels of the Exposition, the speaker declared that they were corroborations of what he wished to point out from the Bible. He had seen the various Expositions, from the Centennial in 1876, and had noticed the great progress marked by each, all of which have testified that we are living in a most wonderful time. This agrees with the Bible. The Bible chronology shows that in 1875 we entered upon a great Sabbath of one thousand years. Six great Days, each a thousand years long, were behind us; and the final one thousand years there began.

The Pastor pointed out, however, that this great Week of seven thousand years will witness, neither the end of God's dealings with humanity nor the destruction of the world, but the completion of the creation of our race. By that time earth will be a world-wide Paradise; the human family, brought to perfection, will have filled the earth, according to the original Divine Program; and propagation will have ceased. Originally man was in God's likeness and "very good." The sex division was merely for the propagation of the race, and not designed to be permanent.—Genesis 1:28; Luke 20:35, 36.

It was never more the Divine purpose that man should contend with sickness, sorrow, pain, weakness and death itself than that the angels should be thus afflicted. The same God that created the angels, and gave them happiness and perfection, created man and properly endowed him at the beginning. The present difference between the perfection of the angels and the decrepitude of humanity—mental, moral and physical—is explained by the Bible alone. It tells that Adam was originally perfect and pleasing to God; and that his rejection by God and his subjection to death and all its concomitants are the results of his disobedience in Eden.—Romans 5:12.

THE TURNING-POINT—DIVINE MERCY

There was no turning-point so far as the Divine Purpose was concerned. The Bible assures us that God purposed human redemption from sin and death from the very beginning. But the first manifestation of that Purpose was the turning-point so far as human observation discerned. That turning-point was the birth of Jesus, who was born into the world, not sinful and imperfect like Adam's race, but especially born "holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners," that He might become the Redeemer of men and thus make possible their recovery from imperfect, dying conditions. His birth of the Virgin stands related, therefore, to the great Divine Plan respecting His death, which really began at Jordan, when He consecrated Himself to death and was baptized by John, and which was completed when on Calvary He cried, "It is finished!"

The next step in the Divine Program was Jesus' resurrection. Put to death in flesh, He was quickened in spirit, still more glorious than before He was made flesh. (Philippians 2:9-11.) The next step in the Program was the anointing of the most holy of His followers to be fellow-members of the same glorious company under His Headship. This took place at Pentecost, and the work there begun has continued for more than eighteen centuries. As our Lord there anointed the most holy of the Jews and continued to anoint all who would be members of the Body of Christ, so in due time He began to anoint the most holy amongst the Gentiles—those who would become members of the same Body, which is His Church.

The Divine Purpose is that the risen Christ, the second Adam, shall have a Bride class, the second Eve—a Divinely foreordained number. These eighteen centuries have been used of the Lord for the selection, or election, of this Church to be His joint-heirs in His Kingdom; and as soon as this elect number shall have been demonstrated, their loyalty proved, etc., this Age will end and the New Age be fully inaugurated. Many Bible students agree with me that we are very near the time when the Church will be completed, and by the glorious change of the First Resurrection be made like the Lord—spirit being, "partakers of the Divine nature." (1 John 3:2; 2 Peter 1:4.) This will usher in the next step of the Divine Program—the Messianic Kingdom, with Christ and His Church-Bride associated with Him in the power and great glory necessary for the ruling, judging and uplifting of all the families of the earth.

If the Divine Program has consumed so much time in getting ready for the blessing of the world, what a great blessing must be designed! This is fully attested by both the Old and the New Testaments. They speak of the New Dispensation now dawning as Times of Restitution, Times of Refreshing. (Acts 3:19.) They tell us that the earth will yield her increase; and this we see already beginning, as abundantly testified at this wonderful Exposition. They tell us that the knowledge of the glory of God will fill the whole world, breaking the shackles of ignorance and superstition. This we see abundantly witnessed on every hand today.

EARTH'S COMING GLORY

The next step in the Divine Program, which is about to begin, will require, the Bible says, a thousand years, and will accomplish all that God has declared. The earth will be brought to perfection. Even now we see evidences of this in the wonderful fruits and flowers of our day, far superior to those of the past in general, since Eden's bloom and beauty were lost.

The point we are emphasizing is that Millennial blessings are not coming to the world by a process of evolution, but as a result of God's lifting the veil from our eyes and permitting us to see what to do and how to do it. The same operation of Divine providence is manifested in all the great inventions of our day. These were not gradually evolved during the past six thousand years, but have practically sprung into existence before our eyes—very many of them during the past forty years, all of them, we may say, within the one hundred and sixteen years from 1799, a period known in the Bible as the Day of God's preparation. (Nahum 2:3.) During this period God has been preparing the world for the Millennium.

Our great inventors acknowledge that their work is not so much the result of personal effort, but rather a kind of inspiration. Their eyes of understanding opened, and things kept secret since the foundation of the world stood plainly before them and were readily put into practical form. It is the same respecting the progress in Bible study and in the understanding of the Divine Plan of the Ages. It came, not by plodding study, but rather as an illumination of the mind by the Holy Spirit; for God's due time had come when those of honest mind should know the Truth.

It is difficult for us to imagine that such wonderful conditions as have become common in our day—such wonderful knowledge of the Bible as is now possible to God's Elect, and such wonderful fruits, flowers, etc.—should be only the beginning of God's blessings. Yet it must be so; it must be that we are merely on the verge of still greater things—physical and mental blessings for all mankind.

DOCTRINES OF DEMONS INTERFERE

We now see clearly that the horrible doctrines of the Dark Ages so beclouded our mental vision and so stagnated thought as to handicap the world in respect to every matter of progress and intelligence. Our creeds of the Dark Ages deceived us into thinking of the Almighty as a cunning, powerful Being who had planned our injury before the foundation of the world, who purposed to torture eternally more than ninety-nine per cent of the billions He had created. Under these mental delusions, the Bible came back to God's people after it had been explained by the creeds for twelve hundred years. When our fathers began to study the Bible afresh, their minds were so impregnated with what the Bible styles "doctrines of demons" that they were looking for devilish things and made them out of Scriptural statements which had no such significance.

OUR UNSCRIPTURAL EXPECTATIONS

Christians have long realized that God does not purpose to leave the world forever in a sin and death condition. But they have looked for Divine victory in the wrong direction, because they have accepted the theories of the Dark Ages formulated when the Bible was not in the hands of the people. The theory was that God wished the Church to establish the Millennium by converting the world from sin to righteousness. An endeavor has been made to follow that theory. Inquisitions and persecutions were invoked to force people into church membership. How successful it was is witnessed by conditions in Europe at the present time.

Great Britain claims 95 per cent Christians, Germany the same, Russia about the same, while Italy claims that all her people are Christians. In this fashion they have been attempting to convert the world—by calling people Christians who were not Christians at all, and by including their names on church records. By these methods they have counted up a total of 400 million Christians, as against a total of 1600 millions of earth's population. Thus the world is not yet half Christian, even of the nominal sort; and instead of the heathen coming rapidly to Christianity, we find that they doubled during the last century.

Let us glance at the character of those thus forcibly brought under the name Christian by making them Christians as infants. We perceive that many of these are in jails, penitentiaries and insane asylums; and while we believe that in every nation and denomination there are some true saints of God, members therefore of the true Church of God, nevertheless, taken as a whole, can we not see that what Jesus said of some in His day must be applicable in what today is styled Christendom—"Ye are of your father the Devil; for his works ye do?"

We ask ourselves, Are the people of Europe doing the works of God or of the Devil? The Apostle tells us that "if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His;" that the fruits of Christ's Spirit are meekness, gentleness, patience, brotherly-kindness, love; that anger, malice, hatred, envy, strife, are works of the flesh and of the Devil. "By their fruits ye shall know them," said the Master. Surely we ought to know that some huge mistake has been made when the peoples of Europe have been styled Christendom—Christ's Kingdom—and why they are enrolled as Christians.

How sad was the mistake which occurred when the "doctrines of demons" were brought in! Now we see that the Bible tells a very different story. It tells that God's time for saving the world from sin and death will be during the thousand years of Messiah's Kingdom; and that then they shall have every good opportunity that Divine Wisdom, Love and Justice will arrange on their behalf.

The dead are not in Heaven nor in the Catholic Purgatory nor in the still worse Protestant eternal torture. They are asleep, as the Bible declares. But for Jesus and His work they would be dead in the same sense that a brute is dead. Because Jesus died for sins, therefore there is to be a resurrection from the dead; and therefore the dead are spoken of as being asleep, unconscious, waiting for the Morning of Messiah's Coming and for the glorious blessings of resurrection promised.

THE SEVENTH TRUMPET—THE LAST

With our minds filled with the fears of the Dark Ages we once thought of the "trump of God" as though it were a trumpet of the Devil, as though it implied horrible disaster to the human family. But now, the eyes of our understanding opened to discern more clearly the Bible teachings, we are amazed to find that the trumpet of God is symbolical, like the preceding six; that it stands related to Messiah's Kingdom and to the world's release from the bondage of Sin and Death. Thank God for the Seventh Trumpet, the last trump, the trump of Love!

In the past this was pictured as the Jubilee. Under the Jewish Law arrangement God provided that every fiftieth year should be a Jubilee year, in which all debts should be cancelled and all bondages terminated. This was not only a beneficial arrangement for the Jews, but was a type of the future. It pictured the full forgiveness of sin and the full release of humanity from all the consequences of Adam's disobedience.

At the opening of the year of Jubilee the fact was announced by the priests, who blew upon silver trumpets, proclaiming that the Jubilee had come and that all might return to their former estate. The great Seventh Day, a thousand years long, the antitypical Jubilee Year, began in 1875, according to Scriptural chronology. It is the proper time for all the servants of God, members of the antitypical Priesthood, to blow the silver trumpet of Truth and to make known to the people the character of the bondage to Sin and Death, and to inform them that it is God's will that they go free from these.

Such proclamations have been going forth from Bible students the world over during the past forty years. The matter has been opposed by many. As among the Israelites there was a nominal priesthood who opposed the Message of Jesus and the Apostles, so there is today a nominal priesthood who oppose the Message of Truth, the Message that Messiah is about to take His great power and reign.

ALL THINGS TO BE MADE NEW

Meantime, humanity has been increasingly anxious concerning its bondage and has restlessly been seeking unwisely. Some employers and teachers have realized the impending change, and have governed and taught accordingly. Others, realizing the change, have invoked still further the powers of ignorance and superstition with a view to continuing the Present Order of things, which God has declared shall give place to the New. Christ is now taking to Himself His great power and is about to begin His Reign; and in our text He tells us that by that Reign He will make all things new.

Happy would it be for all classes if they would recognize that the great Clock in the Divine Plan has tolled out a change of dispensation; that the New Order is due to come in and the Old to go out. But because selfishness has hardened their hearts, the world is not ready for the Restitution blessings; and hence God, foreknowing this, has foretold the Time of Trouble which even now is at our door.

According to the Divine Word the present great European war is but the prelude to Armageddon, as Armageddon will be the prelude to Messiah's Kingdom. According to the Bible the present war, without bringing special advantage to any nation, but bringing discontent to all, will prepare the world for the most wonderful Revolution ever known, symbolically styled in the Bible "a great earthquake." (Revelation 16:18.) Following this revolution will come the symbolical "fire" of the Bible, not a literal fire that will literally burn the earth, but the fire of Anarchy, which will consume our present civilization; and except those days should be shortened, no flesh would survive. (Matthew 24:22.) But our Lord assured us that those days will be shortened—that the Elect will take the Kingdom and establish righteousness and peace on the firm foundation of Justice. Man's extremity will become God's opportunity, wisely provided before the foundation of the world.

Appreciations

Indiana, June 2.

I am sending you a clipping from one of our local papers, The Tribune, received no doubt through the associated press reports. Upon which we wish to add a few comments.

It is very singular that it is only now that some of the worldly wise have commenced to see by the "signs of the times" just what Pastor Russell has been proclaiming for 30 or 40 years, both orally from the pulpit and by printed page. And do you know whenever I see a prophecy like the one under discussion I can not help but think of John the Baptist and his words to Pharisees and Sadducess, when he came preaching repentance and baptism by water immersion? Who warned thee, etc. (Matt. 3.) And many other things of like import which it also recalls to mind. How it is written in that day—some shall awake to everlasting life and some to "age" lasting shame, and the prophet Ezkiel in chapter 33 verse 33 says, Then they shall know that a prophet has been among them. And I think it meet that I stir you up by putting you in remembrance, as long as I am in the tabernacle. (2 Peter 1:13.) Now, who was Ezekiel addressing here? Get your Bible and read Ezk. 33:30-33, and let it speak for itself. He is surely not addressing himself to the pastors of St. James or St. Vincence or St. Marys either. Verily not. St. Paul tells us in 1 Cor. 10:11, That these scriptures were written for the admonition of the church. First borns written in heaven. But all know that the trumpet's sounding and has has been nigh unto 40 years, and they have not heard, and those that will not hear must feel. The scriptures must be fulfilled, the Master said they must. God's will must be done, because the Lord has admonished all to pray for it, saying make not vain repetitions for peace, etc. (Matt. 6:7.) But rather pray ye, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as is done in heaven."

Strange after Him speaking in that manner that people should think that we have been living under that kingdom when we have so much evil going on around us all the time.

When it is almost impossible
To do the things that we would.
When there is so much of evil,
And oh! so little good.

Surely I for one hope that when God's kingdom is established that it will not be like any that we have had in the past, with their selfish greed of lust and power. And I don't think there is many, and especially among the Lord's dear flock who would like to continue under such plutocracy.

But God says His kingdom will be one wherein man will learn righteousness under a prince of peace. Dan. 12:1, Micah 4:3 and Haggai 2:7 says: Men shall learn war no more, and the desires of all nations shall come. After I have shaken them sayeth the Lord. Surely the desires of all nations have not been as yet. But we do see evidence of that time coming, as do also some of the worldly minded, as illustrated by men's hearts failing them, looking forward to the things coming upon the earth. (Luke 21:26.) And by the above clipping. And so its now time we began to lift up our heads and rejoice, for you know its written when you see these things come to pass know ye that your redemption (apolutrosis) draweth nigh. And John in Rev. 2:9, speaking of the overthrow of Jerusalem about A. D. 70, says: One woe is past, but behold there cometh two more, hereafter. Yes, dear friends, one is past, one is now beginning, and another cometh, hereafter, when the separating of the sheep and goats shall take place, and satan will be lossed for a little season.

Already we hear the trumpet sounding
And soon thy will be done—
We will not need to cry aloud,
Oh! Lord, Thy kingdom come.
For all will have another chance,
Their shattered soul to save.
For Jesus ransomed all the dead,
From out of "sheol" grave.

Now should you feel disposed to publish this little message of truth, and should any be prone to ask where did that fellow get his ordination, you might sight them to the Master's instruction to those whom He was pleased to send the spirit of adoption, unto the light of present Truth, which was: Go forth and preach the gospel without money and without price. Those have that ordination, and woe unto me if I preach not the gospel (1 Cor. 9:16.)

He did not say go forth and build a tabernacle or a church. Jesus did nearly all his preaching on the lawn or by the way, and seaside. We would further cite the Apostle Paul's words (1 Cor. 1:26, 27): For you see your calling, brethren, how not many wise, after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble; are called. But God has chosen the foolish things of this world to confound the wise. And in Eph. 4:11 he says: He gave some, apostle; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ. But be ye not many teachers. But some may say in that case why don't he come out then. In which case we will state, by reason of necessity we are compelled to work for the temporal blessing in this life, as was our beloved brother Paul, as he so likewise makes mention. And if a man provide not for his own he has denied the faith. The time is short and its good that one stay as the Truth found him, so we will content ourselves.

With doing what little good we may,
A gathering, and a reaping,
While as yet 'tis the day.

For a night is surely coming,
When earth will pass away,
Wherein the saints of heaven
Can do little else, but pray.

We certainly are a living
In a grand and awful time,
And to think we are surviving
It is indeed sublime.

For we have that love of conquest,
Tho we war not with carnal things,
Our change is—the better love—
The sword of the spirit to swing.

We often wonder if we are His.
We surely do not know;
We are only trusting in the Word,
Wherein He tells so.

—C. A. DuVal.

Virginia, May 27.

I feel that I must say a few words for the Tribune. After receiving it through the kindness of a brother since February last, it is a welcome guest at my home and I hail it with joy. I really would feel at a loss without it as I love the Truth friends and it seems to bring us closer together. I cannot express the comfort received from our dear Pastor's sermons. It is really wonderful how they do strenghten us. It is truly meat in due season to the household of faith. I with others, thank you, Dear Editor, for the stand you have taken in the publication of present Truth. I also enjoyed greatly how Hiram and Manda came in the Truth. Let us have it in book form at a small cost. Now I wish to recommend to all the Truth friends, and all others, the book in God's own words, by Brother J. W. Gilbert. I have never read anything like it before, but it is simply beautiful. truly food for the thirsty soul. I cannot say enough for it; a wonderful book. I would not take a dollar for mine tonight if I could not get another. Now I wish to ask the Truth friends who have Towers of all past years, more than they need. I will be glad to have them. I have all for the present year, but none for past years. I will appreciate any sent as I love to read their Truths, being a new Truth seeker. Thanking you for your valuable time,

Yours sincerely,
MRS. G. R. McCLOUD.

P. S.—I am a Truth lover. My paper goes to many homes after being read at home. I love to tell the glad tidings.

MRS. G. R. McC.

Ohio, May 26.

I feel constrained to write you, the authors of "A Cyclone in a Coffee Pot" and others who have given it little or no attention; and say how much I enjoy the article and how helpful and instructive it is. I do not just read it. I study it. I mark all questions in it with numbers; and references to special doctrines under discussion, with the letters of the alphabet so that at a glance I can review and find readily all on any one subject and all subjects discussed. I have taken a leaf of paper and written thus:

Question 1—What must a man do to be saved?

Question 2—Where do I find the answer to this question in the Bible?

Question 3—What are we saved from?

Question 4—What is the Gospel of Jesus Christ?

Question 5—Where do we find the quotation: "Leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ?"

And so on, marking the answers—A 1, A. 2, etc.

Then the references:

A.—Leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ."
B—Advanced truths.
C—Sanctification.
D—Psalm 9 or 2 (?) Prov. 4:18.
E—"The path of the just," etc.—Prov. 4:18; and so on. Every where in all the letters where these topics are mentioned they are each marked with the same letter.

I greatly enjoy this "Cyclone in a Coffee Pot' and I enjoy telling you so.

I also enjoyed "How Hiram and Manda Found the Truth" and the special articles "Investigating an Investigation," "Pastor Russell and His Mission Culminates the Reformation" and many others, the Sermons, the Question Box and also your restitution work of trying to help clean up this old wicked world from "dope" and "fake doctors" and scheming politicians.

I wish everybody took you paper and read it in the right spirit.

Yours to help in the Master's service,

MRS. ALICE C. COLLUM.

New York, May 28.

I am today renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower and Bible Tract Society. I thank you very much for sending your paper so long after my subscription ran out. I could not think of trying to get along without it with its many special features, especially the Sermon and Questions and Answers, the Sunday School Lessons, its exposure of the Fake Medicines and the labor question of the day.

Yours truly.
J. E. GREEN, JR.

Pennsylvania, May 29.

Enclosed you will find check for the amount to cover my subscription to your valuable paper for the following year.

We still enjoy the weekly visits of your paper, and while our interest in the Sermons and Sunday School Lessons. yet we find all the reading matter excellent, and are glad to find that you are striving to be on the side of right in all questions, which is often very hard to determine in these evil days.

Yours truly,
MRS. A. B. SHUFF.

THREE PALMS

New discovery from Florida; delicious candy laxative, everybody like them, including the children.

Will not gripe or nauseate, smooth and gentle, but positive in action.

Constipation with its attendant evils overcome at last.

Fifty cents the box, postpaid of fifty movers.

Money back if not satisfied.

THREE PAIMS,
Mohawk, Florida.

New York, June 2.

I am this day sending in my renewal through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, also two other renewals, and one new subscriber to your most valuable paper. We enjoy the many good features in the Tribune, especially the Sermons by Pastor C. T. Russell and the Bible Questions, Sunday School Lessons, for us all to read, and we always pass the paper along to others. May you continue to publish the glad tidings which shall soon be to all people.

Wishing you the very best of success,

FRANK BRUDT.

FORGIVENESS IS BLESSED

Psalm 32.—June 13.

Sins Forgiven, Covered, Blotted Out. Iniquity Not Imputed—Who May Pray For Forgiveness—Under the Law Covenant—Under Grace Covenant—Under New Covenant—Some Sins Not Forgivable but Expiable.

"Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered."—Verse 1.

THE Scriptures teach that sins may be forgiven in the sense that God will not continue to treat us as sinners, the sins, however, remaining to be dealt with—merely covered. They also show that the time for actually blotting out sins is in the future, not in the present life. To illustrate: The Christian who has transgressed the Divine Law quite unintentionally through inherited weaknesses may promptly go to God for forgiveness through the Redeemer, and is assured that God will not remember his sin against him, because Jesus made full atonement for such sin.

Moses—Israel's Mediator.

There is another class of sin, partly of weakness and heredity, and partly assented to by the mind. This we might term a mixed sin. In forgiving this sin, the Lord will cover or overlook whatever portion was unwilful, unintentional, through ignorance; but He will punish whatever was of knowledge, connivance or assent of the mind.

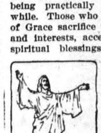
There is still another kind of sin, which the Bible describes as wilful—one against knowledge. This is sometimes called a sin against the Holy Spirit; for whoever wilfully transgresses against knowledge and Truth transgresses against the Spirit of Truth. Such sin never has forgiveness (Matthew 12:32); it must be expiated. If, however, it were a sin against full light, the expiation would mean the Second Death. We have reason to believe that on account of inherited weaknesses and unholy environment, nearly all sins committed by God's people are mixed sins—only partly wilful.

Whoever realizes his transgression forgiven and his sin covered must have great peace and joy toward the Lord. Nevertheless he may be troubled with aches, pains and various diseases as a result of those sins. The sins, therefore, are not blotted out, although forgiven; their marks are seen in whatever way they have blemished him. St. Peter declares that our sins will be blotted out at Christ's Second Coming. (Acts 3:19-21.) We readily see how this will be; for in the resurrection the Church will be given perfect bodies.

Conditions For Forgiveness.

Much confusion of thought prevails respecting forgiveness of sins. To understand clearly, we must remember that the whole world rest under Divine sentence of death, with no direct offer of hope. The Lord's people have the Scriptures, informing them that God purposes great things for mankind, but that at present God's mercies and favors are confined to those in covenant relationship with Him.

God entered into a Covenant with Israel, through Moses as mediator. On the basis of the Atonement Day sacrifices, forgiveness was imputed to them for that year. Thus they could come to God in prayer respecting forgiveness of sin, as in David's case. This privilege did not extend to the Gentiles; and even with the Jews it merely typified the permanent arrangement of this Gospel Age, based upon Jesus' "better sacrifices."



Jesus—The Christian's Advocate.

Since Jesus' day another Covenant has been opened, the Law Covenant being practically inoperative meanwhile. Those who enter this Covenant of Grace sacrifice their earthly rights and interests, accepting by faith the spiritual blessings which God has promised. Jesus was the first who made this Covenant. He carried out its terms zealously even unto death, and in His resurrection was highly exalted to the Divine nature. (Philippians 2:8-11.) The work of this Gospel Age is to select such of the sinner race as have His spirit, His disposition. What they lack is made up to them by the imputation of His merit. Thus they may enter into the Covenant of Sacrifice, He acting as their Advocate.—Psa. 50:5.

Many seem unaware that only those in covenant relationship with God can go to Him in prayer.—John 9:31; 14:6.

The Advocate's Only Terms.

With the false idea that the penalty for sin is eternal torment, many imagine the Lord Jesus sitting dejectedly, waiting for sinners to show the slightest sign of repentance, when He would accept them without terms or conditions. Nothing could be further from the Bible. There the repentant sinner desiring our Lord to make him acceptable to the Father is promptly told that he can have this privilege only on certain fixed terms. See Matthew 16:24.

Misinformed evangelists may, in the name of the Lord, make different terms; but they are thus far away from the authorized Message of God's Word. Jesus, on the contrary, advised some to sit down and count the cost. (Luke 9:25-35; 9:62.) If these views were generally accepted, Christians would be of a better standard, more acceptable to the Lord.—Matt. 7:13, 14.

Tramway Strike Ties Up Traffic in London

(Continued from First Page)

tion of war bonuses for the operative grades of railwaymen.

The present agreement, which was made for a period of three months, and which was then to be subject to review, provided a war bonus of 75 cents per week to men earning less than $7.50, and 50 cents to those whose wages were above that amount. The terms of the new demand have not yet been disclosed. It has already been announced that the executive committee of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has also decided to ask for an increased bonus.

The immense demand for ammunition and allied war material in this country is leading to more and more concentration in that department. On the Clyde (Scotland) for example, five shipyards have been entirely closed and all the workmen drafted into war material work. We do not hear any more of the scandalous misstatements about drunkenness and slacking on the part of the engineering and allied workers. An interesting visit has just been paid by King George to the Clyde shipbuilding and armament workers. The King spoke to several of the foremen at the works visited. One of them, being asked how the men were getting on, replied: "Your Majesty, they are working like heroes. There is not one of them in this department who would not work till he dropped for the sake of his country." The King was delighted with the little speech, and smilingly assured the foreman that he believed every word of it.

The National Brassworkers' and Metal Mechanics' Society has just held its annual convention at Birmingham. The membership at the end of last year was given as just over 14,000. The increased wages obtained by its members last year by direct trade union effort, was given as $500,000 as compared with an increase of $300,000 in 1913. The general secretary, W. J. Davis, said that the most striking event in trade union history occurred in Birmingham. This was a voluntary concession of a full 5 per cent. increase in both day wages and piece work earnings. The amount of the advance had been criticised as being too small for so much recognition and approval. It might be that the leading members of the Employers' Association saved the employers by anticipating a larger advance. Whatever the causes, the fact stood out in bold relief that this was the first time in the history of movements between manufacturers and workmen that an Employers' Association on its own initiative came to the workers with an offer of an advance. This in itself made such an advance, apart from its amount, as welcome as though it had been more. If the example was followed at other times and in other trades it might have the effect of bringing about a change of mutual relationship between manufacturers and workmen that would make for more friendliness and confidence between capital and labor. Apart from this argument, however, the increase yielded to workmen in Birmingham and district quite $175,000 per year, and this added to the sum above mentioned as the aggregate gained by trade union effort was a matter on which all concerned were to be congratulated.

Mr. Davis also referred to relaxation of trade union rules and regulations asked for by Government departments. The one great danger was the employment of women to do men's work. That a woman should not be prevented from earning a living in a suitable occupation went without saying. That was not the danger. On the plea of Government departments that as enough men could not be found to make munitions of war, women should be engaged, many employers not doing war work were attempting to exploit women to undersell manual labor on the grounds of economy in production, so as to have an advantage over competitors not taking this mean advantage of the organized trades. It was easy to say that after the war was over all should be put back is it was, but without written guarantees it would not be so, and they would have a down wages policy more disastrous to employers and workmen than ever was in the dreams of the "down tools" activity of the workers.

Lord Kitchener, when addressing the House of Lords in March, observed: "Labor may very rightly ask that their patriotic work should not be used to inflate the profits of the directors and shareholders of the various great industrial and armament firms, and we are, therefore, arranging a system under which the important armament firms will come under Government control, and we hope that workmen who work regularly by keeping good time shall reap some of the benefits which the war automatically confers on these great companies." Earl Grey intends to call the attention of the peers to this passage, and he will question the Government as to whether they have prepared a scheme to carry into effect the assurance of the Secretary for War that workmen of armament firms under Government control shall participate in the profits of these firms, and, if so, whether the particulars of the scheme can be published.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, at a meeting on May 18th, with the cardroom workers, declined to grant an application for a 10 per cent. war bonus to spinners of coarse counts of yarn. The operatives have already arranged to strike at one spinning mill at Oldham unless the advance is conceded. Unless terms are arranged there is danger of a huge dislocation of trade, as the Employers' Committee have been voted full powers to deal with the emergency when it arises in any way they please. Government intervention is anticipated.

Basing their claims on the increased cost of living, the organizers of the Boilermakers' Society asked for a war bonus on their weekly wages. By a vote of nearly two to one, the members of the society have refused to sanction the increase.

The Railway Clerks' Association has just been holding its eighteenth annual convention, the place being Dublin, Ireland. The war was reviewed in the president's opening speech and the question of the employment of women in railway service was brought up. The delegates recognized the need for help in the present condition of labor shortage, but denounced the attempts which are apparently being made to use women for the purpose of lowering the standard rates of pay. A scheme is being got up by this union to counteract this movement. A further claim was made along the lines of railway nationalization. At present the railways in this country are temporarily under the control of the State for war purposes and the railway clerks urge that before the Government delinquishes this control at the end of the war, legislation should be introduced for the complete national ownership of the railways. They suggest an advisory State National Committee upon which the railway workers themselves shall also have representation, the whole committee to be under the control of the Minister of Railways, being responsible only to Parliament. The Board of Trade "Labor Gazette," reviewing the state of the labor market in April, states employment continued to improve in April, and the percentage of unemployed among the trade union members not serving with the forces was lower than in any month during the last twenty-five years. There was a general shortage of male labor which was especially marked in engineering, shipbuilding, coal mining, and agriculture; in the clothing trades there was some scarcity of female labor.

The industries directly concerned with war contracts continued very busy, with much overtime. There was an improvement in all the textile industries, and in the iron and steel, furnishing and food preparation trades. The coal mining, pig iron, and tin plate trades showed little change.

Compared with a year ago, there was a general improvement in the iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, woolen, hosiery, boot, saddlery, ready-made clothing, and food preparation trades; and the coal mining, building, and wood-working trades showed some advance. On the other hand, the number of tin plate mills working was much less than a year ago, and employment in the linen, lace, brick, and pottery trades showed a marked decline.

The increase in rates of wages in April amounted to $64,500 per week in the wages of nearly 193,000 work people. The most important advances included half a cent or one cent per hour to certain classes of building trade operatives at Birmingham, 2½ per cent. to ironstone miners, limestone quarrymen, and blast furnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, 2¼ per cent to blast furnace men and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, 7½ per cent. to steel millmen, etc., in West Scotland, $1 per week or 10 per cent. to moulders in Lancashire and London, 50 cents per week to carters in Lancashire, 75 cents per week to bakers in London, and war bonuses of 12 cents to 60 cents per week to woolen and worsted operatives in certain districts of Yorkshire. These changes are exclusive of the war bonuses to coal miners now being arranged.

BELIEVING WRONG FOREVER.

Because a man has committed a wrong, perhaps even a crime, it is not necessary to condemn him to never-ending distrust, or to stamp him with the brand of Cain. Many times it happens that a wrong is committed in extraordinary circumstances and bitterly regretted soon afterward. Experience teaches its own terrible lessons and perhaps a man's first fall would be his last if only the world would leave him alone and forget. But because the world scents sensation and thrives upon it, it remembers forever, and the man who goes wrong rarely has the chance to completely retrieve the past. He may make the effort and brave discouragement and hard experience and perhaps appear to make some headway in his fight to regain his lost footing, but, generally speaking, there is always someone who never forgets, someone who by a word undoes the patient work of years and breathes renewed life into the specter of the past. The soul that has been wounded with its own knife thrust never forgets, but it is one thing for a man to remember his own misdoings and the lessons they teach, and quite another thing for someone else to bring them to light as horrible examples to others.

Surgeon J. C. Pryor of the navy openly advocates the complete banishment of the last picturesque trimmings from life in United States war vessels. He would reform the sailor's costume to do away with the wide collar, the billowing blouse, the lanyard strung about the neck and the bell-shaped trousers. If he has his way, the bo's'n's mate will be indistinguishable from an elevator operator. Traditional sailor garb is cumbersome, says he. The lanyard, to which is attached knife or whistle, may be of use, it is conceded. The bell-shaped trouser has a valid reason, since it is conveniently rolled up above the knee in swabbing down the decks. But let us not argue for any retention of things old and beloved. Port is no longer port, but left, and starboard now is right. The run of seamen could not reef a topgallant if the job were to be done in a glassy harbor. They are mechanics now, operating huge steel machines, and next we know the ship's goat will be exiled to dry land.

Last year's comets did not wear tails, but this year's most notable visitant is reported to have two. Being a comet is becoming increasingly expensive.

Though it is now possible to hear music 3,000 miles away, one's jewels cannot be gazed at from such a distance, so what is the use?

APPRECIATIONS.

Wisconsin, June 1.

I have received the copies of the Watch Tower which I needed to complete my series and many thanks to those who sent them. I have some extra numbers and I shall watch the Tribune to see if any one needs these and will be pleased to send them at the first opportunity offered.

MRS. A. M. VAN HORU.

Pennsylvania, June 1.

Through the kindness of a friend I had several copies of your valuable paper placed in my hands as a weary traveler on Truth trail. I soon arrived at the conclusion that I could not afford to be without it, hence my subscription. I rejoice now because I receive the full weekly sermons of the greatest Bible exponent on earth. In closing I beg leave to congratulate you as the editor of one of the few newspapers that is not subsidized.

Yours waiting for the new world government,

CHARLES K. WAGNER.

New York, June 1.

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Office for another year. I enjoy the Labor Tribune so much, mostly for the Sermons of our dear Pastor. I also enjoy the Question Box, the Sunday School Lessons, and how Hiram and Mandy got the Truth. If more would examine their creed with the Bible and common sense as Monday did how quick the creeds of the Dark Ages would dissolve and the kingdoms of this world would become the kingdoms of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Lift up your heads, desponding pilgrims;
Give to the winds your needless fears;
He who hath died on Calvary's mountain,
Soon is to reign a thousand years.

I value the Tribune next to the Watch Tower and after I read it I pass it on so others can read the glad tidings of great joy.

MRS. E. POTTER.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

BACK NUMBERS OF WATCH TOWER NEEDED TO COMPLETE FILE

1895—January 1, January 15, February 15, March 1, March 15, April 1, July 1, August 1, August 15, September 1, September 15, October 15, November 1.

1897—October 1, October 15, November 1, November 15.
1898—June 15.
1904—May 15.
1903—February 15.
1906—April 15.
1909—July 1.
1911—August 15.
1912—January 1. April 15.

Miss Hattie B. Moffatt,
210 East Oak Avenue,
Tampa, Fla.

NOTICE

Dear Brethren:—Some time ago we gave notice of a catarrh, throat and liver cure which had been very helpful to ourselves and offered to send free sample to all who desired it. The response was so great as to quite overwhelm us. But we did the best possible to serve every one. Being encouraged by the numerous expressions of appreciation and no complaints, we now propose to give away one thousand samples—the first who come will be the first served. These samples would be cheap at twenty-five cents, but they are free. Send only five cents to pay expenses. Our permanent address is: 101 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Faithfully your servant,
O. L. SULLIVAN.

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The Divine Plan of the Ages and Rules for Christian Living, in the words of Jesus, the apostles and the prophets; 32 pages and cover, large type.

I. B. S. A. Friends are finding this booklet an excellent means of introducing the Truth to those too prejudiced to read what "man has written." Second edition just off the prices.

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**J. W. GILBERT,
5506 Vine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.**

Wisconsin, June 1.

Believing you will be richly blessed for the part you are taking in the spread of the Truth, I remain,

Yours in His service,
E. P. YUSWORTH.

We regret to announce that we will be unable to continue the "Everybody's Question Box" column in the National Labor Tribune after this issue. Notice of the cancellation of this feature has been received by us from New York. There is a possibility, however, that the Bureau having charge of this answer department will decide to resume this feature. If it does, it will again be published in the Tribune.

A Californian has invented a shower bath which a traveler can carry in his pocket. It is a nickel-plated brass tube with a cork. The tube is bent like a fishhook and one end inserted in the cork through a hole in the center, with a round plate to keep it from slipping. The other end of the tube is flattened to make a narrow slit about half an inch long at the end. This slit causes the water to spray. The other end is fitted to any faucet in a bathtub or washbowl, and the force of the water causes a fine and sufficient spray to spout that gives a refreshing shower bath. The spray is not great or strong, but it is enough to be the means of great refreshment to the tired traveler. The cork is inserted in the faucet and, of course, can be made to fit any size aperture.

Russia lacks only ten longitudinal degrees of stretching half way round the earth, and possesses, the Liverpool (England) Daily Post and Mercury tells us, one-sixth the landed area of the planet. Perhaps the strangest fact is that Russia's Asiatic possessions are forty times as great as those of Japan, even since the new Asiatic balance that followed the Russo-Japanese war was struck. The variety of Russia's resources make the empire second only to the United States as the greatest food-producing country in the world. It leads all nations in mineral wealth and timber supply.

And now it is the chautauqua salute upon which we had always looked as the very acme of innocent enthusiasm, that comes under the ban of medical science. A Doctor Brown of Patterson, N. J., declares the handkerchief waving fashion of silent applause is a most dangerous and reprehensive practice. Instead of being the mild expression of middle-class exuberance, the chautauqua is a deadly assault upon health. Every waving handkerchief releases millions of microscopic enemies of mankind. And the worst of it is there seems good reason for the doctor's theory.

Bets are being made in New York at odds of $100 to $800 that the war in Europe will end before December 30. If it doesn't end before that time a great many "experts" will be discredited.

NO ONE INDISPENSABLE.

What a great thing it would be, could all of the pompous of the world, in this endeavor or that, be brought once for all to understand that they have understudies. It is not necessary that we understand ourselves to be "clothed with a little brief importance." What we need to understand is that what we are doing is, indeed, important, but that we carry no destinies along with us. The sooner we all appreciate this fact, the better. It is an old fact, but many do not live up to it. Some strut before their fellows as though eternity were a long ways off. Some "lead in prayer." Some make a parade of a few dollars. What cares the philosopher for these things, or hundreds like them. Work is an admirable thing. It is the one thing which does not depend on inheritance. It is born in the man himself. It is his capital. By it he lives. In it he has his being. It is true that the understudy stands in the wings ready to take it up when he lays it down. But for that reason there is no occasion for a let-up in the work itself. All of us ought to learn the lesson of our own inconsequence in the scheme of things—and then let that realization temper our moods as they interfere with others.

Besides the privilege of having newspapers and novels read to him while he works, the Cuban cigar maker demands another indulgence—that of cheering his labors with cigars provided by the firm, says London Chronicle. Every morning six high-grade wrappers are handed to him for his own use, and in these he folds as much as he likes of the tobacco supplied him for the day's work. The cigars thus made and consumed are said to cost the Havana tobacco industry a sum of close on to five hundred thousand pounds a year. Gustavo Bock, head of the world-famed firm, Bock y Ca., once declared that he would willingly make over his factory and plantations to his employees if in return they undertook to give him the cigars they rolled for themselves.

A naturalist states that a moth—and for that matter many other insects—will fly toward a flame for the same reason that a plant seeks the light. Insects, it seems, move in the direction of the light rays that fall upon them. But the light must be of considerable intensity to produce a marked result. Toward a feeble glare the insect would move but leisurely but in the case of a concentrated light like the flame of a candle or lamp the insect travels with great rapidity to its death.

Astronomers are watching a comet that has just appeared and has a tail 3,000,000 miles long. Comets are supposed to precede war, but the fuss in Europe came on so suddenly that apparently all the stage could not be set.

MEANING OF ANGER.

What is anger? There may be childish vexation over trifles that to the adult seem hardly worth considering. The passion is shown daily in different grades; yet a favorite description is this of "getting mad." Madness, however, may imply a state of mind equivalent to insanity. True, there is no scruple about applying the term "crazed" to a person or passion simply dominating in dress, or to an individual infatuated over his bright particular star in the mundane firmament. Surely it must be an extreme provocation of what savors of the madhouse. There is much in this present evil world to excite a righteous indignation, and the spirited expression of it, without fear of being confounded with a victim of hydrophobia. But in the intercourse of life there should seldom be looks, words or deeds that indicate loss of temper. As for "flying into a passion," that is a sort of aviation that leaves scant time for adjusting the motor, which is usually hot enough to badly scorch the wings, and so imperil flight. It is enough, partly at least, to cure the distemper for one to seek a mirror, and there see reflected a face angrily distorted so that its normal identity is gone.

Occasionally one hears of an effort made here or there to encourage simplicity in schoolgirls' dress. It usually occurs at commencement time when a class magnanimously agrees to appear in something akin to homespun. In general, however, the matter is allowed to regulate itself; girls in the schools wear what their mothers permit. And, generally speaking, there is a good deal of silliness shown by these same mothers of schoolgirls. Many of them appear to think their own standing in the community depends on the quantity of finery with which they drape their daughters. It is sometimes charged that young women dress too little, in the interests of morality and common sense; in many cases, on the contrary, they dress too much. Mothers who offend good taste in these respects are distinctly accomplishing two purposes—making themselves appear ridiculous and doing their daughters an injury. They are raising false standards in the minds of girls at an impressionable age when such standards will do the greatest possible harm.

What becomes of the famous ships? Of course all of them cannot be preserved, interesting as they would be as relics and as object lessons in history. The Mayflower is held in undying remembrance as the ship which brought the pilgrims to Plymouth. Very little appears to be known of her history following the memorable voyage. But a recent letter published in a Boston newspaper is in response to an inquiry as to what became of the Mayflower. The writer says he never knew until he came across Grant Duff's "Notes From a Diary" two years ago. Of Duff's statement it is said: "He says it was chartered in 1659 by the East India company and went to Masulipitam from Gombroom for a cargo of rice and general produce and was lost on the voyage home." And what memories the old craft must have carried down with her had she been capable of thinking.

The Journal of the American Medical association contains these encouraging statistics: The reported deaths from typhoid fever per 100,000 population in Philadelphia were reduced in 1914 to 7.4 from 15.6 in 1913 and from an average of 41.7 for the year 1906 to 1910. In New York and Chicago the rates are 6.2 and 7.1. The next in order is Cleveland with 8.3, followed by Boston, 9.1; St. Louis, 11.1; Detroit 13.0; Pittsburgh, 13.8; Baltimore, 22.4. Sanitation has its triumphs not less renowned than those of war.

A new kind of steam turbine has been introduced on some of the ships which ply between Lubeck and Goteborg, Sweden. One of these steamers recently finished a maiden trip to Goteborg, where it was inspected by a party from the technical academy of that city. It is claimed that 40 per cent less coal was used during the journey, an item which is regarded of the greatest importance in Sweden at the present time.

Germans may not be baseball fans, but they have some of the earmarks. A short time ago they were cheering Von Hindenburg, he was the idol of the hour. Then the old soldier didn't make good, a change of sentiment occurred and he was disgraced.

One noted woman writer believes that marriage is only an incident in a career. We would rather have the opinion of the mother of seven or eight children.

Somehow we can't help believing the earthly tax dodger will find it difficult to prove his title to a mansion in the skies.

As a useful product the ultimatum does not compare with many things bearing less sonorous names.

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These suits are all hand-tailored, and many are made with quarter silk lining; silk sleeves and silk vest backs. Styles and sizes for regular, stouts and slims. All the newest woolens and colors.

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Suitable for Doctors, Dentists, Butchers and Waiters—made of White Duck, fine Drills and striped materials.
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Soon even a belligerent will be satisfied with a nice quiet place in the shade.

The only woman man understands is his mother.

Birds, unfortunately, do not nest as often as cats.

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JUN 18 1915

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 29. PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915. FIVE CENTS A COPY

Opposition To W. B. Kirker Launched

David B. Johns Gets in Race for Office of Prothonotary.

"Till Death Do Us Part."

The parting referred to above relates to the connection between one William B. Kirker and his job as prothonotary of Allegheny county, as viewed by Mr. Kirker himself.

And the above quotation might still prove appropos in the case of the famous Mr. Kirker and his equally famous job, were it not for the fact that David B. Johns of Carnegie has undertaken to prove its falsity.

DAVID B. JOHNS

For nine long and weary years Mr. Kirker has been drawing from the treasury of Allegheny county the sum of $8,000 per, making a total deficit in the treasury for those nine years of $72,000. In addition to this Mr. Kirker has been on the payroll in one capacity or another since Methusaleh was a boy.

What he ever did to merit this handsome recognition from the Grand Old Party of Allegheny county we know not. As a politician he is not in the same class even with Ajax Jones, for Ajax, we believe does control a few votes. As an ornament to the Oliver wing of the Republican party we dare not pass our opinion. It might be libelous. As a prothonotary—well, we know of more than one important divorce court record that is missing from its file.

The man who has undertaken the task of separating Mr. Kirker from his well-punched meal ticket deserves all the consideration that can be awarded him by the Republican voters of Allegheny county. For years past he has been an untiring worker for the good of his party and has never been rewarded for this service with any kind of public office unless one considers the county chairmanship of the Allegheny county Republican party as such.

Mr. Johns stands well with the laboring classes and at every session of the legislature he has used his influence at Harrisburg in behalf of labor legislation.

A workman in the mills himself, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Sheet and Tin Plate Workers' local when but 21 years old, he has the right to expect the vote of every workingman at the polls, both at the primary and general elections.

INJUNCTION BAIT IS DECLINED

Secretary Morrison Agrees With Wisconsin Unionist.

SHOULD DEFEND AMENDED BILL

A. F. of L. Official Says Labor Opponents in Congress Tried Similar Methods Without Success.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Wisconsin trade unionists are urging the state legislature to pass the anti-injunction bill introduced jointly by Assemblyman Frank Weber and Senator Bosshard. The bill has been amended by the assembly committee on judiciary, and in a letter to A. F. of L. Secretary Morrison, in which both bills are explained, Assemblyman Weber declares the altered bill "gives but little protection to labor."

In his reply, Secretary Morrison sustains this position and encourages the well-known Milwaukee unionist to continue his opposition to the amended bill.

Secretary Morrison says:

"In a question of this kind we cannot adroitly accept compromise. Great fundamental principles of liberty and justice are involved that are either right or wrong. Your bill, No. 57 A, was a step forward, a great legitimate step, and one that ought not be denied to the workers of Wisconsin by its legislature. The substitute offered by the committee is similar to many measures which were promptly offered us in Congress by enemies of labor, and which he did not hesitate to denoounce as pro-injunction bills. In other words, they legalized the issuanace of injunctions during labor disputes and the use of the injunotion writ to prevent the exercise of the most normal, personal rights, by the workers of our land. We unhesitatingly opposed such baits and denounced them vigorously. We found it better to delay from Congress to Congress, and if necessary, from generation to generation, in order to secure a measure that would be guaranteed instead of a subterfuge.

"If you accept a weak or mischievous measure, such as the committee substitute, the mischief will not end in Wisconsin, but the example will be used to thrust similar mischievous legislation upon the workers in other states, and we will be compelled to travel around in innumerable circles for generations before that mischief could be undone.

"Your bill would be a genuine step in advance and upon it you could add other features without undoing what has been done. But upon the proposed substitute you would have more difficulty in disentangling the mischief than you would have in including new constructive features."

GOOD COMPENSATION ACT

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 12—John Joy, vice president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, declares the Nova Scotia compensation act, passed last month, is the best legislation of its kind in the Dominion. He says:

"The act provides for the injured workman during his disability, even if it lasts his lifetime. Under this law litigation is pushed to one side and the question as to the right of compensation and the amount payable are determined by a board of three members. Compensation is payable in periodical sums, thus providing for continual maintenance of the injured workman or his dependents.

"The act further provides that no agreement between employer and the workman to forego the benefits of the act is valid; no part of the amount payable to the accident fund by the members is to be charged up to the workman, and no compensation can be attached, charged or assigned without the approval of the board."

All workers are included in the new law except casual workers, members of police and fire departments and those engaged in clerical and office work.

ARBITERS TO END STRIKE

CHICAGO, June 16.—"Our organization has always stood for arbitration," said President Metz, of the Carpenters' District Council, when informed that contractors had agreed to submit differences to a commission of three. Several thousand carpenters have been on strike because of these differences, which include wages, the expiration of agreements and the question of the importation of material.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 16.—Unionists are urging the independent Building Laborers' union to join the international of that calling affiliated to the A. F. of L. The independents have just voted to go back to work at the old wage rate, after a two months' strike.

Wage Concession Prevents Strike in England.

London Tramway Dispute Still Unsettled—Trouble in Textile Trade.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, June 3.—The threatened great coal miners' strike is off. A settlement has been arrived at at a meeting of the coal conciliation board for England and Wales which went into session at Manchester, and after four hours' discussion on May 21st came to an agreement with the men. The representatives of the men, in accordance with the resolution of the executive committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, had asked for a war bonus of 20 per cent to meet the increased cost of living due to the war, and it has been stated that the employers replied to this with an offer of 10 per cent. Lord Coleridge, the independent chairman of the board, was asked to decide the issue, but as he preferred that the board should again consider the matter the above mentioned meeting was convened, and, with certain qualifications, a war bonus of 15½ per cent (meaning an increase of 15½ per cent upon whatever were the prevailing weekly wages in each of the coal districts) was agreed upon.

The strike of London tramwaymen continues although tremendous efforts have been put forth to secure a settlement. Very few trams are running although there has been some slight improvement in traffic facilities. The London County Council, which is the owner of most of the trams, has issued a notice that all men on strike who are eligible for military service (which means all men between the ages of 19 and 40) must return their uniforms and badges to the tramway depots. At the same time the L. C. C. extended an invitation to men above the military age to make application for positions as motormen and conductors. The belief that the London County Council does not intend to live up to its own notice is largely responsible for the fact that the men have not returned to work in larger numbers.

It was alleged by the strikers that some who went to the depots with their uniforms and announced that they were going to join the army were met by officials, who declined to take the uniforms back, urged them not to enlist, and told them that if they would return to work employment would be found for them. In consequence of this action, which gave rise to the impression that the London County Council was merely "bluffing," men who had returned to work on May 24 came out on strike again the next day.

Questioned specifically on May 25th whether there was any truth in the statements that they were refusing to take back the uniforms, and whether men who had returned to work on May 24 had again joined the strikers, officials of the London County Council Tramways Department declined to give any information on the subject.

In Manchester and Salford the tramwaymen have been given an increase in wages and the threatened strike there is off. The new terms are an increase of 60 cents per week for married men and householders, 36 cents per week for single men, and 25 cents per week for boys under 18. With regard to the employment of women labor on the tramcars, the general view of the Manchester men at the opening of the debate at which the above raises were agreed to was to have nothing to do with it. Finally a resolution was moved that the management be asked to withdraw the women, and that the Salford branch of the Tramways Workers' Association offer to the tramway committee their support and that of the Manchester and Salford Trade and Labor Council, in finding suitable male labor to run the cars. If their efforts, however, were not successful, the branch agreed to work with women on certain conditions, in addition to the guarantees already given by the committee—which include one that the employment of female labor be recognized for the war period only, and

(Continued on Eighth Page)

MINE WORKERS' PRESIDENT.

JOHN P. WHITE

Mr. White as President of the United Mine Workers of America, has solidified himself with the members of this union by the capable manner in which he led them to victory in the great Ohio coal strike.

TRACTION STRIKE TIES UP CHICAGO

CHICAGO, June 14.—The first day of the strike of 14,500 carmen here passed without serious mishap. No surface cars were run and only a few trains on the elevated. There was nothing resembling regular service except on the suburban lines of the steam railroads and these were far from adequate. A brick thrown through a window of an elevated train was the only violence.

The strike was the big question before the regular meeting of City Council tonight. Various resolutions looking to a settlement were proposed. One would pledge the city, which is a partner in the profits of the surface lines, to pay a proportionate share of any advances granted the men. Another suggested that a mediation board of five aldermen be appointed.

The quiet of the day was not accepted by the police authorities as assuring continued tranquility.

Chief of Police Healy applied to the finance committe of the City Council this afternoon for an emergency appropriation of $477,384 to employ 1,000 extra patrolmen for strike duty.

By a vote of 11 to 3 the finance committee decided to take the request under consideration for two weeks.

The State Board of Arbitration undertook a solution of the strike by addressing letters to both sides to the dispute asking either party to apply for arbitration through its organization.

Detective Otto Eirlandson, one of the police guards who rode on a South Side elevated train, reported the first injury. A wooden block was hurled from a fire escape of a building into a train and Erlandson was cut by flying glass.

A coach containing policemen made a trip on the Lake Street Elevated to the West Side in the afternoon but made no stops. Officials of the elevated systems denied they had imported nonunionists, but said they had a sufficient number of old employes on hand to take the cars out when they wanted to resume service.

The 1,500 operators of the downtown telephone exchanges who are housed at nearby hotels, were entertained tonight at theaters and at the hotels.

An ordinance planned to restrict the employment of strike-breakers was adopted by city council tonight. The ordinance provides that no person shall be a motorman unless he shall have had at least 21 days' instruction.

The Board of Arbitration appointed Saturday to settle the strike of carpenters today gave up its task after its first meeting.

TECHNICALITIES

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Judge Seely of Reedwood City, condemns the resort to legal technicalities, and Editor Barry of the Weekly Star makes these observations:

"He (Judge Seelly) is by no means lonesome in his objecting position. But why are laws and decisions of the courts and legal trials so cluttered up with technicalities? Did the farmer sneak the technicalities into our so-called jurisprudence? Did the pestiferous labor unions hold secret meetings and pour the technicalities in when judges and lawyers were asleep? Are the merchants, the country editors, public school teachers, doctors and preachers responsible for technicalities?

"Judge Seely does not believe it right that 'attorneys should cloud the issue with technicalities.' And it isn't right. But suppose technicalities were wiped out of American law, as they have been mostly wiped out of British and Canadian law? We would be able to dispense with at least two-thirds of our judges and the same proportion of lawyers. We would have more justice, but think of the lawyers who would have to go to work. More justice and fewer justices may be desirable, but how about the expediency?"

OHIO WORKERS RAISE WAGES

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 16.—Several substantial wage increases have been reported recently by unions in this city. The most notable are the Typographiscal, Plasterers and Brewery Workers' unions. Rates are increased on an average of $1 to $2 a week.

.................................1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
406 Walsh Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for........... months to

....
....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

THREE COUNCILMEN SEEK RE-ELECTION TO OFFICE

Robert Garland, Dr. Kerr and Dr' Woodburn Out for Second Term.

Three of the five members of the Pittsburgh city council whose terms expire this year are candidates for re-election. These three men, Robert Garland, Dr. J. P. Kerr and Dr. S. S. Woodburn, will then have completed four years of service.

Two councilmen, John M. Goehring, present president of council, and Charles H. Hetzel, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. A. Hoeveler, have announced that they will not be candidates to succeed themselves.

ROBERT GARLAND

The three councilmen seeking re-election were all elected for four year terms in November, 1911, after having been appointed earlier in the year as members of Pittsburgh's first commission council.

Without exception they have proven themselves able and conscientious public officials and all three should be re-elected for another four year term.

From our point of view it is regretable that the exigencies of factional politics will prevent these men from going before the public on the same slate and with the united support of the two or more factions that are at present in control of the local political situation.

Robert Garland has been a notable figure in the city council chamber and his presence there has added much to the life of the proceedings. His blunt, outspoken manner precipitated many a lively debate and while these characteristics have won for him not a few enemies they have at the same time added to his long list of supporters.

DR. J. P. KERR

His stand on several important matters that have come up before council has not always met with the approval of the Tribune but, inasmuch as there are two sides to every controversy and always more than one class of people interested for or against all such measures, we realize that the presence of such a man as Mr. Garland in such a body is absolutely necessary, even if for no other purpose than to insure representation for those taxpayers, whose interests might suffer at the hands of less conservative legislators.

As chairman of the finance committee, by far the most important of council's sub-organizations, Mr. Garland has displayed marked ability in directing the budget making and other financial activities of the city.

Mr. Garland should receive the unanimous support of all parties and factions. His retirement from the position he now so ably fills in addition to devitalizing the proceedings at city hall, would be a distinct loss to Pittsburgh.

In this week's issue is to be found the formal announcement of Dr. J. P. Kerr's candidacy for re-election. Dr. Kerr is seeking another term in office on the record he has made during the past four years. It speaks for itself.

Regarded as the leader of the minority in council, Dr. Kerr's service in the city council has been one continuous fight to secure the enactment of legislation that would be of benefit to the working people. The fact that he was always in the minority, alone has prevented him from carrying out his program of legislation, which included measures that would have brought great relief from the oppression of the various public utility corporations operating in the Pittsburgh district.

There is not the least doubt but that Dr. Kerr has incurred the enmity of these corporations and that they will do all in their power to bring about his defeat. This in itself should cause every citizen of Pittsburgh, having the welfare of the city at heart, to rally to the support of the South Side doctor. The presence of these traction company politicians in municipal politics should be strongly resented. The people should not forget the part these men played in the election of our present mayor, the sworn expense account showing contributions from these traction mag-

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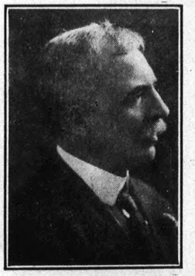
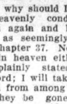

DR. S. S. WOODBURN

Pastor Russell's Sermon



THE NEW CREATORE'S RESURRECTION BEGUN.

"If We Be Dead With Him, We Shall Live With Him"—Resurrection In the Heart—Death the Great Enemy of Humanity—Living the Resurrection Life Now—Knowing the Power of Christ's Resurrection—Dead to the World Now—Risen With Christ Now—The Philosophy of the Process—Terms and Conditions of Discipleship—The Lovable Plan of a Lovable God—The Outcome Glorious.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 13.—Pastor Russell is heretoday, homeward bound from the I. B. S. A. Convention at Oakland, Cal. We report his address from the text, **"If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things that are above."** (Colossians 3:1.) The Pastor spoke in part as follows:

The resurrection to which the Apostle here refers is not that great change from human to spiritual conditions of which he speaks elsewhere, but a resurrection already begun in the hearts and the minds of the New Creatures in Christ. We must not lose sight of the fact, however, that this is part and parcel of the same resurrection. It begins here; it ends there. Whoever does not begin that resurrection here will not end it there; whoever begins it here and fails to go on will not get it there. Only by getting a comprehensive view of the matter can we perceive the full import of the Bible teaching on the subject.

There is something very definite in the Bible. Perhaps in times past we failed to get its real import because we supposed that it was a Book of such deep mysteries that it could be understood only by the clergy. Consequently if a sane thought respecting the Bible came into our minds, we put it away as untrue because so reasonable. But we are beginning to see that God's Book is the most reasonable and logical ever written. And the fact that, although written by many different writers at various times in the world's history, it is the most reasonable of books and contains the most wonderful story, brings conviction that it is indeed the Word of God.

Yet much of this Word has been hidden because of the error and misunderstanding which the Adversary foisted upon us during the Dark Ages. As we get the eyes of our understanding open, we see that the Bible teaches what to most of us is a certainty—that everywhere are death, sickness, sorrow, weakness, mental, moral and physical. "By one man's disobedience sin entered into the world, and death as a result of sin; and so death passed upon all men; for all have sinned," says the Apostle. (Romans 5:12.) But this thought that death is the penalty of sin is everywhere rejected; and we are told that eternal torment is the penalty for sin. Both common sense and the Bible are thus discredited.

The facts are that death is the great enemy of the human rice; that death is here because of sin; and that unless God helps us there would be no future life. Plain, simple, reasonable, is the Bible proposition: Death is upon all mankind; and God's provision is that all shall be recovered from the death sentence. Death came through one man's disobedience and is to be set aside through another man's obedience. The Lord Jesus came into the world and gave Himself a Ransom-Price for all—A Price that corresponds with the first man who sinned. —1 Cor. 15:21, 22.

But, as the Apostle points out, it was necessary not only that Christ should die for mankind, but that He should rise from the dead for our justification. (Romans 4:24, 25.) For Christ merely to die on our behalf and then to make no application of His merit for us would leave us in as terrible condition as before. Therefore God has provided not only that our Lord should die, but that He should also be raised from the dead. The time set apart for the world's recovery is the period of Messiah's glorious Reign, when He will deliver mankind from the bondage of corruption which came through on man's disobedience.

THE CHURCH RISEN WITH CHRIST

Our text speaks of the Church as though separate from the world. Elsewhere the Bible declares that the whole world lies in the Wicked One. The world are still under condemnation. But the Apostle explains that the Church have escaped the condemnation that is upon the world. We have not gotten free from the weaknesses of the flesh and the death condition, but we have escaped the condemnation—the legal phase of the subject. God is taking this Church class out of the world, to be made partakers of the very highest rank of spirit nature—the Divine. (2 Peter 1:4.) This is the promise made to God's people, the Church of the First-borns, whose names are written in Heaven.

"If ye be risen with Christ." The Apostle does not intimate that this is a thing future. All who belong to the true Church of Christ should know that they have this resurrection. But in order to be risen with Christ we must be dead with Him. (2 Timothy 2:11.) Whoever shares His death will also share His resurrection. We must walk in His steps. (1 Peter 2:21.) Our Lord declared that He came not to do His own will, but the will of the Father, who sent Him. (John 6:38.) So we must do whatever the Father desires us to do; we must not desire our own way. We should seek to know God's will respecting our body—what we shall eat, what we shall wear, what we shall say, what we shall do. To do so will give us what the Apostle calls "the spirit of a sound mind."

Before we became the Lord's children we did not think properly along these lines. Like the Gentiles we were thinking of what would satisfy our appetites. Now we think of what would enable us best to serve the Lord and what is best for our welfare. Since we have come into God's family, all our talents are His; the more we realize how few are our talents and our opportunities, and how little we are worth to the Lord and everybody else, the more anxious we should be to make the most out of everything we have—mental, moral, physical.

DEAD TO SELF AND SELF-WILL

We are to have in mind also that we are to be dead to self-will. Our will is that which we wish, and our wishes represent our personality. If we yield our own wishes to another, we give up our will to that extent. If we give up our will to some church denomination, then it becomes our head, our ruler. If we give up our talents, etc., to some society or order, it takes supervision of our affairs and our time. God is purposing to have an Order—the Order of the Royal Priesthood.

Some of us wear what is known as a Cross and Crown Pin. The cross represents our faith in the death of Christ and our desire to walk in His steps; the crown represents the reward of glory, honor and immortality; and the wreath around the cross and crown represents the Restitution blessings coming to the world of mankind. A brother who had on one of these pins was asked what degree he had. "The degree of the Royal Priesthood," he replied. All of God's people are Odd Fellows in the sense that they are different from the world. They are Masons in that they are of the Temple class, whose Chief Corner-Stone is the Lord Jesus Christ. This Royal Temple is built on the foundation of the Twelve Apostles; and we, as living stones, are being built into that Temple, which by and by will be glorious.—1 Peter 2:4-10.

Invariably God's things have the primary thought. The world has more or less copied after these things, but they do not see the beauty as we do. We have no quarrel with anybody. We are simply on God's side, the true side; and so far as others have the Truth, they are with us. Otherwise they are against us. Just as it was respecting our Lord, so it has been with all the Body of Christ, the Church—there has been a division of the people, some seeing more, some less.—John 9:16.

But God's work goes on steadily, grandly. He is finding these precious members of The Christ. In one picture they are represented as jewels, in another as living stones, in a third as a Royal Priesthood. "The Lord knoweth them that are His." We do not know who they are. All that we can do is to asssist and leave the rest to the Lord. He makes no mistake.

THE POWER OF CHRIST'S RESURRECTION

In order to share in the First Resurrection with Christ, we must share in His death. I remind you of what St. Paul said. He had been discussing the glorious things of the Kingdom, and expressing his opinion that all things in the world were not worthy of consideration in comparison with it. He declared, "I count all things but loss, * * * that I may win Christ and be found in Him." (Philippians 3:8, 9.) He desired membership in the Body of Christ.

The word Christ means anointed; Jesus is the Head of The Christ, and the Church are the members. God is raising up a great Anointed One. He raised up Jesus first, and gave Him to be the Head over the Church which is His Body. Throughout the Gospel Age God has been raising up the members of The Anointed; and through the Apostle He has said that all things are to be counted as loss and dross in comparison to that wonderful privilege of being members of The Christ; for to Christ God promised the Kingdom and glory, honor, immortality.

Jesus has already entered into His glory and sat down with the Father. This does not signify that literally He has sat down in Heaven, but that He has entered into that glorious rest of which the Apostle speaks. (Hebrews 4:9.) He is at the Father's right hand—the place of chief favor with God. Next to the Father Himself is our Lord Jesus Christ. The Master has promised that His faithful followers shall sit at His right hand, and share in His glory as joint-heirs in His inheritance.—1 Peter 1:4, 5.

After mentioning these matters and declaring that he counted all earthly things as loss and dross, the Apostle explains that he was looking forward to a resurrection with Christ, that he might share in Christ's glory. (Philippians 3:10.) What deprivation will not men endure in order to attain earthly honors—political, financial and social! They do not concern themselves particularly about the amount of labor and money expended if only they can get the honor. The Apostle, taking the viewpoint of God, says, How small all these things look when I compare them with the privilege of becoming a joint-heir with Jesus Christ!

Then St. Paul declares that he does all this that he may win Christ, and be found in Him—a member of the Body of Christ, the Church. Just as we speak of a board of directors or of the body of Congress, so the Church is such an organized body. The Apostle was anxious to be a member of that Body of Christ. He saw that Jesus had fulfilled the Father's will in all His experiences; and knowing thus what the Father is pleased with and seeing that the Father had exalted our Lord, the Apostle desired to follow the Master. So he says, "That I may know Him and the power of His resurrection"—experience that grand resurrection, be "changed in a moment in the twinkling of an eye." Since flesh and blood cannot inherit the Heavenily Kingdom, therefore all the Body of Christ must undergo the wonderful transforming power of the First Resurrection.—1 Corinthians 15:49-55.

FELLOWSHIP OF CHRIST'S SUFFERINGS

St. Paul knew that he could not enter into Christ's resurrection unless he entered into Christ's death. Only those who would suffer with Christ could reign with Him. This knowledge was what made St. Paul so different from others of his day. We look back and see what a wonderful man he was—how Christ's character shone in his words and deeds, how much he was filled with the Master's words and disposition.

The same admonition is given us, that we should "follow His steps." In proportion as we become dead to the world, deal with Christ, in that proportion we become risen with Him. But there is a difference between our case and that of Jesus. He was especially born, as the Bible emphasizes; and He could not have been our Savior if He had not been. To deny this fact would be to deny the Ransom. Whoever denies that Jesus came into the world a perfect human being is denying the whole Plan of Salvation, His life did not come from Father Adam, but was transferred from a higher plane. He left the glory which He had with the Heavenly Father, and humbled Himself to become a man. He was able to do the Father's will. No sin debarred Him from Divine favor. But all of us were born in sin; God had declared Adam and his prosterity unfit for everlasting life and Divine fellowship.

At the age of thirty years our Lord presented Himself to the Father in consecration. The Father accepted the sacrifice, and manifested His acceptance in the impartation of the Holy Spirit. Then, having received the begetting of the new nature, our Lord was counted a New Creature. There, at Jordan, He died, in the sense of giving up His life as a human being; and there He began the new life. From the time He made His Covenant of Sacrifice He was a New Creature.

During the three and one-half years of His ministry, which culminated at Calvary, Jesus was not living according to the world. He was living a higher life. During that time His sacrifice was satisfactory to the Father; and because of this, the incense of His offering entered into the antitypical Most Holy and covered the Mercy-Seat. Therefore, when He died at Calvary, there was laid up for Him the blessing which He received on the third day thereafter. Because He had proved faithful during the three and one-half years of His anointing of the Holy Spirit, the Father raised Him from the dead, and exalted Him far above angels.

The experiences of the Church are somewhat similar. From the time that we surrender our wills and begin the sacrificial life, we are dead with Him. Then it is for us to live the new life—dead according to the flesh and alive toward God, dying daily and living daily. Our resurrection is going on moment by moment, year by year, until our trial is finished. Then we shall be rewarded according to our faithfulness from the time we came into God's family—from the time we received the begetting of the Holy Spirit and were recognized as sons of God, risen with Christ, to walk in newness of life.

Before we came into the family of God we were merely outcasts. But when we heard that God had provided for the redemption of our race through the death of His Son and was willing to receive us, it was Good Tidings to us. God has arranged that when we make a full consecration of our hearts to Christ He accepts us, imputes to us His merit and advocates for us. This will continue until the full number of the Elect shall have been found; for as there is a definite number of bones in the human body—not one more or one less if the body is perfect—so there is a positive number of members in the Body of Christ. The Bible tells us that all His members were written in the Book—the Book of God's Wisdom, when He planned the matter in the beginning. As we are accepted of Him, our names are written in the Lamb's Book of Life.

God has a wonderful Plan, and we fall in love with it as we come to understand it; for it is the lovable Plan of a lovable God. How much the Message of the Bible has changed since we have come to know of the things beyond the Veil and have received the understanding which God has given! Surely we can truly love Him, and give Him our whole lives, and show our loyalty to Him by doing His will to the best of our ability. In comparison to the glory, honor and immortality which is offered to us, the things of the present time are not worthy of note. But this high reward we shall receive only on the terms laid down. The resurrection process goes on until we shall have finished our course in death.

"All things are yours!" What a grand thought!—things present, things to come; earthly things. Heavenly things. What a beautiful arrangement God has made! "As it is written, Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him.' —1 Corinthians 2:9.

Appreciations

Wisconsin, June 8.

We have recently changed residence and have no desire to be without your paper, so I am enclosing a money order for a renewal, as our subscription has expired.

Your paper has proved very satisfactory in every sense, particularly the religious feature. I can truly say that of the dozen or more papers of which I am a subscriber and yours receives the heartiest welcome.

Wishing your paper every success.

Sincerely yours,
JONAS JOHNSON
Oglesby, Okla.

Oklahoma, June 8.

I am writing to express my appreciation of your grand paper with its many good features and especially the soul-inspiring and spiritual food in due season, Sermons of Pastor Russell. I am not a subscriber but I am an earnest reader. I read the paper every week which is handed to me by a brother, Mr. Walter Morris and we pass it along as soon as we are through reading it. If you know of any brother Pilgrim who has or would be willing to buy a photo drama with lectures, I would like to join him. I have a stereopticon outfit with moving picture head attached, which would be excellent for rural district work. I understand it reasonable well. I have a Optograph, No. 4 steropticon, with picture machine head. the lenses are good for 32 feet work, the light is supplied by gas. I am at liberty to go at time. I haven't any incumberence whatever. Nothing to prevent me from giving all my time to the work of the Lord. I am poor here, but I am a millionaire up yonder in Christ's kingdom.

I am as ever your brother in Christ,
HENRY STILES.

GOD'S PLAN UNFOLDED

The world's sixth day had ended
And yet to men there came
No answer to their question
"For evil who's to blame?"
They sought to love their Maker
Terrible and austere,
Of wisdom, justice power
They stood in mortal fear.
Perplexed with doubt, still loving
Some watchers caught a beam
Of pure light upon the Word,
And then God's Plan was seen.

How from the fall of Adam
Came evil and its train,
But not always must men live
Under its crushing pain.
That time is a great factor
In man's development,
Cycles, epochs, years and days
Are for a purpose lent,
To lead the earnest student
By type and parallel
To esteem God's character
And a bright future tell.

Now massive dark clouds hover
On earth's horizon near,
Already falls the shadow,
And rumbling storms they hear.
The "Day of Armageddon"
Advances with the dawn,
And hearts with fear are failing
And closer bonds are drawn.
While through the fog of error
The true light sends a glow
And points a sure foundation,
Laid centuries ago.

On which the humble minded
In quiet faith repose
Assured of God's protection
From terror and all foes,
Because a perfect ransom
Justice's due sclaim has met
And made a full atonement
To release man from debt.
And in the coming era
When all have understood
That God's love allowed the test
For man's eternal good;

When nation against nation
No longer lifts the sword,
And each beneath his own roof
Enjoys earths gifts restored,
Some hearts may ask in wonder
For friends they cannot trace
And learn that a Creation
Rose from the redeemed race
To live in heavenly glory
Bride of God's Son to be
Faultless, with Him immortal
To reign eternally.

Here ends the age old myst'ry,
Wisdom and Love appear.
Joined with Power and Justice
As in a drama clear.
—M. C.

Norristown, Pa., June 10.

Indiana, June 9.

As this is becoming a day of Sermons, I venture forth with the following, not that I am desirous of any, or seek any glory, but merely that I believe that now is the time that the Truth should be made known.

The other day while reading again some remarkable prediction, made by our belover brother and co-laborer in the promulgation of Truth and righteousness (Pastor Russell), as set forth by our Lord, through him, and his series of Scriptural Studies, I was proving some of Scriptural references as admonissed to do by St. Paul in 1 Thess. 5:21. The prediction I have in mind are contained in Vol. 4, called the "Battle of Armageddon," and appertain to the "House of Jacob,' or Irael after the Flesh. It was while proving (as afore stated) some of the Scriptural references made on pages 552-58, and especially after reading the ones made to Nahum 1:716-9, on page 558, that the writer chanced to turn to Ezk. 37: and commenced to read backward, serve by verse from 28-22, and I thought who can deny the doctrines of "Resurrection" and "Restitution." After such overwhelming evidence as that, so I turned a little further back and my eyes lit on Ezk. 34:22-30, and again I was confronted with more evidence. Now who can deny the word of the Lord? If we did not have St. Peter's positive statement in Acts 2:29, 34, that David had not gone to heaven but was buried in his sepulchre, the narrative of Ezkel would be sufficient to prove that he had not. For why should David want to leave a heavenly condition and take on flesh again and become an earthly king as seemingly indicated in verse 24, chapter 37. Neither is it going to be in heaven either, for in verse 21, it plainly states, "Behold, sayeth the Lord; I will take the Children of Israel from among the heathen whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land." Verse 25 says, and they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my servant, and they shall dwell there, wherein your fathers have dwelt. Even they and their children and their children's children forever. And my servant David shall be their prince forever. Surely this looks as though David was going to have a resurrection, don't it? But no one preach these two doctrines nowadays. But rather they teach the doctrines of men such as the immortallity of the soul, hell, fire, purgatory, etc., which teachings are now being tabooed by Bible students generally, especially since we can point with joy to Rev. 11:15.

I am sending herewith a clipping from our local paper setting forth one of the many signs of the times, which were alluded to by our Lord in his parable of the "fig Tree," which, of course, as everybody knows by this time, refers to the Jewish nation, and which has been so ably expounded by that worthy servant, Pastor Russell:—

Here a little, there a little,
Golden gems, drops of dew.
'Tis the plan of God unfoulding
For the Gentile and the Jew.

'Tis the Word of God, unfolding,
Hidden mysteries, wise and true.
Though in "Ages Past," not holden—
Because its now that they are due.

Oh! how wonderously transporting
Is the wideness of God's Love
Who in mercy, sent a Redeemer
From His throne, far up above.
—C. A. DuVal.

Massachusetts, June 9.

I have been reading the National Labor Tribune about one year. I can praise very much your clean outspoken way. I admire your paper. You must be a rich man or you could not afford to speak so loud. There soon will not be room in Pittsburgh for crooks and grafters. O, don't tear the holy robe, there are honest people and others everywhere. Many thanks to the peace friends subscribed for it and give it to me.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN CRAIG.

BULGARIAN MILK-BACILLI

Same as recommended on page 2 in the May 15th Watch Tower. Read the article again to refresh your memory. Supplied to Truth friends in convenient tablet-form in dollar size and also in 50 cent bottles. The dollar size is the most economical to buy.

Address all orders to
EDGAR L. KUESTHARDT,
Port Clinton, Ohio.

ANSWER TO REQUEST FOR THOS HYMN

Rescue the perishing, care for the dying; snatch them in pity from sin and the grave; weep o'er the erring one, lift up the fallen; tell them of Jesus, the Mighty to save.

(Rescue the perishing, care for the dying
Jesus in merciful, Jesus will save.)

Though they are slighting Him; still He is waiting. Waiting the penitent child to receive; plead with them earnestly, plead with them gently; He will forgive if they only believe. Down in the human heart, crushed by the tempter. feelings he buried that grace can restore, touched by a loving heart, wakened by kindness, chords that were broken will vibrate once more. Rescue the perishing—duty demands it; strength for thy labor the Lord will provide; back to the narrow way patiently win them; tell the poor wanderer a Saviour has died.

Hosea 6:1-4.

Come, let us to the Lord our God
With contrite hearts return;
Our God is gracious, nor will leave
The desolate to mourn.
His voice commands the tempest forth,
And still the stormy wave;
And though his arm be strong to smite,
'Tis allso strong to save.
Long hath the night of sorrow reigned;
The dawn shall bring us light:

Christ shall appear and we shall rise, with gladness in his sight. Our hearts, if God we seek to know, shall know him and rejoice, His coming like the morn' shall be like morning songs his voice. As dew upon the tender herb, diffusing fragrance round; as showers tender that usher in the spring, and then the thirsty ground: so shall his presence bless our souls, and shed a joyful light; that hallow'd morn' shall chase away the sorrows of the night.

Illinois, June 9.

Your paper is very much appreciated by me on account of Brother Russell's Sermons, the Bible Questions and Answers and the Sunday School Lessons, also its pure moral tone. The way the above articles are distributed in the paper makes it very convenient to cut them out to paste in scrapbooks, which I have been doing to preserve them in permanent form for future reference.

Yours thankfully,
G. B. DANIEL.

Michigan, June 10.

I wish to thank you for your noble stand for Present Truth in your paper. I have taken it for about three years. It grows better every week, and I in my simple way was so glad that Hiram and Manda forgot to go to the graves of their babies.

With much love for the Truth, I am your servant in hope of immortality crown,

L. VAN ZAMEREN.

Ohio, June 10.

I have been thinking for sometime I would write you a letter to let you know how I appreciate your paper, especially the noble way in which you uphold the Truth in publishing the Sunday School Lessons, Question Box and Pastor Russell's Sermons. We have greatly enjoyed how Hiram and Mandy got the Truth. Wish you could print the same in pamphlet form.

Yours in His service for Truth,
MISS C. G. McAULLEY.

PRAYERS THAT ARE HEARD

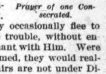
Psalm 141.—June 20.

Many May Worship, Few May Pray. Only the Sanctified In Christ Jesus. Their Prayers Arise as Incense Before God—Learning to Pray—What to Pray For—Watching For Answers.

"Keep me from the snares which they have laid for me."—Verse 9.

WE should note the difference between worship and praise, which anybody may render to the Lord, and prayers and supplications, which are acceptable only from His consecrated people. To illustrate: It is one thing to show respect for a ruler, but quite another thing to be received as his friend or to have his counsel and guidance. So, while God has a deep interest in all mankind, it is not the same interest that He has in those who, regardless of sectarian lines, have entered into heart covenant with Him. These are the Bible Church.—Hebrews 12:25; 1 Corinthians 1:26.

Many have gotten the thought that anybody, at any time, may rush into the presence of Almighty God with requests, and that God is unhappy because people do not come. Such views indicate a lack of Bible information. The Bible teaches that prayer is a great privilege. Jesus voiced the restrictions upon those who would approach the Father—they must become His disciples. (John 14:6; Matthew 16:24.) Otherwise they cannot be begotten of the Holy Spirit, cannot have the privilege of prayer. Misinformation on this subject has worked disadvantageously to many. The majority only occasionally flee to the Lord in some trouble, without entering into a covenant with Him. Were they rightly informed, they would realize that their affairs are not under Divine supervision. If the difference between Church and world were distinctly discerned, many would awaken to their need of God.



Prayer of one Consecrated.

Incense, Prayer, Before God.

The Prophet David pictures the Christian in distress coming to God in His appointed way. (Verses 1, 2.) Elsewhere the Bible gives the same thought—that the prayers of God's people arise as sweet perfume. (Revelation 5:8.) The incense of old, typifying such prayers, was a rare mixture of spices, peculiarly sweet; and nobody was allowed to make it except the priests who offered it. Thus again the Lord shows that the privilege of prayer is confined to the antitypical priests.

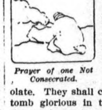
Our prayers should be in harmony with our endeavors. Thus the Church are represented as praying the Lord to set a guard over their lips. The thought is that they strive to speak only what is helpful to others and honoring to God.

How appropriate that God's people note carefully to what extent they practice the Golden Rule! Whoever prays intelligently will surely scrutinize his business relations, that he may not eat dainties which come through injustice or oppression, but may rejoice in life's commonest things procured in harmony with principles of righteousness.

Those in fellowship with God will take no offense if reproved by the righteous—rather these reproofs will be like excellent oil, such as a guest received from his host in ancient times. True Christians have the heart qualities described as fruits of the Holy Spirit—meekness, gentleness, patience, long-suffering, brotherly-kindness, love. Hence neither their heads nor their hearts are broken by reproofs coming from brethren who rebuke in a Christian manner.—Galatians 6:1.

Prayer of One Not Consecrated.

In hyperbole the Prophet declares of the Church, "Our bones are scattered at the mouth of Sheol [the grave], as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth"—like chips which the wood-cutter considers not worth gathering. But whatever afflictions God's consecrated people may now have, they have God's promise of future glory, honor, immortality. He will not leave them desolate. They shall come forth from the tomb glorious in the First Resurrection majesty, to reign with Christ a thousand years.—Revelation 20:4, 6.



Prayer of one Not Consecrated.

Satan is represented as a fowler, seeking the Lord's people even as men hunt speckled birds. Chief amongst his agents, according to the Bible, are those fallen angels of whom he is prince; and amongst men he has many workers of iniquity—his servants. Apparently many professed servants of God are deceiving themselves, are really Satan's servants; for his works they do, as Jesus said.

God will deliver His people, and eventually Satan and his cohorts will fall into their own snares. Thus at the Red Sea the Lord opened a way for the Israelites to escape; while the Egyptians were overwhelmed. Similarly, in the approaching Time of Trouble, Satan and his servants will be defeated. The Church will escape, but the world will be ensnared in that great Time of Trouble preceding Messiah's Kingdom.

Wage Concession Prevents Strike in England.

(Continued from First Page)

that after such period male labor be substituted therefor, so long as it is available. The conditions proposed are:

(a) That the wages to be paid and the conditions to be observed are the same as in the case of male labor.

(b) That the men at present employed will not be discharged or transferred to other work unless they volunteer for the same.

(c) No man to have extra work placed upon him owing to the engagement of females.

(d) All men who may volunteer for the army or for work in munition factories to be guaranteed their present situation on their return.

A joint committee representing the members of eighteen trade unions employed in the Scottish railway shops has applied to the companies for a conference to consider a claim for an advance of $1.25 for tradesmen, semi-skilled, and laboring workers. Some of the companies have replied, pointing out that they are unable to concede a conference, as the government committee responsible for the control of railways recently granted a war bonus of 75 cents and 50 cents to railwaymen, which was extended to the employes in the locomotive shops. No reply has been received from other companies, and the men's committee has reiterated its request for a conference. Failing a satisfactory response, it is intended to make direct application to Sir George Asquwith, the official government pacificator, with a view to haying the men's claims settled by arbitration.

Wages' troubles have also been threatened in the cotton trade for some time and on May 26 the operatives at one important cotton mill at Oldham in Lancashire struck work because the firm had refused to pay a war bonus equal to a 10 per cent increase on previously prevailing weekly wages. The master spinners promptly replied by issuing a circular instructing all the mill owners to prepare for closing their mills unless these operatives returned to work within the next two or three weeks. This threat of a lock-out would involve 140,000 textile operatives.

James Crinion, president of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, the biggest union concerned, said that although he hoped there would be no lockout or strike cotton workers could not be expected to sit down and take no part in the general demand for such higher wages as would enable them to cope with the increased cost of the necessities of life. That was all that the operatives were out for. He could not think of any other trade or calling that had not participated in some advance, varying from 5 to 20 per cent, and why the cotton operatives should not be counted as amongst the class of workers entitled to some consideration got beyond him.

His opinion of their mill owning employers was that they were never willing to part with money, and it was only by the strength and power of the purse that the operatives' associations could hope to get anything from them. The position taken up by the operatives was that, profit or no profit, the employers, if they were only holding their own, ought to bear their proportionate share of the burden which the workers engaged in their trade were bearing. It was safe to say that the cost of living was now 25 per cent higher than it was before the war, so that if the 10 per cent bonus were granted it would leave the workers to carry a burden equal to 15 per cent reduction in their wages. When they were face to face with this state of things what else was there for the trade union leaders to say to the employers but "if you are not prepared to meet our reasonable claims we shall have to take the bit between our teeth and advise our people what they are entitled to and what they should make a stand for." If it should come to a stoppage of trade, much as he would deplore it, he considered the operatives were fully justified in their action. They did not wish to do anything that would harass either the government or the soldiers who were fighting, but when they saw everyone else, even the street scavengers, receiving bonuses they could not for a moment understand why they should be asked to stay their hand. He did not think they were prepared to stay their hand, even though it might come to a stoppage of the trade. They had a good case, and the outside public could have no quarrel with them when they knew what the facts were.

Great efforts are being put forward in this country to increase the output of munitions of war, and especially shells. Many women have been imported into fitting shops and engineering works by agreement with the unions and lately there have been attempts made to organize a volunteer force to lend a hand either each day or for so many hours a day in getting stuff out, especially in tending machines for the manufacture of shells.

A dispute has arisen in Glasgow over the use of some of this volunteer labor in engineering shops. A number of men, principally clerks, members of the Citizens' Training Force, had offered their services for the manufacture of shells. G. and J. Weir, without binding themselves in any way, suggested that they should work half of each night shift three nights a week. The district committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, however, have written to the firm declaring that they cannot agree meantime to the scheme and expressing the belief that the central armaments committee will be able to supply all the labor necessary for the manufacture of shells. They also express the view that all such labor should be drawn first of all from all skilled trades whose members may as a result of present conditions be out of employment.

The officials of the society point out that this is not a question of insistence upon rules. They do not demand that all men engaged should be engineers, but that before volunteer labor should be employed the supply of skilled men of all other trades should be exhausted. It ought to be added that until May 16 the armaments committee had actually supplied all the labor requirements of the munitions firms.

The latest available figures of women who have registered for war service at the different labor exchanges, up to May 14, is 65,700. There has been a steady average increase of 5,000 a week. So far the number of women placed, 1,250, bears no relation to the number of women registered, because the need for which they were mobilized, though within a very short time of realization, is not yet imperative, and the ordinary register of the labor exchanges is being used for most of the applications which are received. There has been as yet no canvassing of employers. In spite of this, however, last week 300 women were drawn from the war register for employmnt. The number asking for ammunition work now stands at 13,700, for clerical work at 10,000, for agriculture 8,000, and for tailoring and allied trades 6,000. Over 100 women have so far been placed in agriculture, about one-half of whom have gone to dairying; 100 have been drafted to clerical work—some in government offices; and another hundred to leather-stitching.

The Glasgow exchanges report a demand for about 100 women for cleaning work on board a big liner in the docks—work usually done by men—and also a demand for women in forestry. About 20 women gardeners have taken the places of men and the employment of women as porters, liftmen, etc., is steadily going on. A large number of women are now employed in the war office, in the censor's office, in the Board of Trade, and in clerical work in the house of commons. The displacement of men in shops is not very great, but will be much increased in a week or so. Many women packers have taken the place of men, but here there is some difficulty owing to the attitude of some men. From Manchester a case is reported in which an employer, being unable to get men, took on 4 women. The 14 men packers already in his employment immediately struck.

A new thousand-bedroom hotel which has just been started in London is entirely staffed by women. Women commissionaires are to be seen at some of the big departmental stores, and in the north, 50 women have been taken on as motor drivers.

Three Councilmen Seek Re-Election to Office

(Continued from First Page.)

nates amounting to $35,000. The election this fall is the proper place and the proper time to administer to these magnates the rebuke that is coming to them and it can be done in no way more effective than through an overwhelming vote for Dr. J. P. Kerr.

The candidacy of Dr. S. S. Woodburn of the North Side to succeed himself has not yet been announced. It is almost certain, however, that Dr. Woodburn at the proper time will be in the fight as his friends are insisting upon his becoming a candidate.

While Dr. Woodburn has, on many occasions been aligned with the majority in council he has asserted his independence upon several important measures and in doing so revealed the fact that he has a mind of his own.

Logically he should be entitled to the suport of the Armstrong administration in his fight for re-election but because he has refused to go along on all the administration steam roller measures he has undoubtedly forfeited the support of the machine.

There is no question but that if Dr. Woodburn had played politics while in office he would now experience no difficulty in getting all the aid necessary to his re-election from the machine. But his exposures of crookedness in police and other departments have made him many enemies who are now busy trying to prevent his re-election.

We sincerely hope that Dr. Woodburn will be a candidate to succeed himself and that when the votes are counted on November 2, he will be among the lucky five.

These three men, Robert Garland, Dr. Kerr and Dr. Woodburn, represent varying elements in our city council but taken as a whole they are valuable public officials and all three should be re-elected for a another term.

LATHERS INCREASE RATES

WHEELING, W. Va., June 16.—Every lathing contractor but two in this vicinity has signed the new agreement of the Lathers' Union, which calls for $4.50 a day of eight hours. All work done between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m. shall be at time and one-half rate. Double time shall be paid for work done on Labor Day, Fourth of July and Christmas.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Each week since you have been a subscriber of the Tribune the advertisement of Kaufmann's Big Store has gone into your home. The Kaufmann "boys" are now celebrating their 44th Anniversary. Read the story of their marvelous struggle and remarkable success on another page and send them a postal card congratulating them on their wonderful achievement. The Tribune makes this special request and it will indeed appreciate your interest. **The Tribune wants every state represented** and also **every country** where the Tribune's subscribers are found. **Do it NOW.** Please do not delay it. **Only a postal card.** Address it to Mr. Isaac Kaufmann, The Big Store, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Do not neglect writing this postal with the plea there will be others **BUT you do it.** Won't you?

APPRECIATIONS.

Maryland, June 10.

Having lately renewed our subscription through the W. T. B. and T. Society, we want to reassure you of our continued appreciation of your good, clean and up-to-date paper. We think the new management very good and so very much delighted to see the religious feature re-continued, hoping that feature may be everything but a drawback to the already good paper, I pass the paper on to others after reading it and thus hope to get new subscribers and so scatter the good news.

Wishing success to the Tribune, we remain an anxious reader,

O. M. TURNER.

New York, June 7.

Our appreciation of the many good features of your paper is increasing with each issue, and we wish to express admiration for the firm stand you seem to have taken from time to time for principle.

Very truly yours,

E. F. YORK.

Canada, June 9.

I take the paper because you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons. I congratulate you for the noble stand you are taking for the right. How rejoiced you will be when the end of the reign of each is come to think you did yours in His service.

MRS. S. CUTLER.

Canada, June 11.

I notice my subscription will be out next week. I am renewing through Watch Tower, but I want just to say I have been taking the paper for two years or more and am always glad to see it come. Glad of the stand you are taking against vice of all kinds. Glad that you are exposing corruption in every form. Glad you are exposing patent medicine fakes and fakers, and glad above all for the liberal space you give to Pastor Russell and the Truth he presents. May your work progress and grow until we have by the favor of God a clean universe.

Yours in His name,

M. E. WESSELS.

NOTICE

Dear Brethren:—Some time ago we gave notice of a catarrh, throat and liver cure which had been very helpful to ourselves and offered to send free sample to all who desired it. The response was so great as to quite overwhelm us. But we did the best possible to serve every one. Being encouraged by the numerous expressions of appreciation and no complaints, we now propose to give away one thousand samples—the first who come will be the first served. These samples would be cheap at twenty-five cents, but they are free. Send only five cents to pay expenses. Our permanent address is: 101 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Faithfully your servant,

O. L. SULLIVAN.

IN GOD'S OWN WORDS

The Divine Plan of the Ages and Rules for Christian Living, in the words of Jesus, the apostles and the prophets; 32 pages and cover, large type.

I. B. S. A. Friends are finding this booklet an excellent means of introducing the Truth to those too prejudiced to read what "man has written." Second edition just off the prices.

Single copy	$ .10
12 copies to one address	1.00
25 copies to one address	2.00
100 copies to one address	7.00
500 copies to one address	30.00

J. W. GILBERT,
5506 Vine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

IMMIGRATION INCREASES

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Immigration to the United States is on the increase, according to figures for April, just issued by the federal department of labor. During that month 31,765 were admitted, against 18,704 for February and 26,335 for March.

Except Ireland, which increased from 452 in March to 1,238 in April, Southern Europe furnished the largest gains. Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, increased from 3,357 to 6,032; Portugal, from 411 to 762.

Japan increased from 658 to 875. Mexico dropped from 1,164 in March to 223 in April, while China maintained its steady average, 156 arriving during April.

Of the skilled trades, the carpenters received the greatest number—436—during April. The total number of skilled workers arrived during that month was 3,595. Farm laborers totaled 2,533 and laborers, 3,860.

The figures show that California and the state of Washington are rapidly facing the same immigration problems that now confront eastern industrial centers. During April, 1,908 immigrants were ticketed to California and 1,135 to Washington. New York received 6,174; Massachusetts, 2,473; Pennsylvania, 1,826, and Illinois, 1,177.

DIRECT VOTING IS A SUCCESS

SEATTLE, Wash., June 16.—"Is direct legislation a failure?" This question is answered in the negative by statistics published by the joint legislative committee of the state federation of labor, Farmers' union, state grange, and the Direct Legislation league of Washington.

The committe shows that in the election last year for United States Senator the total vote for Senator Jones (the successful candidate) was 130,479, while the average total vote for five initiative proposals was 135,500. Governor Lister received 97,251 votes and the initiative measure providing for first aid to injured workmen received 143,738 votes. The average vote for present elected state officials was 96,654. The average vote for five initiative measures was 135,500.

WAR-TIME ADVERTISEMENTS

April 28.

SKIN—Officer requires 4 in. by 3 in. of skin to cover wound and expedite his return to duty; opportunity for unselfish patriot. Box 3, 377, The Times.

April 30.

SKIN—Officer wishes to thank the numerous persons whose offers of skin he appreciates. He almost regrets his inability to accept more than one.—London Times.

Suffrage to Bring Improvements

Because he believes that women need and will use the ballot in their capacity as home-makers and mothers, Dr. F. D. Tyson, secretary of the Allegheny County Men's League for Woman Suffrage, predicts early and sweeping improvements in conditions surrounding the household and the child, should the women of Pennsylvania be given the right of franchise at the November election.

With this belief, and with faith in the predictions, Dr. Tyson, who is a member of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh, is heading the work of 20,000 men of the county, who are pledged to aid the cause of suffrage in its present campaign.

"Woman suffrage," he asserted, today, "will mean these things:

"A great reduction in infant mortality.

"A thorough provision for child welfare.

"A regulation of conditions surrounding the manufacture of all the supplies that are used in the home.

"An increase in the efficiency of the public school system.

"An extension of the playground system to meet the actual needs of the child population.

"An effective system of vocational education for girls.

"A promotion of the use of public school buildings as social centers.

"The establishment of the voting place in the public school buildings, and an enlightening and ennobling influence upon political activity.

"This last," maintains Dr. Tyson, "will be due, quite as much to the influence of the mother and the home maker as the other benefits; and there are many more along the same and other lines that might be cited."

Dr. Tyson pronounces woman suffrage a measure of expediency, an opportunity to invest women with a power for perfect economic power.

"Women have need of a larger sphere of activity," he asserts, "because they have a larger leisure. They have been freed from much of the old labor in the home, and in the case of the upper classes they are entirely free of it. Already women are giving this leisure to church work, to women's club, to philanthropic and social activities. Why not let them give this time to the community, in a way which the community sanctions?

"The care of the child has always rested with women. In former years the effort and the money needed have been obtained by personal sacrifice. Nowadays we do not want sacrifice, but inner development toward higher service. We can replace this old altruism with social altruism and income altruism, by establishing these activities upon the substantial basis of the right to vote.

"In Pittsburgh, in 1910, 2,251 infants died in the first year of their lives. The next year, the city expended $12,000 in establishing milk stations, and employing city doctors and nurses. As a result the mortality was reduced to 1,810. But the problem of infant mortality is not yet solved. In 1914, 1,873 infants died. It is such a problem as this that the enfranchised woman could look after. At the present time Pittsburgh women are working for the Baby-saving week which is to take another step to reduce infant mortality.

"But the problem of infant mortality is only one phase of the field that awaits the work of women with political power. What is to be done about the 28,000 boys and girls in New York, 20,000 in Philadelphia, and 14,000 here, who are going, unskilled, from the schools into the industries? Here is a situation that women will meet and adjust, when the ballot gives them the voice to command more extensive vocational education.

"Again; only a week or so ago, a socialogical survey of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards of the North Side was completed. It showed not a single playground in all that congested territory. This is proof that our playground system is inadequate. With the vote as a tool, the mother instinct of woman would provide better recreational facilities. Under present conditions the individual woman is helpless in the congested city neighborhoods to supervise the upbringing of her children. She has no weapon against the influence of commercialized amusements—the pool parlor, the saloon, or worse. The finest means for society to control the welfare of the child in modern city life is by giving women the ballot.

"Woman in the home is still the spender. She, therefore, should have a voice in determining the conditions under which are made the things which she must purchase for that home. She should have the power to say whether food is to be adulterated or not; she should know the conditions surrounding the source and transportation of her milk supply; she should know the conditions in which the clothing is made she buys for her family.

"Finally, it is inevitable that the creation of women voters will raise the tone of civic life."

PHILADELPHIA, June 16. — It is stated that during the month of May the railroads of the country have arranged definitely for new equipent—cars and locomotives—to cost $31,000,000. This is double the total amount of equipment ordered during the previous four months.

ASK FOR
HERMES
O. & P. MILK CO.
Pure Milk and Cream
Delivered to your door before Breakfast at a savings of 25 per cent.
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It's Town Talk--This Sale
$25 to $35 "Sampeck" Youns Men's Suits

With each suit that is sold, interest in this sale quickens. For young men in their enthusiasm make no secret of the source of their satisfaction, and so the good news spreads.

These Suits for young men are tailored of fine Flannels, Homespuns, Crashes, Cheviots and Tweeds in all shades. In most instances they are one-half and one-quarter silk lined with silk lined sleeves.

Single or double-breasted and Norfolk models. $25 to $35 worth of workmanship, style, fit and cloth in every suit at—
19.44

Men's and Young Men's $20.00 and $22.50 Suits
12.44
Suits for the Man with a definite idea of what he wants and a determination to get it. Styles and sizes for Regulars, Stouts and Slims. Newest woolens and colors.

Men's and Young Men's $7.50 "Palm Beach" Suits
5.44
Containing the genuine Palm Beach label—made in grays and tan. Sack and Norfolk styles.

PANTS
Very fine hand made Pants in Blue Serge, Worsteds, Cheviots or Cassimere materials. Cut to a price to sell quickly at.......... 2.84

ROCKEFELLER AIDE PROTESTS

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 16.—"Mr. King's charge that I distorted his testimony before the commission on industrial relations would appear to simmer down to a question whether he was boasting or confessing," said Frank Walsh, chairman of the commission, in answer to W. L. Mackenzie King's protest that the following statement made by him in Washington was given a sinister meaning:

Mr. King—"If you are speaking of the immediate force and immediate influence, I think that the conscience of young Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is more powerful on that and will effect social justice in Colorado quicker than any other single force that you would bring to bear."

The above statement has been given wide publicity, and the Rockefeller aide now realizes he lacked caution in a desire to impress upon the comcission Mr. Rockefeller's power. To weaken the attack of labor papers and other publications, Mr. King now declares that wrong interpretations are placed on his statements.

NOVA SCOTIANS ACTIVE

NEW GLASGOW, Nova Scotia, June 16.—Employes of the Eastern Car Company secured wage increases without a strike.

Unionists have asked the town council to insert a fair wage clause and a shorter work day provision in all civic contracts.

Last month the Nova Scotia legislature passed a workmen's compensation act, and unionists insist it is the best legislation of its kind in Canada.

Machinists in this section are conducting a vigorous organizing campaign.

WAR DESTROYS LIBERTY

LONDON, England, June 16.—Amendments to the defense of the realm act convey some idea of the liberty now denied not only citizens of England but European countries, as well, because of war. The amendments make it an offense for "any person employed in any other factory or workshop, being a person engaged on work for any government department, or otherwise serving war purposes, to leave his employment."

BOTTLE SORTERS WIN

DETROIT, June 16.—Bottle sorters in this city have won their strike for increased wages and a reduction of working hours.

Dr. Lewis, the Dentist
Don't worry about the pain or the price.
My reputation in Pittsburgh is firmly established.
You can rest assured of expert work, best material, and courteous treatment. Call and talk it over.
No charge for examination.
I can save you time and expense.
DR. S. M. LEWIS
Reliable Dental Rooms,
419 Smithfield St.

STOP THE WASTE
Save the small sums you spend for things you do not need and let your savings earn 4% in this strong bank. $1 opens an account.
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,
"Where Savings are Safe"
Resources Over 12 Millions.
Frick Building.

WHEN YOU WANT
ICE
MADE FROM
PURE DISTILLED WATER
You Want
Consolidated Ice Co
WAGONS ON EVERY STREET

GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK,
CARSON AND SOUTH FOURTEENTH STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4% Interest on Time Deposits.
J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

JUN 25 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 30 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915 FIVE CENTS A COPY

Traction Trust Will Give Transfers

Fearing Contest Before New Public Service Commission Railway Company Backs Down

For the first time in history, the people of Pittsburgh will receive transfers on all cars of the Pittsburgh Railways Company on the Fourth of July.

Heretofore it has been a rule of the Traction Trust to grant no transfers on this date, owing to the heavy holiday traffic.

Last year the matter was brought to the attention of the Pittsburgh city council but it was sidetracked on the grounds that the Public Service Commission, which body has jurisdiction over such matters, would not have sufficient time to arrive at a decision.

Last year, Mr. S. L. Tone, vice president of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, was a member of this Public Service Commission.

When the matter was agitated in city council this year the Pittsburgh Railways Company realized that it was at the end of its rope. Mr. Callery, president of the Traction Trust knew that he would have no defense in a hearing before the commission, so he very gracefully surrendered.

Through City Solicitor Charles A. O'Brien, Mr. Callery announced that transfers would be granted "as usual" on the Fourth of July.

This is the first of a series of concessions that the Pittsburgh Railways Company will make to the public of Allegheny county.

N. B.—Mr. Tone is no longer a member of the Public Service Commission.

IMMIGRATION WILL INCREASE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Increased immigration to this country will follow the close of the European war is a probability, according to Massachusetts Health Commissioner McLaughlin, who discussed the control of Asiatic cholera before the American society of tropical medicine.

BIG LOCOMOTIVE ORDER

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Officials of the Baldwin locomotive works have confirmed the statement that this concern has received an order for 250 locomotives from the Russian government. This is the largest order ever received by an American locomotive plant. The order involves $6,000,000, and amounts to nearly one-half of the business done by the Baldwin company last year.

CHEMICAL EMPLOYES STRIKE

TILTONVILLE, Ohio, June 22.—Unskilled workers at the chemical plant struck for wage increases, recognition of their newly formed union and a demand that intolerable working conditions be improved. The wages of these workers have ranged from $1.60 to $2 a day. Organized miners and other trade unionists are assisting the strikers.

GARMENT WORKERS UNITE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 22.—A local union of United Garment Workers has been organized in this city. One large manufacturer of shirts and overalls has signed the agreement.

CLOSE ON WEDNESDAYS

NILES, O., June 22.—Retail merchants have signed an agreement to close their stores on Wednesday afternoons during the months of June, July and August.

Conscription May Be Enforced In Britain

Great Cotton Trades Strike is Avoided—Girls Enlist Train Guards.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, June 10.—Conscription has been a word greatly used in the newspapers of this country and in private conversations during the last few weeks. It is held to be unjust to the young men who have left their jobs and enlisted in the army to do the fighting that is required to defend this country that they should go away in this manner whilst hundreds of thousands of other young men equally fit and able to go should remain behind and possibly benefit by the absence of the others. The stay-at-homes and the slackers, as they are termed, cannot be forced into the army with the laws as they are at present in this country, and therefore we have the rise of a demand for what is called national service. This would mean apparently the compulsory enlistment of all classes or sections of men here. It is understood that the unmarried men would go first and then if further supplies were required the married men would be taken. Of course it is always specified that every class, from the richest to the poorest, would equally share the burden along these lines.

Opinions in labor circles may be said to be in a state of flux on the question of national service. The general expectation is that it will not acquire solidity or compactness, one way or the other, until a definite scheme is proposed by the government.

It is recognized nevertheless that some measures for the effective mobilization of the nation's resources—its fighting force as well as its productive energies are imperatively called for. If the plan of the government—for a plan is expected—takes the form of endeavoring to obtain from every man the best service of which he is capable there may be criticisms in regard to details, but no objection to the principle is likely to arise. Moreover the leaders are greatly influenced by the fact that hundreds of thousands of members of labor organizations now serving with the colors are strongly in favor of the establishment of military service.

Before the war feeling in the labor movement was partly hostile, but mainly indifferent. Where labor was indifferent the notion prevailed that the matter was purely academic, fit only for discussion in debating societies, but far removed from the realities of life, especially as the professional army was deemed capable of meeting any demands made upon it in any war that was then conceivable. The hostility was not very widespread, but it was determined.

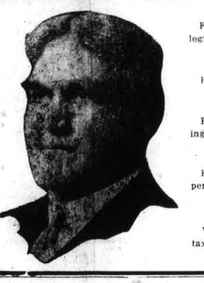
What was chiefly felt was that compulsory military service would be an intolerable interference with that individual liberty which had become a tradition with Englishmen. But the war has cleared the air of many an ancient platitude.

The Independent Labor party appears to be still pledged to resist all efforts to impose national service. The British Socialist party, however, has like its predecessor, the Social Democratic Federation, always been in favor of universal military training for youths of the age of 18 years who are physically fit to bear arms.

Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., for South West Ham, and secretary of the National Union of Gasworkers and General Laborers, embodied the scheme of the British Socialist party in a bill called "National Citizen Force Bill," for submisison to the house of commons, a few years ago. Its object was to train every male citizen of the United Kingdom for national defense. Liability for training was to begin at the age of 18 and continue until the completion of the 29th year. Each member of the National Citizen Force was to have 48 days' training in his 18th year, 30 days in his 19th year, and 14 days every alternate year from his 20th to his 29th birthdays. At 30 years of age he

(Continued on Eighth Page)

GOVERNOR M. G. BRUMBAUGH--FRIEND OF THE MASSES



Approved Lake Erie and Ohio River ship canal legislation.

Vetoed full crew repeal legislation.

Had enacted a resolution paving the way for woman suffrage.

Appointed a real public service commission.

Vetoed a batch of machine election laws.

Fought losing fight for local option legislation.

Had enacted a real child labor law.

Baffled attempt to lengthen working hours of women.

Had enacted a workingmen's compensation law.

Vetoed a bill to repeal the graded tax law.

"BREAKING CONTRACTS CAN'T CRUSH UNIONS" —PRESIDENT GOMPERS

NEW YORK, June 22.—"You can't destroy unions by breaking agreements. We favor contracts, but we do not depend on them to live," declared President Gompers last week to an audience composed of thousands of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. It was one of the greatest labor demonstrations this city ever witnessed, and Madison Square Garden was crowded with unionists who listened to vigorous addresses by President Gompers and others on the termination of the procotol by garment manufacturers and the arrest of several officers of the union, which was denounced as "a deliberate assault on our union in particular and on the labor movement in general—an assault engineered by some of our most oppressive and unscrupulous employers in league with a band of professional strike breakers and a gang of notorious and self-confessed criminals."

President Gompers notified manufacturers that the union's activity would not be lessened because they broke an agreement. He said the trade union movement desires these agreements, but it does not depend upon them for existence, and that it will live and prosper in spite of broken promises by employers.

"I don't know the reason behind the breaking of the procotol," said President Gompers. "Is it that the manufacturers believed the union could be crushed? Did they join in the movement to take the lives and liberties of the cloak makers' union? If it be their purpose to help take the lives and liberties of the men we believe to be innocent, they will be defeated. The killing of the men at Ludlow brings a suspicion that that is what they want to do here.

"In the fight for freedom we are going to stand shoulder to shoulder, not for war, but for peace. Any assault on our ranks or on the meanest among us, will find our ranks ready to fight to maintain the lives of the toilers of our country."

Strong resolutions were adopted in protesting against the action of employers, and these workers professed their trade union faith in the following language:

"We realize more than ever that our only protection against all assaults on the part of our employers and our other enemies lies in our organization; that our union alone will shield us from the inhuman exploitation, maltreatment and persecution to which we had been subjected before the general strike in 1910, and we pledge ourselves with renewed determination and enthusiasm to stand loyally and unflinchingly by our union, by our international and by our faithful officers through all the struggles that may come."

ADOPT "STATE USE" SYSTEM

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 22.—One of the reform prison measures passed by the last legislature, and just signed by the governor, introduces the so-called "state use" system in this state. This means that prisoners shall be given an opportunity to manufacture goods for use in state institutions. It is believed this will eventually result in the abolishment of convict labor in competition with free labor.

MACHINISTS SIGN AGREEMENT

WORCESTER, Mass., June 22.—The O. & J. Machine Company has signed an agreement with the Machinists' union, whose secretary shall supply other machinists when needed by the company. If no member of the union is available, employed non-unionists must join the organization within ten days. Fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work and the minimum rate shall be 30 cents an hour. Time and one-half shall be paid for overtime until midnight. The company agrees that at any time it is unable to do all its work, only shops employing members of the union will receive this extra work.

"SPEEDING UP" SYSTEMS PRODUCE INSANITY

WASHINGTON, June 22.—"Speeding up" systems are sufficient to upset the mind of an ordinary individual and produce insanity.

This is what the solicitor of the United States Department of Labor thinks of the stop watch method of production.

The department has sustained this view, which is included in an opinion by its legal advisor that a worker injured because of a strain from working under a "speeding up" system is entitled to relief under the federal workmen's compensation act.

The decision was made in the case of D. C. Manning, sailmaker at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, who worked for twenty years without losing a day from illness. A time card system was introduced, and in his plea for compensation, Manning brought out these points:

"Under the time card system you had to give an account of every minute you were on a job, and we were given to understand that the men who did the most work would hold their jobs the longest. Later the Halsey system was introduced. Under this plan a time man, equipped with tablet, lead pencil and stop watch, sat in front of the worker to find out how long it takes to do a certain piece of work. The report to headquarters was your future standard for that class of work.

"The Halsey system is designed to get out of the man employed under it the greatest possible amount of work he can do in a given time, with the fear ever hanging over his head that a failure to keep up to the standard will cause him to lose his job."

Manning was engaged in making coaling bags, which are 42 inches long and eight feet in circumference. It is the hardest work in sailmaking.

Between the physical strength necessary in this work and the mental strain caused by every move being "tabbed," Manning collapsed, and asked for relief under the compensation act because of "a strain from rushing work under the Halsey system." Physicians reported that he would be disabled for life and that he was "suffering from incurable heart condition."

The attending physician reported that manning was "an unusually vigorous man, as well as an energetic worker."

In indorsing the statement of claimant that he was entitled to compensation, the solicitor of the department of labor declared that the treatment accorded Manning was enough to produce insanity. The official said:

"Here was a strong, hearty, hard working employe who, for about twenty years, had been regularly employed by the government, and whose rating was first class. After putting in all those years of service and retaining his health and vigor, a new system was installed in the government establishment by which the employe was kept under the highest nerve racking tension by reason of the fact that a man sat watching his every movement during every minute of an eight-hour day. In addition to this it will be observed from claimant's letter, above quoted, that the work he was performing was one of the heaviest and hardest kind to be performed in his occupation. Under such circumstances it is not a matter of surprise that his health should be injured and shattered, for it certainly seems that such treatment of a man engaged in heavy manual labor, necessitating also the use of the intellect, would be sufficient to upset the mind of an ordinary individual and produce insanity."

The ruling of the department of labor is in line with the views of the last Congress, which passed the Deitrick bill, outlawing all forms of "speeding up" in government arsenals and navy yards. The passage of this bill was the result of a long campaign by organized labor. Opponents of the bill insisted that these 'speeding up" systems really benefited the employe, who was thereby paid "according to his worth."

IOWA UNIONISTS CONFER

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 22.—The Iowa state federation of labor convention passed a resolution asking that the next legislature improve the compensation law, which, it is said, yet ignores the underlying principles of compensation legislation. Unionists say they were formerly victims of the personal injury attorney, and now they must fight the liability insurance companies.

President Strief and Secretary-Treasurer Canfield were re-elected. C. F. Henson of this city was chosen delegate to the A. F. of L. convention at San Francisco, and Marshalltown was selected as the next convention city.

OPPOSING COUNTY SLATES.

OLIVER SLATE.

Judge Common Pleas Court	James McF. Carpenter
Prothonotary	William B. Kirker
Commissioner	J. Denny O'Neil
County Treasurer	Charles B. Kiser
Register of Wills	William Conner
Controller	Hyatt Cribbs
Recorder	

ANTI-OLIVER SLATE.

Judge Common Pleas Court	W. T. Tredway
Prothonotary	David B. Johns
Commissioner	Harris & Gumbert
County Treasurer	Ed. Freibertshauser
Register of Wills	Judd Bruff
Controller	John P. Moore
Recorder	John Graham

..............................1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE,
406 Walsh Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for.......... months to

....
....
....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

HOTEL LINCOLN AIDED BY CITY OFFICIALS

New York Public Library 476 Fifth Ave.

Director Hubbard Endorses Famous Penn Avenue Resort.

From all indications, the City of Pittsburgh has entered into a partnership with the Lincoln Hotel in an effort to increase the revenues of this notorious resort.

Director of Public Safety Charles Hubbard one the letter-head of his department has placed his O. K. on the roof garden sessions of the Lincoln.

And with this endorsement in his possession Mr. Smith is now respectfully soliciting the attendance of Ladies' Clubs for afternoon teas.

On Wednesday afternoons the admission receipts from the Roof Garden are turned over to Director Hubbard for "distribution among the poor of Pittsburgh."

Cards are being issued by the management of this resort on one side bearing the following invitation:

F. C. Smith,
Prop. **Another Innovation at the Hotel Lincoln**
Danse Riviere
"Atop the Lincoln"
Dancing Afternoon and Evening
With Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Du Vea as Chaperons
also
Instrumental and Vocal Entertainment
by
Maurice Gerlach and His Soloists.
Restaurant a Feature and Very Moderate Prices.
Gentelmen Unaccompanied by Lady not admitted.

On the reverse side appears the following testimonial from Director Hubbard, the original of which was typewritten on the official department letter-head:

June 1, 1915.

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that J. J. Du Vea, being well and personally known to us, has been appointed a director of dancing assigned to the Danse Riviere, Hotel Lincoln, City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of regulating dances according to the city ordinance and the rules adopted by the dancing masters of the city. Mr. Du Vea will be given the support and co-operation of this department in his efforts to conduct high class dances.

CHAS. S. HUBBARD, Director.

Then comes the following announcement:

Most Beautiful Spot in Town. Nothing like it in the country. Ladies' Clubs respectfully solicited for Afternoon Tea Dances. Admission Receipts for every Wednesday Afternoon will be turned over to Director Hubbard's office for distribution among the poor of Pittsburgh. It is hoped the etiquette of a private home will be so carefully observed, as to make the public dancing "Atop the Lincoln" unique.

GUS SCHULT, Manager.

We wonder whether this man Hubbard is just a plain fool or whether he really approves the "modus operandi" of the Lincoln Hotel.

When the libel suit of Frank Smith, proprietor of this hotel was in court Smith's attorneys pleaded with us not to introduce further evidence concerning the character of his place.

The talk on the street is that conditions at this hotel are worse now than ever.

And yet this man Hubbard, who is under oath to protect the people of this city from crime and immorality joins with this man Smith in an invitation to the club women of Pittsburgh to attend the affairs held at his resort.

"Come into my parlor," said the spider to the fly.

"It is hoped," reads the invitation, "that the etiquette of a private home will be so carefully observed as to make the public dancing 'Atop the Lincoln', unique."

Think of the brazen effrontery of the partners—Mr. Smith of the Lincoln Hotel and Charley Hubbard, director of the Department of Public Safety and President of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh.

We think it is high time that the mayor and city council of Pittsburgh take a hand in this matter and put a stop to such partnerships.

If the director of this department of public safety did his duty, the only way he would have his name connected with the Hotel Lincoln would be for the purpose of swearing out a warrant for the arrest of its proprietor on the serious charges referred to in prior issues of the Tribune.

PENSIONS FOR LABORERS

BOSTON, June 22. — Governor Walsh has signed the bill which provides for pensions for laborers employed by Massachusetts municipalities. The act is optional with cities and towns, and applies to those workers who have reached the age of 60 years and who have been in service not less than 25 years. The act shall be voted on by the cities and towns at the next state election. Boston may retire laborers on pension who have suffered permanent injury and who have been employed not less than fifteen years.

TO CHECK STRIKEBREAKERS

BOSTON, June 22.—The state legislature passed a law empowering the state board of conciliation and arbitration to investigate cases of alleged illegal employment by strikebreakers.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES

WHEELING, W. Va., June 22.—Practically every contractor is now paying 45 cents an hour, the new wage rate of the Carpenters' union. The old rate was 40 cents.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

ASHAMED OF CHRIST AND HIS BRETHREN

Those Who Truly Belong to the Lord Are Brethren of Christ—God Desires Sincerity of Heart—Repentance an Evidence of Honesty—Consecration of Life a Further Evidence—How We Become Brethren of Christ. Walking In His Steps — Careful Training Bestowed Upon the Members of God's Family—Transformation Work — Character-Likeness to Our Elder Brother, the Lord Jesus.

DENVER, Colo., June 20.—Pastor Russell is here today. We report his discourse from the text, **"He that despiseth you despiseth Me; and he that despiseth Him that sent Me."** (Luke 10:16.) He said in part:

By nature we are all children of wrath, sinners under sentence of death. God indeed tells us that He purposes to bless the world by and by, through the great Mediatorial Kingdom that will rule the world for a thousand years to help mankind up out of degradation, sin and death to full perfection of human nature; and that He has appointed Jesus Christ to be the Mediator between Himself and the world during those thousand years. Meantime, He has also purposed to take out of the world some who will have the same mind as was in Christ Jesus, and to associate this class with our Lord in the work of blessing the world. Jesus Himself will be the Head of this company, and they will be the Body of Christ. Whoever desires to become a member of this Body which God is selecting must comply with the required conditions.

Evidently the one quality for which God is looking is honesty, sincerity; He desires really true and really loyal hearts. One might be very careful to a penny in respect to money obligations, and yet not be strictly and thoroughly honest. He might overestimate himself and underestimate others. Some people are born with an honest disposition. All whom God is now receiving are of this honest-hearted kind. If He has thus favored us with the Truth, it is for us to maintain this honesty; for unless honesty enters into all the affairs of life, it will be impossible to maintain our relationship with the Lord.

We cannot be too careful with our conscience; we cannot be too honest. We cannot think of the Lord Jesus as being dishonest or of the Apostle as giving misinformation. Therefore it is evident that they did not believe in Hell fire and eternal torment; for we cannot think that they would have omitted preaching about eternal torment if they had believed it. We love to think of the Apostle as being honest men, in favor with God.

There is a tendency on the part of all mankind to say, "I am all right." But everybody who is not an idiot knows differently. "There is none righteous, no, not one. All have sinned and come short of the glory of God"—short of that glorious condition which God approved when He created our first parents. We all come short of that perfection of human nature. But if we confess our sins, we demonstrate our honesty; and He who arranged for the forgiveness of those sins is faithful to forgive us. If we assert that we are not sinners, we make God a liar; and the truth is not in us—we would be dishonest. We should be honest enough to tell God that we desire to be right. —1 John 1:9, 10.

THE TERMS OF DISCIPLESHIP

Whoever would become a member of the Body of Christ must first turn away from sin and turn toward God. To those who have taken that step and are desirous of progressing, the Lord Jesus says, "Sit down and count the cost." The Bible never urges anybody along this line. (Luke 14:27, 28.) People who do not understand the Bible work upon one's emotions in urging others to give themselves to God. They do not understand that God's way is to think everything out carefully; that God's Plan is very cool and calculating, and that everything concerning it is to be determined intellectually.

There is only one way of becoming a Christian, and that is by entering into a covenant with the Lord. This covenant is a positive agreement, in which we give ourselves in sacrifice—to renounce everything of an earthly nature. This is the kind of covenant which our Lord Jesus made; it is the only kind to be made now. (Psalm 50:5.) Jesus made His Covenant of Sacrifice at the beginning of His ministry, as it is written: "Lo, I come (in the volume of the Book it is written of Me) to do Thy will, O God." (Hebrews 10:7.) Whoever would be a follower of the Lord must make this same covenant.

It did not take our Lord long to count the cost; for He had such a high appreciation of the privilege that He delighted to give Himself to God. He manifested loyalty to that consecration throughout His life-time, even unto the death of the Cross. "Wherefore God also hath highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, * * * and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."—Philippians 2:9, 10.

GIVING UP ONE'S WILL

The Church are to be joint-heirs with Christ. "If we suffer with Him, we shall reign with Him. If we be dead with Him, we shall live with Him." (2 Timothy 2:11, 12.) It is no wonder that there are terms attached to so high a calling! These terms we have in Jesus' own words: "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, take up his cross and follow me."—Matthew 16:24.

The first step is to will to be Christ's disciple. The next step is to deny himself—to give up his own will and to take the Lord's will instead of his own. The will represents the man. If we deny ourselves, if we give up our own wills, it carries everything absolutely that we possess. But do not give up your will to anybody except the Lord. This does not mean that we shall not be considerate of others and not try to yield to others. The people of God should be ready to favor others. We should be willing to give up our preferences in matters of no importance. But it is another thing to give over what we shall think and what we shall do. Whoever does so would not thereafter have control of his body.

This is exactly what the evil spirits endeavor to have us do. They desire to get control of the human will, and thus to have control over the human body. When a person becomes thus possessed, the evil spirits get control of his mind and he cannot think for himself, because his will is gone. This is also true of a person who has come under the power of hynotism. But it is an altogether different matter to yield the will to our Lord Jesus Christ. God has tried and tested our Lord Jesus, and has set Him to be the Head over the Church, which is His Body; and all the members of that Body must give up their wills to their Head. The Spirit of the Head, the mind of Christ, must operate in every member.

A TRANSFORMATION WORK GOING ON

From the time one becomes a member of the family of God a great work of transformation is in progress. As members of the Adamic race all are imperfect—mentally, morally and physically. But this class who feel their condition and are honest about the matter come meekly to the Lord and accept the riches of His grace in Christ Jesus. When they receive their change in the glorious First Resurrection there will be nothing ignoble about them, as there is now. Just as surely as they are seeking to know and to do the will of the Lord, in that same proportion will they come into harmony with that will, and thus be blessed in their minds and their bodies. The peace of God, that passes all human understanding, will rule in their hearts and in their lives.

Fear and worry constitute a great part of the trouble that is upon the world, bringing all kinds of disease to mind and body. But when we cast all our care upon Him who cares for us, the load of care rolls away from us. Although the Lord has not promised His Church earthly blessings of any sort—neither earthly riches nor health nor any of these things—nevertheless in His providence He has granted to us many physical blessings. Whoever is with the Lord and His Word and in the company of His children is sure to be benefited; for He shows us the way we should take. As whoever associates with cultured people is sure to absorb their ways, no matter how humble the condition in which he has been brought up, so whoever is associated with the Lord Jesus Christ is sure to be blessed.

DESPISING THE BRETHREN

The point we desire to make is that whoever is in company with God must be right in heart. No matter how imperfect that person may be by nature, there is something right about him; else God would never have recognized him as being of His people. Therefore "whosoever receiveth you receiveth Me, and whosoever despiseth you despiseth Me; and whosoever despiseth Me, despiseth Him that sent Me."

Our Lord is still present in the flesh—the flesh of His consecrated members; and the world still despises Him as at first and as He foretold, saying, "If the world hate you, ye know that it hated Me before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love its own." (John 15:18, 19.) The world is still ashamed of Christ. Nominal Christians, nominal Spiritual Israelites, are as much ashamed of Him today as were the Natural Israelites eighteen centuries ago.

When we consider that our Lord is represented in the flesh by the members of His Body in the flesh, we see that love for the brethren means love for the Lord. Hence the Apostle declares that love of the brethren is one of the great tests of our relationship to our Lord and to the Father. "He who loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen?" (1 John 4:20.) "Love one another as I have loved you," is, therefore, the recognized test of discipleship; and whoever is ashamed of the brethren is ashamed of the Elder Brother, who counts all the younger brethren as Himself.

It may be a new thought to some that in despising the brethren they are despising the Lord; that in being ashamed of the brethren they are being ashamed of the Lord, and that thus they are demonstrating that they are not fit for the Kingdom, that they have not reached the mark of perfect love, that they have not only not learned to love their enemies, but not learned to love those who are striving to walk in the footsteps of Christ. How our Lord's words sift and test our very innermost thoughts!

FOLLOWING THE MASTER'S STEPS

On the other hand, we are not so much astonished that we should be despised. By nature we were children of wrath, even as others of Adam's family, and we had no preeminence above any others of humanity. But it surely does surprise us to learn that our Lord Jesus should be despised! We remember the record that He was perfect—perfect to that extent that He could say, "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." No human being can see a spirit being. But since Adam, who was created perfect, was in the image and likeness of God, whoever would see a perfect human being would see the earthly representative of the Heavenly Father.

Since our Lord Jesus was a perfect man while on earth, in full harmony with the Father, whoever saw Him saw the Father in the only way in which it was possible for humanity ever to see God. As the Apostle says, "No man hath, seen God at any time; the Only Begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Father. He hath revealed Him"—our Lord has made the Father known to us. Hence the Church, in seeing Jesus, were becoming acquainted with the Father. We can very well perceive, then, the purport of our Lord's words that whoever despised Him would be despising the Father who had sent Him.

To us it seems a very different matter when He said, "He that despiseth you despiseth Me.' How poorly we represent our Lord! How imperfect our representation of Him! It is very wonderful that our Lord should consider us as His members in any such way as this. It implies that He confers upon us a great honor, especially when we consider how imperfect we are. "There is none righteous, no, not one;" hence for our Lord to say that whoever receives one of His little ones is receiving Him, and that whoever despises one of His little ones is despising Him, seems very wonderful. Herein is an important lesson for us.

As we realize, then, that we are down near to the close of the Gospel Age and that the time is at hand for the rendering of our accounts, let us be faithful in confessing the Lord, His Truth and the brethren. Then when we shall have finished our course with joy, we shall hear His "Well done, good and faithful servant! Thou hast been faithful over a few things; I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of the Lord!"

LOVE FOR THE BRETHREN

The Lord's will concerning all His followers is that they should love one another as He loved them. St. John amplified the statement, saying that as Jesus loved the Church and laid down His life for the Church, so also His followers should lay down their lives for the brethren. (1 John 3:16.) If this is the standard which our Lord has set for His people, how sorely disappointed will some be who have ignored this requirement! If, instead of loving the brethren and laying down their lives for them, some have said all manner of evil against them, what then? Then those who do those things are surely false brethren!

It is well that Christians note carefully the insidious canker which gnaws at the root of brotherly love, which tends to poison the disposition and to bring forth the evil fruitage of anger, malice, hatred, envy and strife. The wrong spirit is a growth, a development. Apparently, in some cases, the spirit of pride, the spirit of sectarianism, the spirit of ambition, are the leading incentives to the wrong course, which, if permitted to affect the heart, will develop a bad fruitage—which will produce false brethren, persecuting brethren, heady, high-minded, blind to the real spirit of the Master.

Whoever would be found worthy to be forever with the Lord to share His glory and be associated with Him in His future work must be transformed

Oh, how much the true followers of Jesus should seek to impress upon themselves the great lesson that love does no ill to his neighbor, that love is sympathetic, suffereth long and is kind, is not puffed up, vaunteth not itself, seeketh not its own interest and welfare merely, but the interest and welfare of others!

The supreme test of our loyalty to God is our love for Him; and this love is manifested by our desire to do those things acceptable to Him. (1 John 2:3.) There is little that we can do for the Almighty. He is so great and we are so small! But if we have His Spirit of love, then we shall love all those who love Him, and our conduct toward them will demonstrate the real sentiments of our hearts. Thus seen, we are daily making our record in the Lord's sight, daily showing Him to what degree we are worthy or unworthy of His great reward, which will go only to those in whom love abounds—in whom the Spirit of Christ abounds.

Let us then be more and more on guard against the encroachments of the Adversary upon us as New Creatures! Let us more and more show forth the praises of Him who has called us out of darkness into His marvelous light! And in no way can we better show forth these praises than by exemplifying in our daily conduct the lessons which we have learned of Him. "Let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." According to the riches of His grace He will "do exceedingly abundantly above all that we can ask or think."

Appreciations

Missouri, June 12.

Will you please publish the following for the benefit of those who can not serve the Truth in other and better ways. I wish to tell how the Lord has permitted me to serve Him as I have a family of small children I can not devote as much of my time to giving out papers (B. M.) as I would like to, so I hit on this plan, and I wrote to the Bible house (Brooklyn Tabernacle) to know if this way would be agreeable to them, and if they would send me assorted lot of papers. To both questions they answered yes. So this is the way I went to work: First get ready a nice box, something like a wall pocket and you can fix up just as nice a one as you like, but if it is a large depot better stain the box or pocket the color of depot wood work. Then on front of pocket fasten white card board on which is printed in large black letters, "Free, Take One," and asking the Lord to bless your efforts to serve Him. Go to the depot agent and show him your box and ask him to let you fasten it up on the waiting room wall; if there are two waiting rooms, choose the men's room, as they read more. Tell the depot agent that you will keep the box in good order and keep plenty of good reading matter in it for the public and this does not cost him anything and he will be doing you and the public both a favor.

The pocket or box that I had made will hold about 300 papers (B. M.) and by ordering 5,000 at a time and getting an assortment you may give the public something new to read each week. Soon you will find the people of your town as well as the traveling public enjoying God's beautiful, wonderful Truth and eagerly going to the box for different Bible student monthlies you put in the box every week. There ought to be at least one of these boxes kept filled with Bible students' monthlies in every large town. For oh, the poor world of mankind is hungry for these wonderful Truths that little papers (B. M.) make so plain.

Dear editor, I know the Lord will bless you for helping to feed His hungry sheep.

I am not able to subscribe for your paper but a dear sister in the Truth sends me her copy after she has read it. I value the Labor Tribune next to the Watch Tower. I just think the question box is fine and you give the news of the labor world that is something that very few papers really do in detail. They mostly publish things that are of interest to the upper tens.

Thanking you and hoping you can find room in your valuable paper for this letter, so that others may grasp this opportunity of serving the Lord while it is yet called day, I am,

A servant of the Lord,
MRS. W. C. BEARD.

AN ALLEGORY

Soft streaks of dawn purpled the east. The mountains exchanged their sable robes for those of gorgeous coloring. Majestically they stood forth, in kingly attire, receiving with silent dignity the golden crowns presented by the morning.

The valleys, too, awakened, and, dabbling in the sun-light, smiled and nodded at one another like care-free children.

But into one recess, hedged in by mountain fastnesses, the sun's rays slanted as if in search of some familiar form upon which to bestow its treasures.

Just beyond its shadow sat a maiden, shivering beneath her wrap, though her lips seemed parched and feverish. As the golden beams filtered through the leaves and rested upon her, she rose, and, attracted by the reflected light on a glistening mountain streamlet, sauntered to its edge and gazed into its depths.

Now and again she dipped her hand in the crystal water, holding it to her parched lips. As she did so the faint glimmer of a smile quivered on her sad face. She paused—then, tossing away her cloak, she stooped and drank—and stooped and drank again, as loath to leave the water that so refreshed her. And as she drank, the sun—no longer filtering through the leaves—shone warmly upon her, and she basked in its warmth.

And now a light foot-fall attracts her attention. A voice—beyond the highest flights of her imagination—speaks to her. It is the voice of her beloved, wooing her away.

The valley is no longer dark; for the sun's beams have penetrated, turning it into a valley of blessing.

And now—leaning on the arm of her beloved—she begins the steep ascent. Her tender feet, unaccustomed to the roughness of the way, are ofttimes weary and bleeding; but, in the knap-sack of her beloved, are sandals just fitted for her feet and for the stony way.

And so they ascend together!

"You are weary, dear one," he tenderly says, "just lean on me!"

"Not weary, dear, so long as you are with me," she replies. And he answers, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee!" Closer she slips her hand in his, and smiles.

And so they journey on together!

The sun is darkened—a clap of thunder peals—the lightning flashes—the tremor of her hand is on his arm! He turns and smiles tenderly upon her, saying:

"Fear not—there shall no evil befall thee!"

Peace steals into her face—all fear is gone.

And so they journey on together.

But see! the heavy rain has swollen the streams, and a rushing torrent breaks in their pathway! Tremblingly she clings to her beloved—and he whispers:

"When thou passesed through the waters I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee!"

And so they journey on together!

The pure ozone of the mountain's height; the spring water; the assistance of her beloved—so strengthen her that she no longer looks down on the precipitous rocks at her feet; but confidingly looks up into the face of her beloved.

And so they journey on together!

And now she catches frequent glimpses of the palatial home to which her bridegroom is piloting her. Its starry turrets glisten in the bright sunlight, "like unto a stone most precious, even like a jasper stone, clear as crystal."

And now she summons all her strength for the final steep ascent. Her feet would slip were it not for the careful instructions of her guide, and his strong arm upon which to lean. The steepness almost staggers her: she closes her eyes, that—in her mental vision—she may see only the face of her beloved, to whom she clings, almost fainting.

The journey is ended!

Still leaning on the arm of her beloved, she hears the "Welcome Home!"

Like far off music—her ear catches the words—echoing through her inmost soul like silvery bells:

"I will show thee the bride—the Lamb's wife!"

M. C. JEWELL.

Kansas, June 15.

I wish to congratulate you in taking up the work and continuing to publish our dear Pastor's sermons, S. S. Lessons and Question Box, which throws such a flood of light upon many questions just to Babylon's educated ministers and they could not answer. We do so highly appreciate your true courage in thus showing your willingness also to be used as an instrument in the harvest work. And by the way Pastor Russell is being persecuted for preaching the true gospel and sweeping away the refuge of lies as were concocked during the dark ages and creed forming times, and those who are steeped in such error becoming angry because of the unveiling of error shows we are very near the close of the harvest and as our pastor says, their charge against him is the same that insisted the Pharasees against Jesus and the apostles. They were angry that they taught the people the Truth. The time has come when all who are for the right the Truth should manifest themselves and not hide their light under a bushel for fear of the Scribes and Pharasees. Look to Jesus and His blessed word for strength and divine guidance. And He will guide you into all Truth and show you things to come. For the eyes of our understanding opening wider and wider, we shall comprehend with all saints the lengths and breadths, the hight and depths, and to know the love of God and to know Him aright complies fitness for life everlasting. (Eph. 3: 17-19.) We are at present enjoying so much—the continued juice (immortality) and long for the time when their imperfect minds shall be transformed to the image of God's dear Son, when with a perfect mind, we can perfectly praise Him from whom all blessings flow. Oh, how wrong it is for any one to charge Pastor Russell or any of the I. B. S. A. with denying that Jesus is the Son of God, when nothing could be more erroneous when He has been the ransom and restitution theme spoken by the mouth of all the Holy Prophets since the world began. (Acts 3:19-22.) And God so loved this world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth on Him might not perish. That does not look as though the Father gave Himself. Jesus says in John 10:9: I am the door. By me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out and find pasture. The thief cometh not but for to steal and to kill and to destroy. I am come that they might have life and have it more abundantly. I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep. Certainly it was not the Father that gave His life. Our Lord's defense of the sheep against the wolves of his day cost Him His life. If He had been a hireling as in these days He would have fled and left the poor sheep to battle for themselves. Neither is Pastor Russell a hireling.

Yours truly,
MRS. A. BEARMAN.

THREE PALMS

New discovery from Florida; delicious candy laxative, everybody like's them, including the children.

Will not gripe or nauseate, smooth and gentle, but positive in action.

Constipation with its attendant evils overcome at last.

Fifty cents the box, postpaid for fifty movers.

Money back if not satisfied.
THREE PALMS,
Mohawk, Florida.

Massachusetts, June 13.

It gives me great pleasure to send money for one new subscriber to the Tribune. I have read the Tribune for some years and it is growing to be more appreciated each week. I will renew my subscription in due time.

Yours very truly,
E. PETER MILLER.

Ohio, June 16.

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower for your clean paper for one year. I appreciate your kindness in continuing the paper after my subscription had expired. I am glad for a paper whose truthfulness can be depended upon. I enjoy the many items of interest and particularly Pastor Russell's sermons, and also the exposure of fake medicines.

Yours truly,
MRS. C. STERLINE.

New Jersey, June 13.

I have found pleasure in renewing my subscription to the Tribune, since the change of its owners has not interfered with the publication of the sermons of Pastor Russell, which are so sound, beneficient and enjoyable.

It is also a gratification to see the Tribune take against the fakes and fakirs of commercialism the same honest and fearless stand that Pastor Russell has taken against the distortions and distorers of God's character, plan and word.

The Lord continues to bless the Tribune as a real power for good in journalism! Indeed, "Our King is marching on.

Sincerely, one of your readers,
LOUIS F. RUEL, SR.

Pennsylvania, June 13.

Although I have had the opportunity for some time of occasionally reading the Tribune, it is only very recently I subscribed to your paper myself. I certainly am glad to note that the new management has decided to carry on the religious features which we enjoy so much. While I am especially interested in the religious part I also am glad to note the good clean policy of the remainder and I have always appreciated the clear, though not glaring, type. Wishing you every success while you are endeavoring to spread the glorious Truth, I shall take great pleasure in passing on the good word.

Respectfully yours,
ALBERTA LORD.

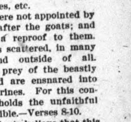
"PROPHESY AGAINST THE SHEPHERDS"

Ezekiel 34.—June 27.

Self-Seeking Shepherds — The True Shepherd Seeking the Scattered. Feeding the Flock—David to Be New Shepherd—One Flock, One Shepherd.

"I Myself will be the Shepherd of My sheep."

TODAY'S Study is a parable applicable, we believe, at the present time. It begins with an arraignment of the pastors of the Lord's flock. It accuses them of appropriating the wool and devouring the best of the flock, but neglecting to lead them to the "green pastures" and "the still waters" of God's Word. The parable pictures the Lord's flock scattered here and there, some wounded, some lean and hungry, all neglected by the false shepherds.



The Good Shepherd.

We understand this as signifying God's true saints. Nominal Christianity fares well enough, but the Lord does not recognize nominal Christians as His flock. They are goats, not sheep. The unfaithful shepherds are often quite busy with the goats—the worldly elements of their congregations. These do not care for spiritual food; they must be provided with entertainments, suppers, sociables, discourses on politics, harmless dissertations well filled with jokes. Do they not furnish most of the money? Would they not withdraw from the church if spiritual food were dispensed? For these some are providing "smokers," parish houses supplied with games, etc.

The shepherds were not appointed by the Lord to look after the goats; and this prophecy is a reproof to them. God's true flock is scattered, in many denominations and outside of all. They become the prey of the beastly of the world, and are ensnared into various false doctrines. For this condition the Lord holds the unfaithful shepherds responsible.—Verses 8-10.

Many Bible students believe that this Scripture is being fulfilled—that we are living in Christ's Parousia; and that for some years He has been present, gathering His truly consecrated people out of all sectarian systems and from the world. The Great Shepherd's voice is to be heard now; for it is the time of His Second Presence. He is about to complete His flock of this Gospel Age and to glorify them with Himself in the First Resurrection. Their Home-land (Verses 11-13) is Heaven itself; and His bringing them there will mean their resurrection change. But He also declares, "Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold; them also I must bring; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd."—John 10:11-16.

The Second Flock and Its Fold.

The Lord's other sheep will include all who during the Millennial Age will gladly avail of God's gracious provision for them. They will be of a different nature from the flock of this Gospel Age. The flock now being gathered are begotten to a spirit nature, which they will attain by a resurrection change.—2 Peter 1:4; 1 Cor. 15:50.

The other sheep will be the Lord's great flock, the great family of Adam, purchased by Jesus. For a thousand years the separating between sheep and goats will progress, as outlined in Matthew 25:31-46. All mankind will be invited to come under the Lord's shepherding care. By so doing and developing His spirit, His character-likeness, they will be granted everlasting life on the earthly plane.—Acts 3:19-21.

The goats of that time, thank God! are not to be tormented, as many of us once supposed. They are to be cut off from life: "These [the goats] shall go away into everlasting cutting off [Greek, *kolasin*]; but the righteous [the sheep] into everlasting life." For a thousand years the Great Shepherd will remain, to gather out fully all His flock of the Millennial Age and destroy all except His sheep. All who really love righteousness and hate iniquity will become the Lord's sheep. All the wilfully wicked will be destroyed.

The Flock Criticized Also.

"The Lord is my Shepherd."

Verses 17-22 disclose the New Order incidental to Messiah's Kingdom. This already has begun in respect to the Gospel Church. Some who have been considered quite prominent in Christendom, pushing and managing its affairs, and discounting as peculiar the Lord's true sheep, will be reproved by the Lord in this Day. The poor, the outcasts, the peculiar, are the ones that He styles His flock, that He will gather, feed and heal in this time. And is the Lord not blessing His sheep irrespective of all sectarianism? Verily He is searching them out and feeding them. Soon these will be gathered to the Heavenly fold.

The Christ, Head and Body—Jesus and the Church—will be the antitypical David, or Beloved of God, into whose care all who desire to become sheep during the Millennium will be committed. The wild beasts, representing evil-doers, those who devour, destroy and harm, will be caused to cease; and the whole world will become "the fold." No longer will there be need of fences built against the enemy; for the sheep will be in a quiet, restful condition—"in the woods."

Conscription May Be Enforced in Britain.

(Continued from First Page)

passed into the Reserve, and until his 45th year, although exempt from training, was to be liable to be called up for mobilization in the second line in the event of threatened invasion.

The authority for providing the register of all persons liable to military training, and for enforcing that Liability was to be the city, town, or borough council, or other local body exercising similar functions. There were also proposals for the equipment and administration of the force, but the main thing is that the bill recognized the principle that every citizen physically fit should be trained in arms for the defense of the realm.

Turning to current labor affairs it is good to be able to announce that the threatened great lockout in the textile district looks like being averted. The government Board of Trade has intervened in the dispute. An official of the board went up from London to Manchester on May 2 to arrange the preliminaries for a meeting between Sir George Asquith and representatives of the employers and the operatives. So far there are three mills where the operatives have struck and it was these strikes that, it is said, led the employers to threaten a retaliatory lockout. The strikes persist for the moment but the ground is apparently being made for an amicable settlement which will certainly include the payment of a ten per cent weekly war bonus to the operatives.

The strike of tramway drivers and guards, or as we term them, conductors, in London seems to be petering out. An order went forth from both of the men's unions that work was to be resumed in view of the promise on the part of the London County Council (which is of course the ruling authority of these municipally-owned tramways) that matters in dispute should be referred to arbitration. As will be remembered by readers of this column, these workers on London's ubiquitous electrical tramways have to put in longer time now owing to so many of their number having enlisted in the new armies whilst at the same time they have had to face, along with the rest of us, the higher cost of living. Some definite increase in weekly wages therefore is wanted, together with some scheme for preventing over long hours.

The only trouble in the way of reinstatement of the strikers is apparently the fiat of the L. C. C. that men of military age shall not be re-engaged. As the limits of age for entering the British army are now 19 to 40 it can be understood that this order affected a very large number of the returning strikers. It has now been modified, however, and the men within these ages are being taken back where they can show what apparently the L. C. C. regards as a good reason for not being able to enlist. There is something singularly improper in the attempt to force any particular set of men into the army whilst not forcing all other men in the country. As has already been indicated in the opening paragraphs of this artcile, compulsion all the way round would evidently not be resisted by people in this country in view of the enormous struggle that is going on, but any attempt to pick and choose the people to be compelled would be strongly resisted. It must be all or none, from the highest to the lowest, when compulsion is brought in.

The movement to instal women as guards on electrical tramway cars in various cities is progressing rapidly. Before long 500 women will be employed in this way in Glasgow alone, whilst large bodies are also being trained is Manchester and other cities. The proposal generally is to employ them for 52 hours a week on the trams and pay them the same money that young men receive in their first year of tram conducting. No women drivers have yet been appointed or, in fact, suggested. The work of the guards or conductors is to collect fares from passengers, perforate the tickets with the bell punch and hand them out, whilst at the same time stopping and re-starting the trams to allow passengers to get on or off. Electric tram cars in this country are usually of the two-decker type, as many passengers riding on top as inside. This means therefore for the conductor or guard a lot of running up and down the steps at the back of the tram.

In Manchester the women now are attired in straw hats and uniforms of neat navy blue edged with violet and girded with straps to which the ticket punch and other apparatus are attached. They are a very capable-looking set of women, being aparently in the late twenties or early thirties. The new guards have been drawn from various occupations; most of them have been employed indoors. These latter find the new occupation very much to their liking. "It is a fine thing from a health point of view," one of them remarked. "After being indoors all day I never felt like eating any food, but after this fortnight's training I'm always ready for my meals." She added that the work was not difficult, generally speaking, and that a good number of the new guards were used to being on their feet all day, and so found that there was no undue fatigue involved. "Although this has always been regarded as men's work," said another of the guards, "we women find there is nothing in it that we can't do equally well with the men once we get into the way of it."

A big strike of printing trade girls broke out at Wolverton last week for a war bonus. After an interview with Sir George Asquith and a promise that the girls' claim should be considered at a round table conference, the girls re-entered the shops. They, however, only worked four hours, and refused to go back after dinner hour. They alleged that the management had declared that they would not recognize the union inside. The girls also alleged that many of them had been given inferior jobs to those they previously held. The union officials wired Sir George Asquith saying that the girls were dissatisfied, though the firm reiterated the statement that no girl would suffer loss in wages. The girls remain out.

Five thousand Leicester hosiery workers out on strike for an advance of wages decided to resume work on June 2, pending the result of a conference between representatives of employers and the work people. They want an advance in wages of eight per cent.

The National Union of Clerks (office workers, not retail clerks) has just held its annual convention. It reports that out of a total membership of 8,118 no fewer than 1,044 have joined the colors and are now either fighting at the front or getting into training.

The Scottish steel workers have put in a claim for an increase, in wages which the employers have so far fought shy of. The unions concerned are federated together and power has now been given by the members to the officials to tender notices to leave work, as and when required, to enforce the demand for higher wages.

South Wales steel makers and steel smelters met at Swassea on June 1st when the men decided to assist the masters by working twelve hours in case of shortage of labor. The men work at present eight hours, and this principle will still be upheld except when necessity arises for longer hours. Between four and five thousand employes are affected.

As a result of a clothing workers' conference opened is Leeds on May 29 and concluded the following night five trade unions have become amalgamated into one, to be known in future as the United Garment Workers. The delegates attending the conference represented the Amalgamated Union of Clothiers' Operatives, the London Society of Tailors and Tailoresses, the London Jewish Tailors and Tailoresses, the London and Provincial Clothiers and Cutters, and the Waterproof Garment Makers.

On May 30 the National Executive of the Amalgamated Jewish Tailors, Machinists' and Pressers' Union consulted the conference with a view to entering at an early date. The five societies already in the amalgamation have a membership of nearly 20,000. The Scottish Society of Tailors and the Leeds Jewish Tailors' Union have on ballot voted against amalgamation, but a large meeting of the latter union on May 29th expressed itself in favor of amalgamation, and requested the committee to take a further ballot with a view to securing a proper majority.

The Boss: "You are late again, Newlywed. Have you a reasonable excuse?"

Newlywed: "No. He's not old enough to reason yet—just yells all night."—Puck.

Easily Detected.

Waitress—"And how did you find the apple pie, sir?"

Diner—"I moved the bit of cheees aside and there it was."—Pennsylvania University Punch Bowl.

Injustice.

Judge—"Have you anything to say before sentence is passed?"

Burglar—"The only thing I'm kicking about is bein' identified by a man that kep' his head under the bedclothes the whole time. That's wrong." Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

PLUMBERS RETURN TO WORK

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 22.—Plumbers in this city have adjusted differences with their employers and have returned to work. The unionists announce that working conditions have been improved.

The Rake.

A small, henpecked, worried-looking man was about to take an examination for life insurance.

"You don't dissipate, do you?" asked the physician, as he made ready for tests. "Not a fast liver, or anything of that sort?"

The little man hesitated a moment, looked a bit frightened, then replied, in a small, piping voice: "I sometimes chew a little gum."—Collier's Weekly.

Some Doubt.

"What are you going to run—the mile or the two-mile?"

"I don't know. I can tell you better at the end of the mile."—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Canny.

"There's your friend, Miss MacGregor, over there. Why don't you go over and speak to her?"

Scot—"Wheest, mon; she has na paid her fare yet."—Judge.

Marital Views.

"Sometimes," confided Mrs. Longwed to her intimate friend, "I think my husband is the patientest, gentlest, best-natured soul that ever lived, and sometimes I think it's mere laziness."—Christian Register.

OPHELIA
CHEAR UP! MEMMY AN OLD BEAT MAKEZ GOOD ZALAD

(Copyright, by McClure Syndicate.)

APPRECIATIONS.

REPORT OF THE ADVERTISING CLUB OF SAN FRANCISCO

As Reported in The Fra by Alice Hubbard.

San Francisco Church Federation,
San Francisco, California.

Gentlemen:

On July 29, 1914, Rev. Louis J. Sawyer, chairman of your Interdenominational Activities Committee, called upon our association with an appeal that, as advertising men, we suggest how best to increase the attendance of the churches of San Francisco.

A non-sectarian committee of five members was appointed, and upon the combined results of their individual and collective investigations, together with such information as could be obtained from the written statements of many other members of the association, the following report is made up. In making this investigation the committee has endeavored to treat the subject exactly as it would any business enterprise, that called upon the association for a diagnosis and treatment. Our investigation has been earnestly and painstakingly made, and we present it after eleven weeks of careful consideration and preparation. It has been and is our hope that the findings of this committee may be fruitful of spiritual help to the ministers and their congregations, and we particularly trust that the Federation accept the results of this work in the same kindly spirit in which the work was performed.

The first step in analyzing a proposition is to learn what it has been and is doing—in other words, to ascertain if it is a going concern or dead. If the latter, every one excepting a few of blind faith desert it.

Overcapitalization.

What do we find? The general average, based on seating capacity, is 38 per cent membership; 16 per cent regular contributing members; 20 per cent Sunday morning attednance; 7 per cent Wednesday evening attendance; 51 per cent membership not regular contributors; 18 per cent Sunday school attendance.

Taking the number of regular monthly contributing members of each church, we find an average payment of $1.73, and an average total receipts of $2.09, and an average total expense of $2.26 a month.

Every church is overcapitalized. By this we mean too much is invested in building and fixtures for the volume of business, the number of members and the average attendance. A church with seating capacity of from 350 to 1,500, and only percentages for Sunday morning attendance of from 6 to 36, or a general average of 20 per cent, has too great an area by far. The cost of the plant and its upkeep form a prohibitive financial burden for the average man. None of us like to be continually facing indebtedness, and that is one sure thing all these churches have handed their congregations. What is the result? A constant falling off in active or paying membership. In fact, 21 to 64 per cent of the enrolled members are not regular contributors or supporters of the work.

The partner who subscribes for stock and does not pay for it, expecting the profits of the business to take care of the purchase price, is a poor member of the business, and in a panic, the first to throw up his hands and quit.

The church member who is not a regular weekly or monthly contributor for the maintenance of the organization should not have subscribed for stock—because a member—until he could pay his way. What right has he to spiritual guidance free of cost, any more than legal advice from his attorney on the same basis? "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and in our opinion, your church laws should make it compulsory with membership that a stated sum should be paid weekly or monthly, and strict government as to that pledge being kept.

What the amount should be must rest entirely with the member; but child or adult, every one should pay, and be glad to pay for the help they receive from the work. But they should not have to pay on unnecessary equipment, upon a plant built in excess of its needs.

Securing the Customer.

Now we come to the question of how members are secured. Of what value are members? The man who joins a church under calm and deliberate consideration, of his own free will, without urging or undue influence—who joins because he thinks it will be a helpful move for himself—is the man who will be glad to bear his share of the expenses, and will continue an active paying member just so long as his belief of personal benefit endures. Let the original helpful conditions disappear and with it goes part or all of his support. On the other hand, if a man is coaxed or influenced into becoming a church member, whether by an individual personally interested in him, or under the influence of excitement, you have most probably drawn a quitter.

In our judgment, these members are of no more real value than the customers attracted to a sensational sale of merchandise where they are led to believe they get a great deal more than their money's worth, but soon learn that this is not true.

Secure your members by teaching that you have something good for them, if you have, and they will be glad to join and get it; but if you have not the good you promise, he don't stay, and the cost of having secured him is a loss, just as in the case of the merchant and his bargain sale customer.

Another thing is the possible loss of good members or customers through the dissatisfied one telling of his disappointments, if he puts it as mildly as that. He may even declare he has been buncoed, and enough of that will ruin any business.

A good church and a good merchant should steer well clear of sensational religious meetings, and circus-style sales, for both will result in disaster.

The Marketing of Spiritual Understanding.

From your own figures, and the faithful investigation of this committee, none of you are delivering the goods. You preach generalities of today or ancient theological doctrines.

The latter are absolutely impossible, as not applicable to the intelligence and understanding of the present time.

The former carries no definite hope of salvation; it merely touches the heart of the Truth in spots and places without connection that the layman can grasp. You tell of the omnipotence of God, but point no way by which we can, as His children, unfailingly draw upon that power for protection or benefit. You know there is a source of power for good, but are unable to direct us how to get it.

As a matter of fact, you yourselves don't draw from it, though you tell of its being, otherwise there would be no lack of support to your organization, if the tendency of the work is toward GOD.

Since you fail in this support, the natural conclusion is, your work is wrong—in opposition to the All-Power.

In one of your favorite hymns are these words, "I need Thee, oh I need Thee, every hour I need Thee." We take this as a truthful statement of the general spiritual condition, but you don't instruct us as to how we may acquire and utilize this God-power every hour. You have the greatest proposition on earth, the marketing of spiritual understanding, but you are not acquainted with your stock and have not a selling talk. If you knew your goods and had the gift of presenting them to mankind, your churches would have overflow meetings.

Your records show you have not enough customers for the size and expense of your establishments, and those you do have on your books are only 8 to 27 per cent paying customers, and less than that are repeaters. The gross sales, your total receipts from all sources, don't pay your running expenses, which proves conclusively that something certainly is wrong. They don't come back and bring a friend, which is the best kind of advertising, because you did not make good with your opportunities when you had them within your doors.

You had a chance, perhaps many chances, to make good members of your auditors, but you did not do it—they did not get satisfaction. Is it not because you are many years behind the times?

What are you offering that is new? What are you declaring today that is different in any marked degree from your predecessors fifty or more years ago?

Spiritual Growth.

There is absolutely no doubt that mankind is seeking spiritual growth. They may not realize it is that, but it is nevertheless. The scramble and struggle for something to satisfy the human craving is only ended when spiritual understanding dawns on his consciousness. If your church does not supply it, the search goes on until one is found that does.

Man is no longer satisfied with generalities. He demands facts and proofs of them. What are you doing in the direction of proving your statements? Just your word for it won't do any more.

We are every man Jack of us Missourians today, and it is up to you to show us, or we will pass you by, and seek elsewhere for the illuminator.

Is is not a fact that your church-members have not found the spiritual help they craved and have not been aided by their ministers in this direction to find God? Otherwise there would not be 64 per cent to 94 per cent of your seats vacant.

You have taught them of a God that is revengeful, who sends afflictions upon His children, who punishes them in everlasting torment. You explain the presence of disaster in any form as sent by God, and in the next breath tell of His wonderful goodness and love. You have perfection as represented by God, sending imperfection in so many, many forms of discord.

You can't bring thinking people to spiritual understanding and soul salvation by such teaching.

Man is learning that the Great Force which controls and governs the universe is a God of justice and love, and you drive him away when you preach of hereafter punishment. Nearly all churches have attempted, and with a certain measure of success, to fasten upon God the responsibility for every distress of mankind, but they can't bring men to worship such a Creator.

The Futility of Religious Methods.

Our criticism is not directed against the earnest workers in the pulpits we have visited, but against the antiquated schools of theology that turn them out and perpetuate them. What they deliver must be accepted by the listener as the authorized voice of that particular denomination, and the church suffers in consequence.

The continuation of such false doctrines is the greatest possible harm to church growth.

Among so many educated ministers of the gospel that are thinkers, why can not they replace the old-school teachers with men of new inspirations and visions of the infinite scope of the Truth of the scriptures, and its application to the distressing needs of this modern world?

Recently there was an active campaign waged by the Protestant churches in furtherance of enlarged attendance, but it was fruitless save for the one day perhaps. This condition is not a local one, as you are well aware, and all the more reason for national recognition of your failure to turn to more successful methods of bringing home the Gospel of Christ to hungering man in a way realizable by him.

Let us quote from an article of recent date: "If a chair by the fireside, with slipeprs and a book, makes a stronger appeal on a man's affections than the inspiration of the church service, then the fireside wins the day. If material comfort is of more concern to one than spiritual culture, then church attendance and church interests must suffer. Unless, on the other hand, the church has a message to offer which is peculiarly its own, a message manifestly effective and inviting, it is falling lamentably short of fulfilling its mission."

The Conclusion of the Matter.

Now, how can conditions be improved? Will advertising do it? Yes, for a very short time, and then the rocks again. Our association stands for Truth in advertising, and while your efforts may be directed by the principles of Truth, you have failed to bring the message of home to the people, and this, in our opinion, is the main cause of your non-success.

Understand, we do not class your work as useless, but it is mis-directed, or mostly so, otherwise it would have the support of the public. Every true, legitimate enterprise is successful in a great or less measure, but yours appears to be a failure. The dealer who goes behind month after month has to change his system, or become bankrupt.

You must change your methods of teaching the lessons of Christ, for by yours works are you judged, and your works don't seem to result in as much benefit at the present time as you desire.

We can not, under our banner, encourage an enterprise of any kind where we are satisfied the proposition is wrong.

If the owner is agreeable to alterations that will eliminate the mistakes we would then lend our talent toward increasing the scope of its usefulness. This we will be glad to do for your organization, either collectively or individually, as soon as you have corrected the faults we have noted.

We truly believe that when the Gospel is preached with the mind that was in Christ Jesus, you will have solved your problem.

Canada, June 13.

I am renewing my subscription for this paper for I do not like to miss one of Pastor Russell's sermon on the good which it has done to me. Also the way in which you have exposed the fakes of those fakirs who are deceiving us all, which we believed was good stuff that was put on the market. May God bless your labor of love for the work of publishing Pastor Russell's sermons.

Yours in the Master's service,
LAURA E. HOWELL.

Michigan, June 16.

I am renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower. Accept thanks for the continuing of the paper as my time was out in March. Wishing that you will still continue to publish the glad tidings of great joy which in due time shall be to all people.

Yours, waiting the due time,
MRS. SARAH WHITE.

Panama, June 2.

By this time you will have received my renewal through the Watch Tower office. This is the third year that I have subscribed so that your paper has now become a friend. Although this is the first time I have written, I do appreciate its weekly visits very warmly. I am interested mostly in the Pastor Russell features, but also enjoy the labor element immensely; was afraid the change in mangement might have been hurtful to the parts I like best, and was glad when you made announcement of its policy. The Tribune seems to have benefited by the change in vigor and power.

Wishing you continued success, I
Yours faithfully,
G. L. HARRY.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

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NOTICE

Dear Brethren:—Some time ago we gave notice of a catarrh, throat and liver cure which had been very helpful to ourselves and offered to send free sample to all who desired it. The response was so great as to quite overwhelm us. But we did the best possible to serve every one. Being encouraged by the numerous expressions of appreciation and no complaints, we now propose to give away one thousand samples—the first who come will be the first served. These samples would be cheap at twenty-five cents, but they are free. Send only five cents to pay expenses. Our permanent address is: 101 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Faithfully your servant,
O. L. SULLIVAN.

IN GOD'S OWN WORDS

The Divine Plan of the Ages and Rules for Christian Living, in the words of Jesus, the apostles and the prophets; 32 pages and cover, large type.

I. B. S. A. Friends are finding this booklet an excellent means of introducing the Truth to those too prejudiced to read what "man has written." Second edition just off the prices.

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J. W. GILBERT,
5506 Vine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

"The dogs of war have again been let loose."

"I suppose these last are Italian greyhounds."—Baltimore American.

TRY IT ON JOHN D.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 22.—Editor Hilton of the Wheeling Majority asks this question:

"If Lawson is to be imprisoned for the death of a strike breaker whom he never saw or heard of, why shall Rockefeller escape punishment for the crime of burning alive the women and children of the Ludlow tent colony?"

BREWERS HIRE SLUGGERS?

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—Trade unionists charge that sluggers are employed by the brewery companies to intimidate pickets. The brewery workers have been on strike several weeks rather than accept the non-union shop.

Dr. Lewis, the Dentist
Don't worry about the pain or the price.
My reputation in Pittsburgh is firmly established.
You can rest assured of expert work, best material, and courteous treatment. Call and talk it over.
No charge for examination.
I can save you time and expense.
DR. S. M. LEWIS
Reliable Dental Rooms,
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TO GET AHEAD
Open a savings account with this strong bank—
Save a part of every dollar you earn.
4% Compound Interest.
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,
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Frick Building.

WHEN YOU WANT
ICE
MADE FROM
PURE DISTILLED WATER
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Consolidated Ice Co
WAGONS ON EVERY STREET

GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK,
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4% Interest on Time Deposits.
J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

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End of Traction Monopoly Evils In Sight.

Commission May Force New Operating Agreements.

Stockholders in traction companies subsidiary to the Pittsburgh Railways Company and the Philadelphia Company should give some thought to the future of these particular investments.

The probability is that within the next couple of years legal decisions will practically wipe these underlying companies out of existence or else force the execution of new operating agreements between these corporations and the Pittsburgh Railways Company which will be based upon a real valuation of the various lines and equipment.

For years the stockholders of these companies have been enjoying returns on stock, either highly watered itself or from rentals based on a fictitious and inflated valuation. The people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county have been the goat in all these transactions, but the day of reckoning is rapidly approaching.

Sooner or later—perhaps within the next few months—the new Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania is going to look into the local traction situation. A valuation of the entire plant will be made and a schedule of rates for transportation will be filed by the commission. The traction company will be unable to operate under these rates on account of the immense fixed charges it must annually pay to the numerous subsidiary companies.

The Pittsburgh Railways Company will then face a receivership. Indeed such a step may be necessary to work out the salvation of this company. The next proceeding will be to execute new operating agreements with the various subsidiary traction companies based upon a new and real appraisal of the value of their plants.

Inasmuch as several of these subsidiaries are now receiving rentals or dividends for the use of their lines and equipment on valuations inflated in some instances as high as three hundred per cent, a new valuation will bring about a tremendous decrease in the annual returns to these subsidiaries.

The fixed charges of the Pittsburgh Railways Company have in recent years amounted to over $4,000,000. As its gross income is but $10,000,000 it can readily be seen how these charges affect the earnings of this corporation.

The major portion of these fixed charges is made up of dividends and rentals to underlying corporations, in which stockholders of the Pittsburgh Railways Company and Philadelphia Company are heavily interested.

The day of reckoning has been put off from time to time because of the immense power exerted by these two corporations in Pennsylvania politics. This power, however, is now a thing of the past and it is the prediction of the Tribune that within two years the reorganization of Pittsburgh's street railway combination will be far advanced.

Some one is going to lose heavily. And that some one, in our estimation will be the stock and bond holders of the traction companies subsidiary to the Pittsburgh Railways Company and the Philadelphia Company.

Welsh Miners Demand Pay Increase

Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, to Meet Trade Union Delegates.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, June 17.—Unless the Government successfully intervenes a lockout in the cotton trade involving loss of work to many thousands of operatives seems inevitable. On June 8th the operative spinners formally applied for an advance of wages of 10 per cent. The operatives claim that they have made clear their intention to ask for higher rates of pay on the expiration of the five years' truce six weeks hence, and as the employers some days ago, in answer to the demand of a section of the cardroom workers for a 10 per cent war bonus, threatened a general lockout they regard the truce as prematurely ended.

Mr. Marsland, the operatives' secretary interviewed, said that it was deplorable that the present trouble should arise during the war, but the operatives could not tamely accept a general closing of 48,000,000 spindles and expend their funds for six weeks before applying for an increase of wages. Whatever other parties to the dispute might do, the operatives' society were taking a ballot of the members, and it would seem that they were the only ones to adopt what has been the practice in general cotton disputes. One result of all this trouble would be that agreements would not be looked upon with favor in the future. Not many months ago the operatives made an agreement with the employers on the question of bad spinning. At the request of Sir George Askwith the agreement was fixed for the period of the war and was to the effect that no disputes should be entered upon until there had been local and central conferences. The Amalgamated Association of Operative Spinners had not been summoned to such conferences. The conference held in Manchester was called after the employers had decided on a general lockout.

The employers, of course, assert that the trade cannot afford to advance wages. Many firms declare that the stoppage of their mills would be preferable to granting the advance.

A further 10,000 operatives are affected by a threat on the part of the Hand Waste Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, an independent organization, to bring about a general lockout owing to the strikes at some of their mills at Haslingden and Bury arising out of an application for a 10 per cent war bonus on wages.

Amongst the South Wales miners there is also trouble pending. Their present agreement with coal owners finishes with the end of this June. The local conciliation board has, therefore, been meeting to discuss proposals made by the colliers for a new agreement. At the outset the non-unionists' question was raised. The owners had considered an application for facilities for the examination of federation cards on colliery premises, but held it would be unwise to depart from their policy of non-interference between union and non-union men. The workmen's representatives declared that it was urgently necessary some arrangements should be made if stoppages were to be avoided. There were nearly a dozen applications before the Federation Executive for permission to strike against non-unionism. Further they pointed to the statement in the report of the Departmental committee on conditions in the coal mining industry that it was in the highest interest of the nation at this time that employers should co-operate with the workmen's representatives on such questions as non-unionism likely to lead to stop-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Feehan Seeks Place on State Board.

Former Head of Miners. Union Candidate for Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

Labor organizations from all parts of the state and from Allegheny county in particular are petitioning Governor M. G. Brumbaugh to appoint Francis Feehan to one of the commissionerships of the workmen's compensation board.

Mr. Feehan, who is now supervising state factory inspector in Western Pennsylvania is a former president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America and has been active in the interests of labor for many years.

During the Tener administration he served on the commission that prepared the workmen's compensation act and other industrial measures. He was the only member of that commission who refused to endorse the workmen's compensation bill prepared by that body, Mr. Feehan objecting in a minority report to the plan proposed by the commission for the administration of the act.

In the measure passed by both branches of the Pennsylvania legislature and later approved by Governor Brumbaugh, Mr. Feehan's ideas concerning the administration of the act were adopted.

Francis Feehan.

His appointment to the office he now seeks would be a deserved compliment to the laboring classes of Pennsylvania, especially to the thousands of coal miners of Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Feehan has been endorsed for the position by District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America and by the Iron City Trades Council.

The endorsement of Mr. Feehan by the Trades Council follows:

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 18, 1915.

Hon. Martin G. Brumbaugh,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Penna.
Harrisburg, Pa.

Honorable Sir:—

The Iron City Central Trade Council at its meeting June 17th, unanimously endorsed the following resolution:

RESOLUTION

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 17th, 1915.

WHEREAS: Francis Feehan of Pittsburgh, Pa. has for many years been a permanent official of the Labor movement in this State, and,

WHEREAS: He has given many years of service on State Commissions representing the Labor people of this State, serving two years from 1907 to 1909, on a Commission appointed by Governor Stuart, investigating accidents in the mining in-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

A MESSAGE TO LABOR.

(Written for National Labor Tribune.)

"Independence Day is a day that has a peculiar appeal to the members of the organized labor movement,—for the labor movement whose purpose and inspiration is human freedom. For the labor movement is something more than an effort to secure the material and physical well-being of the workers; it refuses to surrender the domain of idealism to other institutions.

It is a tremendous power for humanity that sweeps aside oppression, injustice and obstruction and opens up the way for the wage-earners to enter into the fullness of life. It presses home upon the hearts and minds of men that there is nothing more wonderful than human life and nothing more sacred than human rights.

"Because of the labor movement, slowly but surely, there is being woven into the thought of the world the conceptions that property, wealth and the powers of nature are to serve the wants of all the people; that life can be made wonderful for all when all have opportunities to develop power of personality through creative work.

"Through decades and centuries the labor movement has been a great force for freedom—freedom in industrial relations which constitute so large a part of life.

"The trade union movement fosters the spirit of liberty necessary for a virile, red-blooded race that value liberty and human rights. The principles which the workers have evolved in the struggle with tryanny, wrong and unfreedom in industrial affairs have ground in them the principles concerned in the maintenance of freedom in all spheres of human activity.

"There can be no greater safeguard for freedom and development for the wage-earners than the trade union movement.

"Therefore, let it be the chief concern of all on this anniversary of political independence, to plan for the advancement and development of this great humanitarian movement and then carry on the year's work with an inspiration born of the power, the dignity, the tremendous value to humanity of this organization of wage-earners.

SAM. F. GOMPERS.

PORTLAND, ORE., June 30.—Circuit Judge Kavanaugh has upheld the eight-hour law for public work. This act has been evaded by contractors subletting the work which is then conducted on the long hour plan. The court's decision declares this practice is contrary to the law's intent.

WINONA, MINN., June 30.—The Minnesota state federation of labor will meet in this city, beginning Monday, July 19. In the call for this annual convention, officers state that "the influence of the federation is felt throughout the state as it never was before."

..............................1915.

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12 months—$2.00
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MANY CANDIDATES OUT FOR POLITICAL PLUMS

Washington County Scene of Strenuous Campaign.

WASHINGTON, PA., June 24.—"One of the most important offices to be filled this year," says a leading Washington County trade journal, "is that of District Attorney, and every care should be taken that the one to fill it will not be a politically picked tool of any interest or click, but one well versed in the law, of clean character and who will have the courage to enforce the law without the consent of any click or interest.—Such a man is Vernon Hazzard, of Monongahela. And so the campaign is warming up. Buttons are being worn by the thousands with "Vote for Hazzard—The River Candidate." "Take a chance." "Make a Hazzard—District Attorney." "First since the Sixties from the River—Hazzard for District Attorney," etc., as slogans.

In fact every winning candidate since 1905 has come to a line drawn around Monongahela, Donora and Charleroi beaten, and yet won by the vote from these towns. S. M. Downer, the present County Treasurer, had a determined fight against him last time, but ran well in the river towns; received practically no votes in the county seat, and yet won handsomely. He received all but 33 votes cast in Monongahela at the primaries. Sheriff, Judge, Congressman, County Commissioners, Poor Director, Coroner and Treasurer in addition to District Attorney must all be nominated in September, and the woods are truly full of candidates.

Samuel Amspoker, Esq., of Washington, Pa., announced this week for Judge and this puts more life in the non-partisan campaign; Hon. Norman E. Clark, and Judge Robert M. Irwin being the others to have announced previously. Mr. Amspoker is an earnest Republican and nester of the bar, who will have to be reckoned with. His candidacy is said to weaken the chances of the other candidates.

T. J. Underwood the present Controller is out for Sheriff and is spending time and money in a vigorous and determined campaign. On the business envelopes he is sending out from the Controller's Office printed in red ink are the words—"After November 3rd return to Thomas J. Underwood, Sheriff's Office, Washington, Pa." At the dedication of the Odd Fellows Building in Washington, he had his large automobile decorated with Fraternal emblems, and he does not leave a stone unturned in the fight, and has caused determined personal opposition to develop.

Several labor leaders are taking the field against him on account of his record on labor matters, his father having been superintendent of Jones & Laughlins mines, and he has had so much trouble with county officials, and those having to do with the Controller's Office, that they are up in arms against him. He is a vigorous fighter and before the campaign closes will have to overcome this opposition. His opponents, Frank E. Wickersham, present City Commissioner of Monongahela, is probably the most popular opposition, being of an old family and a No. 1 campaigner; George S. Hornbake, Jr., of California, Pa., the present Deputy Sheriff has been working for over a year

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

O. Evans Mikesell,

Vernon Hazzard.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

HUMANITY DELUDED BY DEMON DOCTRINES.

ONE—8015

"Thou Shalt Surely Die"—"Ye Shall Not Surely Die"—Satan's Monumental Lie Foisted Upon the Church—Christian Standards Lowered—Foundation-Falsehood For All Unscriptural Teachings—Refuge of Lies to Be Swept Away—The Name of God Blasphemed Daily—Medieval Darkness Passing—Responsibility of the Ministry—Day of Their Visitation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 27.—Pastor Russell is here today. We report his address on the text, "The god of this world hath blinded the minds of them that believe not, lest the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ * * * should shine unto them." (2 Cor. 4:4.) The pastor spoke as follows:

During the Dark Ages doctrines of demons were foistered upon the Church by Satan's hosts of fallen angels. Millions were driven into the Church but driven away from God and the Bible. The theory was that all not members of the Church would surely go to eternal torture, but that by joining the Church they would have a chance of Heaven, even though the path led through Purgatory. Under these unscriptural teachings, Christianity has enrolled its hundreds of millions, very flew of whom know anything about the real Christianity of the Bible—true discipleship of Jesus Christ.

We see them in Europe today—of all creeds—doing their best to destroy each other—cm cmfw cmfwypmhmm gatory or to eternal torture. About five per cent are estimated to be Mohammedans, Jews and infidels, and the remaining ninety-five per cent. Christians. What a farce! What a hypocritical deception! The fact is that less than one per cent of all these millions would make any claim to be followers of Christ or of seeking to cultivate His Spirit of meekness, gentleness, patience, long suffering, brotherly kindness, love. The great majority manifest the reverse spirit of anger, malice, hatred, envy, strife—works of the flesh and of the Devil.—Col. 3:8: Gal. 5: 19-23; I John 3:8.

How few anywhere profess to be disciples or followers of Jesus and His teachings! Christian standards have been so lowered that today a Christian is not one who has surrandered his whole being to God and His service, and who has devoted himself to following the Master's example, but merely one who refrains from profanity and such gross sins as murder and immorality. This change has come about as a revulsion against the thought that everybody except a mere handful of saints is en route to eternal torture. Kind-hearted people could not think of their friends and relatives as suffering thus. They had the thought of eternal torture firmly fixed and let it remain, but moved down low the standard of worthiness for everlasting life.

Demonology and the First Lie.

Lucifer, the cherub, through ambition became Satan, God's opponent. He deceived our first parents into sin by his great falsehood, "Ye shall not surely die." (Genesis 3:4.) Since then he has supported that lie personally and through his demon hosts of fallen angels. These are not far off stoking fires in Hell and Purgatory, but right with humanity, perpetuating the original lie and convincing the world that Satan told the truth when he said, "Ye shall not surely die"; and that God lied when He said, "Thou shalt surely die." The doctrines of demons have so far succeeded that now practically everybody believes that lie, and the claim is made that the dead are more alive after death than before.

On this original foundation-falsehood Satan has built up various theories, all of which tend to delude humanity and to drive them away from God and from the promises of the Bible. He tells them that the dead are alive somewhere, and that at death the good and the bad immediately enter their rewards and punishments without resurrection. The errors are so skillfully framed as to teach that Heaven can be entered only through a number of passage ways; such as baptism in infancy, confirmation, holy water, holy candles and holy burial, prayers, Eucharist and masses. Satan enlists on his side all who are interested in these various Heavenward helps. These have been reverenced; money has been paid to them freely; they have made the success already suggested, and claim four hundred million Christians. But how few of these really know the true God or really love Him!

"Gather My Saints to Me."

In the Bible, however, God sets forth the True Church of the First-borns, whose names are written in Heaven. Jesus is the Head over these; and they all are brethren, and not divided into clergy and laity. They are called saints. (Psalm 50:5.) God could indeed use force in gathering His Elect Church but He will not do so. He will now gather merely those who have the hearing ear and the responsive heart. Of these He says, "They shall be Mine in that Day when I make up My jewels."

Then a New Epoch will open; and under the Headship of Jesus these jewels will constitute the Messianic Kingdom. Then the blessing of the world will begin. The first step in that blessing will be the binding of Satan, that he may deceive the people no more. Next will come the sweeping away of the ignorance and superstition which have been his web for entangling humanity. Thus all the blinded eyes will be opened, and all the deaf ears unstopped—all will see; all will hear; all will know of the Love of God, which passes all human understanding. (Isaiah 35:5; Romans 8:38, 39.) Then the knowledge of the glory of God will fill the earth; and as a result every knee shall bow and every tongue confess, to the glory of God.—Isa. 11:9; Hab. 2:14; Phil. 2:10, 11.

The outcome will be that all wilful sinners will be destroyed in the Second Death, while all others will be ushered into the perfection of life in a world-wide Eden. Then there shall be no more sighing, no more crying, no more dying; for all the former things shall have passed away. "And He that sat upon the Throne said, Behold, I make all things new."—Revelation 21:4, 5.

Blaspheming the Holy Name.

Is it not strange that we ever believed the monstrous falsehoods taught us by these doctrines of demons—that the dead are more alive than ever; that nearly all of them are suffering untellable tortures, while the remaining small remnant look over the battlements of Heaven and rejoice in the misery of the unfortunates? Assuredly no human brain ever concocted such a Satanic theory! We challenge the ability of any man to sit down and deliberately concoct anything worse than what has been described to us as the Plan of the great Heavenly Creator, the Father of mercies, from whom cometh down every good and every perfect gift, and whose very name is Love. We have never found man or woman so fiendish as our God has been described to us.

Herein we see the Satanic cunning of our great Adversary; By establishing great religious institutions he has satisfied a certain mental craving, by these false doctrines, which blaspheme the Divine character and the Bible by misrepresenting them, he has driven far away from God nearly bound to assert itself in humanity. Yet all, even of those who have professed church membership—"They profess that they know God; but in works they deny Him."—Titus 1:16.

Some may be disposed to say, Satan would never teach about eternal torment; for it would be contrary to his interests and would keep people away from him. We reply that after eighteen centuries this theory is proven to be wrong, and Satan is proven to have been wise in his method. Mankind do not wish to serve Satan and sin. Naturally they would be, as the Apostle declares, feeling after God and desirous of finding Him; for every man has inherently some degree of reverence for a supreme Creator. Let me give an illustration of how Satan's lie operates:

A Christian lady who has become a Bible student, and who now dearly loves God and the Bible, told me her experience thus: "I was a Presbyterian, trusted that I was one of the Elect, and felt serene, but not without sympathy for the non-elect, who were to be tortured eternally. Then came the thought, Are you sure that you are one of the Elect? In distress I went to my pastor. In substance he said, 'You are all right; you are one of the Elect. Do not bother your head about such questions.'

"But still I was troubled. Finally I feared that I would land in an insane asylum; for I could not lift my thoughts from my danger of eternal torture. To escape insanity I plunged into society, gave and attended social functions, and made my life one busy whirl, in which I had no time to think of God or Satan or the Bible. Oh, how changed everything is now, Pastor Russell! My heart always yearned for God, and now I know Him. I read His Book and see its great Divine Plan of the Ages, showing a gracious blessing for the Elect on the Heavenly plane and a grand Restitution for the non-elect to perfection on the earthly plane. I ever thank God for the 'Studies in the Scriptures.' "

Have we not driven away from God and from the Bible some of the very best minds of the world, plunging them into business, pleasure, society, novel-reading, theater-going or intoxication—anything to stop themselves from thinking about the terrible possibilities of the future related to them by you and me who have been deluded by these doctrines of devils?

"Speaking Lies In Hypocrisy."

St. Paul describes Satan's work concisely in the statement which forms our text. If the true light of God shines into any heart, it begins a transformation work at once; hence Satan's anxiety to keep people from thinking of God as a reasonable and adorable Creator and from studying His gracious Plan for human redemption. We see how the eyes of all have been much holden—the world seeing nothing at all, and Christians seeing little enough of the goodness of God. Thus St. Paul prayed for Christians that the eyes of their understanding opening, they might be able to comprehend the lengths and breadths, the heights and depths, and to know the Love of God, which passes all human understanding.—Ephesians 1:15-23; 3-14-19.

This Love of God was completely obscured by the dense darkness of the medieval period, when the doctrines of demons got full hold upon the minds of the people, because the Bible was reprobated and out of use for twelve hundred years, while the people were misguided into thinking that so-called Apostolic bishops had the same authority as the original Twelve Apostles whom Jesus ordained. The creeds made by these bishops took the place of the Word of God until the beginning of the Sixteenth Century; and since then, it has been a battle for the Bible to get into the hands of the people and for the latter to realize their privilege of Bible study. Protestant bishops, in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, set the example of burning the New Testament, because those who would study it would thereby be ignoring these false apostles, who styled themselves Apostolic Bishops, and of whom Jesus said, "They are not Apostles, but liars."—Revelation 2:2.

Finally the people, feeling after the True God, and His true Message, and wondering why the bishops kept it from them, made such a stir about the matter that both Protestant and Catholic bishops gave them the Bible in English, but with dire threats that if in reading they got anything different from the creeds that the bishops had made, they would roast to all eternity. Ever since, the Bible has been obliged to fight for every inch of ground it has gained—fighting against bishops and clergy who, if they could not keep it from the people, did their best to make it suport the doctrines of demons—the clergy themselves being deceived also, and verily thinking that they were doing God service.

Difference In the Past Fifty Years.

During the past fifty years general education has come. Satan realized that he must adopt a new course. As St. Paul foretold, he affected to be an angel of light, a leader into new light. (2 Corinthians 11:13-15.) He got hold of the colleges and seminaries, and now sees to it that practically everybody of college education has his religious faith entirely destroyed, so far as a Divine Revelation is concerned. Surely not five out of every hundred ministers and others graduated make any pretense of believing in the inspiration of the Bible, when they are speaking privately and confidentially! They are too intelligent to believe in eternal torture, and experience a revulsion of feeling against the Bible, which the doctrines of demons have led them to believe teaches these Satanic delusions.

As a result, we have thousands of ministers drawing salaries totalling millions of dollars annually, who outwardly pose as God's servants, ministers of His religion revealed in the Bible, but who in reality are hypocrites. Privately they will confess that they do not believe that Jesus redeemed man from the fall; for they say, There was no fall. Neither do they believe in a coming Time of Restitution, which the Bible declares is the great hope for the world. (Acts 3:19-23.) They are hypocrites pure and simple. As the Apostle Paul declares, they "speak lies in hypocrisy, having their consciences seared with a hot iron."—1 Timothy 4:1, 2.

There are exceptions to this general rule. They are found amongst the less educated ministers, whom their educated brethren style "mossbacks." There are others whose consciences are not entirely seared, and who are in great distress, wishing to be honest, but fearing the cost. They say little about the future; occasionally work in a little Truth, and are generally very unhappy. I have hope for many of these yet, that they will stand for truth and righteousness, casting all their cares and fears upon the Lord—fears respecting their living and provision for their families, respecting their good names, which will be cast out as evil, as mine has been, if they will firmly stand. The time of decision is here. Whoever is not for God and for the Truth is against the same.

The great leaders of Ecclesiasticism seem to have no conscience. If approached by their confiding flocks, they dodge the questions with deceptive phrases, fearing not God, neither regarding man, but merely looking for gain, each from his own quarter—his denomination.—Isaiah 56:11.

It is the duty of all who see the Truth clearly to act positively. (2 Corinthians 6:17, 18.) Whoever lends financial aid or moral support to the great systems which are opposing the true teachings of God's Word, and assisting in the perpetuation of Satan's lie, is a partaker of the evil deeds and will share in the woes soon to come.

Blasphemy the Greatest Crime.

Recently a young business man told me of his experience. He inquired of his pastor, "Is there a Hell of eternal torture for all except the saintly?" The cheerful answer was, "Yes, certainly." The young man had been reading and thinking, and told the pastor his conclusions. As he left the study, the pastor put his hand on the young man's shoulder, saying, "George I do not believe in eternal torture, either. But, you know, we must preach it; otherwise, what would become of the world? They would go from bad to worse."

What does that young man think of his pastor now?—a liar, a hypocrite, a blasphemer of God—all to hold his place in the religious firmament—justifying himself by saying, Let us do evil that good may come; let us blaspheme God's name, that we may lead the people, and drive them away from God and the Bible! We know of no worse crime that humanity could commit than that of blaspheming God's holy name. In the Jewish Law this sin was placed ahead of all sins relating to fellowmen. That minister is merely a sample of about nine-tenths of the entire clergy, so far as we are able to know from their creed professions and their private denials of these. St. Paul's words surely appeal to every true Christian when he declares that the Love of God and of Christ—not fear—constrains us.

Appreciations

Ohio, June 26.

The late attacks on Pastor Russell shows some of the fruits of his labors since this was one of the "signs" that should follow all the true foot-step followers of the Lamb. It would be a bad omen indeed if praise was the only compliment paid to members of "the King's Army". Ah! How some would circumvent the Law if they could to pierce this I. B. S. A. Champion. Every charge in the calendar has been trumped up against the Pastor, yet his fame goes abroad more and more with every attempt at making his reputation unsavory in the public eye. Satan in the Syriac version means "a feeder on slander". This seems to be the weapon according to the Luciferian code. The GREAT Chicago Tribune which claims to be the GREATEST paper in the world sets the pace after the EAGLE to cauterize the flesh of the Church. Lacking just and honorable "data" it resorts to the veiled statements of the craft by insinuation. Like cheap vaudeville the public permits this corruption of morals, rather than hunch their backbone in disapproval. Like Jesus they sought to kill him but were not able "because his hour had not yet come". Spiritism, no doubt, is playing an important part in alleging falsehoods without a blink of shame. Even the thief on the cross rebuked the other for chiding the Crucified One since they were "in the same condemnation". Not one on earth can lift the head in judgment for not one but makes mistakes and fallings every day of his life. The Holiness person who said he had not sinned for 30 years was asked to be put in the Dime Museum as a rarity more precious than gold. Surely mercy and love are more rare amongst men in clerical garb than is found in more lowlier stations. When will we learn the lesson of humility and self-examination?

Three things identify the wicked says the proverb: "He blinketh with his eyes, he shuffles with his feet, and he pointeth with his finger". Beware which way we point.

Yours Under Mercy,
JOSEPH GREIG.

COPY OF THIRD LETTER FROM INDIAN CHIEF.

Mr. R. F. Johnson.

Most Esteemed Friend:—Your letter received, and the words gave me much comfort. I would have answered your letter sooner, but the fact is, I did not have money to get a stamp. I worked for the Government up to July, when my time was up; since then I have made a living by writing pieces for the Magazines, and Newspapers, but since the War started, the papers do not buy so much. I sometimes wonder how I will get through the winter. If I can get through till Spring I will be alright. I have 35 acres in Wheat; Snow on the ground now will make it fine. It don't take much to get me through till then, as I do not use tobacco nor drink and eat only the plainest of food. Most Indians are careless about the Future, I will do better. The people near me all seem my friends, but many are selfish, and would take what property I have, if they got a chance. But I do not tell them what I tell you, unless I have to. The Great Spirit has always been with me at the last hour.

I Believes what you says "Is True"—we shall live here forever,—That is great and worth "trying for." And there will be no "Want's" when The Kingdom is set up; Jesus will be JUST to ALL. Many of the rich will be brought to see things "different" then. A soul is worth more than money. My mother was a good Christian, but she has been dead many years. When she died, I walked around and cried, and cursed awhile, and then prayed awhile; I did not know what to do; I knew my best friend was gone. I was young then, I know better now. No man can serve "Two Masters." Many of my sins of the past were through ignorance, but the past is wiped out, because I believe the Christ who hung there on that cross, and let His blood run out for us, "Was the Son of GOD." Don't you? I KNOW He was. I want to see Him. If I am not good enough to come up CLOSE, I be willing to stand far off, just to see The ONE I have read and thought so much about. Yes, I will take off my hat to Him, anywheres and any time.

I got the paper you subscribed for, (St. Paul Enterprise) and I thank you very much for your present of it to me. I think you to be a very kind and sincere man, or I would not write so much in a letter. Sometimes I feel so worried, I don't know what to say when I pray, and then I just say, *"Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done,"* and let it go at that.

I hope my fortune will mend soon, for I have sent out several new articles to the magazines. And I hope you will pray for me, that I may live through the "day of trouble" and not give up.

Again thanks for your kindness to a stranger, and wishing you health, happiness, and success. I was born June 10th. I do not know the year, but think I am 38 or 39 years old. (I inclose a few of my pieces.)

Very Sincerely.
WHITE EAGLE.

NOTE.—One of those pieces referred to "EASTER MORN" was so grand, and eloquent, of The Truth, and so full of praise and rejoicings, The Great Victory by our LORD JESUS over death, and the tomb, etc., etc., that I inclosed it in a letter to the Bible house, in Brooklyn.

R. F. J.

KING SAUL'S TEST.

"What means the blating of the sheep in mine ear,
And of the oxen the lowing, I hear?"
Samuel the Prophet inquired of Saul.
And the King answered, "I have destroyed all
That belonged to Amalek, and have gone
The whole way the Lord hath sent me upon;
The commands of the Lord I have performed,
Israel's enemy I have o'erthrown,
Have slain all the people, except the king,
I saved him alive a triumph to bring,
And of the flocks, the best have been spared
A sacrifice to the Lord God prepared."

Samuel, the Prophet, who loved King Saul
From the day he found him so fair and tall,
Was grieved in his heart and unto him said:
"Wast thou not made of Israel the head
When thou wast little in thine own sight
Which to the Lord is the greatest delight,
Burnt-offerings of birds, oxen and sheep
Or heeding the words of the Lord that speak,
"To obey is better than sacrifice
And above the fat of rams is prized
By Him unto Whom such service is sweet,
And from His creatures, becoming and meet?"

Behold, in the office of type, Saul failed
But in the antitype some have prevailed,
Because with the advent of God's own Son
A way was opened in which they run,
Who in their own sight unworthy and mean
Are willing to trust in things by faith seen,
Until the great day appointed, falls due
When all shall know why the number was few
Who now the greater annointing receive.
If chosen in Christ, and in Him believe.
They are commanded the Lord's foes to slay
And in the contest their hands must not stay.

However precious the spoil may appear
Wealth, earthly honors or friendships most dear,
Further King Self with "fine talents so rare
To use in God's service" no one may spare,
In face of temptation, though subtle and strong
To treasure up things that to earth belong,
To stray from the path grown narrow, and bare
Of old charms the New Life never can share,
Learning from Saul the King no one need fear
If zeal remains earnest, vision still clear
The Spirit-Annointed abiding may
Have share in the Kingship in the great day.

By aid of the "Strength that will not repent"
May each one stand fast with honest intent,
Glad when "old Age" is slain by the sword
Drawn by a prophet in name of the Lord.

M. C.

Arkansas, June 23.

For some time I have been thinking of writing you my appreciations for your valuable paper, that is being sent me by some friend.

I appreciate your paper for the news that it brings to me through its valuable columns.

And I highly appreciate your paper for Pastor Russell's Sermon which I read every week with great pleasure and satisfaction and to my mind is very edifying to anyone that is seeking for the truth.

I have never read from no man's pen word of such great instruction in the Bible as I have from Pastor Russell. I think that he is the best that I have ever read after on the Bible, and I highly appreciate the editor of the Tribune because of his bold stand that he has taken in publishing the sermons. It is a noble man that will stand up and out for the truth as it is found in such noble characters as Pastor Russell. The reason that I think him so grand is because he has led me into the light of God's words. I had been a Baptist preacher for ten years and I thought I knew something about the Bible, but since I read Pastor Russell's Scripture studies I found that I did not understand the first principles of the Bible, which is truth in one harmonious way, so I hope that you will keep up the fight for truth.

Yours in truth and love of Christ Jesus,

T. H. AUSBURN.

Pennsylvania, June 23.

I am renewing my subscription for another year and I want to say that I appreciate your paper so much for Pastor Russell's Sermons and Question Box and large print so suitable for old persons.

I see in the Dec. 31, 1914 Tribune a friend whose name is signed, S. Hansen of New York, on account of sickness not able to take your paper. Please see if no one has renewed it for him. Please renew it for six months and let me know and I will send you the money as I wish to see every friend wanting to read our dear Pastor Russell's sermons and your paper so well printed am willing to help when I can. May the Lord bless you and your labors in your printing establishment.

J. L. FREED.

Ohio, June 25.

I write you at this time that you may know how much I value your paper. I so much appreciate Pastor Russell's sermon, also Sunday School lessons and Question Box. Hoping you will continue to publish these items, I remain

Thankfully yours,
E. J. HOOPER.

THE THANKLESS, REBELLIOUS ABSALOM

2 Samuel 18:1-15.—July 4.

The Story of Absalom—His Wasted Opportunities—His Contemptible End as a Traitor and Disobedient Son Who Sought His Father's Life—Parents' Responsibility—Eugenics Not Sufficient.

"Children, obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right."—Ephesians 6:2.

THIS Study discusses the death of Absalom, and is sufficiently explicit without comment. It will be valuable, however, to review the life of this young prince and to note some of his failures. He was not well born. His mother, King David's wife, was the daughter of a heathen king nearby; and her son had the disadvantage of being a member of the royal family and not required to labor with sweat of face.

Death of Absalom.

Absalom is first brought prominently to our attention by his murder of his half brother Amnon, to avenge his sister's honor. For this he fled to his grandfather's protection. After several years his father, who had never ceased to love him, was induced to invite him back to Jerusalem; but for two years more the king declined to receive his son into his presence. All these influences were unfavorable to the young man, but none of them can excuse his treachery to his father.

Absalom's Conspiracy.

There were judges throughout the land of Israel to decide ordinary causes of discontent; but when their decisions were unsatisfactory, appeal was made to the king. David was busily engaged in preparing materials for the Temple, which was not to be built until after his death. This may to some extent have hindered his work as superior judge, so that some cases, as in every court, were delayed of a hearing.

We are not sure, however, that anything was lacking respecting King David's administration of justice. We merely know that his crafty son Absalom very graciously heard the people's complaints, and very cunningly expressed sorrow for their delay, saying, "Would that I were king! It would be different!" Thus by deception, intrigue, falsehood, he "stole the hearts of the people" from his father. They really began to think that if Absalom were king, they would be immensely better off. They seem to have overlooked the fact that God was their King, and that King David merely sat upon the throne of the Lord.

Absalom knew of his father's religious sentiments, which apparently he did not at all share. He realized that he would not probably be his father's choice for a successor; and that it would soon be time for a new king, as King David was aged. Following Satan's course of ambition and disloyalty to God, he became disloyal to his father the king. He recruited an army, proclaimed himself king, and did the matter so quickly and so thoroughly that King David and his army and his loyal courtiers fled for their lives. Our lesson recounts the battle between Absalom's superior forces and King David's smaller army, which, however, were better trained soldiers. King David was victorious. Absalom was slain, notwithstanding King David's urgent request that his soldiers should not kill the young man.

What a contrast we have here between the man after God's own heart and the man whom the people admired—the flashy, the ambitious, the deceitful, the intriguing, the rebellious, who sought his father's life! The man of God, notwithstanding his weaknesses, which were acknowledged and repented of, had a heart loyal to God, true as the needle to the pole; and he had a sympathetic love for his son which found expression in that notable dirge, "O Absalom, my son, my son, would God I had died for thee!"

A Very Important Principle.

The human will is wonderful, so that we might almost say that each boy is responsible for his own career. This, however, does not excuse the parent whose duty it is to see that a proper child is born into the world—not merely outwardly beautiful, but conscientious, just, loyal to God and to the principles of righteousness. Nor does it excuse the parent from giving the child proper conceptions of life.

King David.

It seems pitiful indeed, that with all the preaching and teaching of centuries, so few parents realize their obligations toward their children. So few fathers realize that they are the caretakers of their wives and their children; and that it is their duty, not only to select a noble, conscientious wife, but to place her under favorable conditions during gestation and to assist her to keep her mind and heart pure, loving, noble, loyal to God and to righteous principles, that their child may be well birthmarked.

True, we have eugenics thrust upon our attention everywhere; but it sinks into insignificance compared to the principle that during gestation the mother's mind is stamping, favorably or unfavorably, her child's character. Of course a mother could not produce a perfect child; but with her own ideals high, true and unwavering, her child would be greatly blessed.

Welsh Miners Demand Pay Increase

(Continued from First Page)

pages. It was arranged that the matter be deferred for the proposals to be laid by the workmen's representatives before a meeting of the Coalowners' Association.

The proposals for a new agreement were discussed the whole afternoon of June 9th without any arrangement being arrived at. The owners' view is that the present agreement should continue for the duration of the war. The proceedings ended without any provision for a further joint meeting. The Federation Executive will meet to consider the position with a view to bringing it before the general body of workmen.

The employees of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company's locomotive works at Horwich held a mass meeting on June 8th, to consider the Company's offer of an advance of 25 cents a week to time-workers and 2½ per cent increase on piece rates in response to the men's demands for $1.25 advance to time-workers and a corresponding increase on piece rates. The meeting decided to refuse the Company's offer, and instructed the Union delegates to press for better terms, failing which the matter should be referred to arbitration.

There were some disquieting passages in the speech delivered by A. Bellamy, President of the National Union of Railwaymen, at a demonstration of railway servants at Southampton on June 6th. In supporting a resolution urging the Executive Committee to press forward the claim for a further increase of the war bonus, he said that the officials of the union had had a busy week-end with the managers of the railway companies, and they had talked over the question of the extension of the war bonus and other important matters. He was not in a position to say much. They had only had "a preliminary canter," and there were several matters to be hammered out.

The companies were introducing female labor as a result of male labor shortage, and the women were receiving much less than the men, in spite of the fact that rates of pay had been fixed by arbitration. That had got to stop, or there must be some clear understanding as to the future. Some companies were also employing superannuated servants, and in one case an old passenger guard was doing exactly the same work as before, but was receiving $1.25 a week less.

The union would not allow that sort of thing to go on unless there was some guarantee that the position of employees would not suffer. Unless they got some under-taking they would have to take a serious stand against it even now.

In a manifesto dealing with the general situation arising out of the war the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions expresses regret "at the failure of the Government to deal effectively with food and coal prices and with war profits." The manifesto states: "Artificially inflated coal prices, in addition to endangering the comfort and health of the people, decrease the possibilities of employment. Some manufacturers are already feeling the pressure, and are talking of shutting down their factories because the nature of their business does not permit any further increase in the cost of production.

"Should this shutting down process extend the Government will be faced with a profoundly serious situation. Already in Lancashire working people are demanding war bonuses in order that they may meet the increase cost of living. Notices have been handed in by representative sections of various unions, and a fortnight hence may see the whole of Lancashire in the throes of a gigantic industrial dispute. These people feel full justification for their action, for while it is true that 980,000 workpeople have received war advances, ten or twelve millions have received no extra payments whatever, and these must still press for advances or cheaper food.

"There is amongst the people immense capacity for effort and sacrifices; they have given evidence of their willingness to attempt great things, but they have been discouraged by signs of vacillation and disagreement in high places. There is no need for panic legislation or for industrial or military conscription, but there is an immediate need for the suppression of partisan and personal jealousies in each Government department and throughout the country. The committee desires to dissociate itself from attacks upon Ministers which are prompted by political, personal, or financial considerations, but it considers criticism has been invited by the manner in which valuable time was wasted over discussions on the alleged shortcomings of workpeople."

I understand that telegrams were sent out on the night of June 8th calling another conference of the trade union representatives who signed the Treasury agreement of March last, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The meeting is to take place in London and Lloyd George is to be present for the purpose of laying before the delegates the labor requirements of the Ministry of War Munitions. The National Advisory Committee on War Output, of which Arthur Henderson, the well known trade union leader, is chairman, is to meet in order to consider the situation which appears to be critical, and if possible formulate proposals to be laid before the conference on the following day.

I regret to announce the death of England's only surviving daily labor newspaper, the "Daily Citizen." It will be remembered that quite early in the war the "Daily Herald," the only other labor daily, went under and survives now only as a small weekly review. The "Daily Citizen" made its first appearance on October 8, 1912. It was established by Labor Newspapers, a company founded by a joint committee of the Labor Party and the Independent Labor party, "to be a newspaper, but more than a newspaper—an organ of trade union activity, Labor Party policy, and Socialist thought."

From the outset the paper encountered difficulties. It was handicapped by inadequate capital, and was harassed by litigation as to the legality of levies upon trade unions in its support. Moreover the other labor newspaper—the "Daily Herald"—was already in the field. Of the first number "The Times" said:— "It is full of interest and if the same standard is maintained in future numbers the 'Daily Citizen' will be a welcome addition to the ranks of English journalism." Under the editorship of Frank Dilnot, formerly Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Mail," the high standard of that number was maintained to the last, and the circulation of the paper grew steadily from just over 130,000 in the first few months of its existence to an average of nearly 200,000. The gallant uphill fight, however, involved too heavy a drain upon its comparatively slender financial resources, and the disabilities arising from the war, added to that burden, have brought the paper to an end.

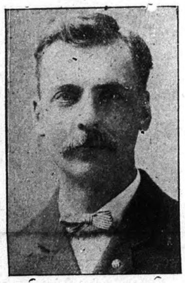
Dilnot is starting almost immediately a penny weekly paper, called the "Independent," "in which will be collated and presented trade union facts as a whole."

Many Candidates Out for Political Plums

(Continued from First Page.)

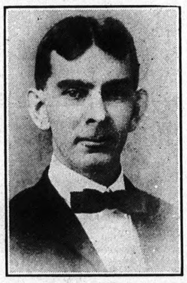
on his campaign and will be hard to beat.

For Congress, J. Chester Sutherland, present Recorder and party leader of the Hallam faction, announced this week on the Republican ticket. Just what former Sheriff, Ex-county Chairman and Ex-Representative Ed. Crothers expects to do is the enigma of the campaign. Rumor has it that he will be appointed Secretary of Agriculture by Governor Braumbaugh this week, and if that is true it will eliminate him as a candidate either for County Treasurer or Congress. He has had his own way for sometime and should he be a candidate the contest will become more interesting.



T. J. Underwood.

Among the new candidates, we have J. R. Hawkins, of Marianna. Dr. T. M. Faddis, of Charleroi, Henry Y. Lash, of West Pike Run; James A. Emory, of Somerset; M. M. Hemphill, of West Middleton, and Wm. A. Britton, of Washington, all having announced for County Commissioner. For Coroner, Wm. Greenly, of Bentleyville, Pa., will oppose Coroner Heffran. For Sheriff, Charles Miller, of Beallsville, and for Treasurer, Dr. Alexander, of Cannonsburg, and new candidates announcing every day.



Frank F. Wickerham.

It will be the peoples' fight this year as the "bosses" are quarrelling among themselves and slates are not talked of at all.

There is much interest being displayed in the contest being waged by O. Evans Mikesell, who has the financial bee in his bonnet and desires to handle the county's financial affairs. Mikesell is anxious but the bankers have not yet consented to the line up and until this is done there is but little use of the department of weights and measures lamenting the losses of this indomitable and irresistable politician.

In the next issue of the Tribune the special correspondent will review the political situation in this county. There are many interesting matters to be presented to the public.

Up to the present time the professional politician has the field and labor has been practically ignored. The candidates are appealing to the corporations with the hope that labor will be forced into line and if the old methods are to prevail this will be done.

These matters will be covered in the articles to be published in the Tribune during the present campaign.

APPRECIATIONS.

Massachusetts, June 24.

Am today sending my renewal to your paper through T. W. T. office. Thanking you kindly for sending my paper after my time had expired, and also voicing my appreciation of your excellent paper on account of the sermons of that Servant, whom the Lord has chosen to give the Meat in due season of the household of Faith, and also letters from the dear ones, and the ? Box and Labor News, all of which I am very much interested in.

I remain yours in the service of the King of kings,

G. A. M.

Pennsylvania, June 24.

Mr. Editor:—We have had the Tribune for over two years and have found it most profitable reading. The sermons constitute our favorite portion of its pages since, these tell, with the sound of no uncertainty to the trumpet, that permanent blessings will come to mankind in the (near) future.

We are thus prepared to view without dismay, the dissolution of the present world or condition of things.

We are sorry to tell you that we are unable to continue taking the Tribune because we cannot afford to do so this winter. However, please do not publish this statement, for the reason that it assumes the nature of a hint to someone else, who might be financially able to conclude that "a hint to the wise is sufficient."

You deserve a rich reward for your kindness toward the Lord's cause, in such a day as ours, and you will certainly get it.

Yours regretfully,
MRS. JONATHAN R. ERB.

Kansas, June 25.

We are writing to inform you that we are renewing our subscription to the Labor Tribune thro' the W. T. B. & T. Society.

Our subscription expired Oct. 20th and we certainly appreciate your kindness in not discontinuing it at that time, for we highly prize your paper for its many good qualities. The print is excellent.

Especially do we appreciate the religious features. Pastor Russell's sermons are fine and are certainly "meat in due season to the household of faith."

How glad we are to know, that while all around us, "Men's hearts are failing them for fear, and for looking after those things, which are coming on the earth," that thro' the words of prophecy, we may look beyond this dark cloud of trouble, which is o'ershadowing the whole earth, and see (thro' the eye of faith) the glorious reign of Messiah, just at hand. When the Kingdom for which the saints have been praying for nearly two thousand years, will be established and "God's Will will be done on earth as in Heaven."

Wishing the Tribune every success and may the Lord ever bless your good endeavor to serve Him.

Sincerely yours,
MR. and MRS. E. W. HANEY.

Texas, June 25.

I wish to express to you my appreciation of the Labor Tribune. I have just sent my renewal to your paper through the Watch Tower Bible Society. I am well pleased with the stand that you take in keeping your paper to the front in declaring the Whole Truth. I expect to take the Labor Tribune as long as it continues to publish Pastor Russell's sermons, also the Question Box, Sunday School lessons and letters of appreciations.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you.

Your Sister by His grace,
MRS. LETITIA E. LIGON.

New York, June 26.

We note with much pleasure that the new editor continues the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons, and the other religious features and for this reason, we the undersigned, are renewing our subscriptions and expect to keep on taking it, so long as these features appear weekly. And may you reap a happy reward for thus continuing to help spread a knowledge of "Present Truth" by this method.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. ELIZABETH HAM.
MRS. GEO. E. BROOKS.

BULGARIAN MILK-BACILLI

Same as recommended on page 2 in the May 15th Watch Tower. Read the article again to refresh your memory. Supplied to Truth friends in convenient tablet-form in dollar size and also in 50 cent bottles. The dollar size is the most economical to buy.

Address all orders to
EDGAR L. KUESTHARDT,
Port Clinton, Ohio.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

NOTICE

Dear Brethren:—Some time ago we gave notice of a catarrh, throat and liver cure which had been very helpful to ourselves and offered to send free sample to all who desired it. The response was so great as to quite overwhelm us. But we did the best possible to serve every one. Being encouraged by the numerous expressions of appreciation and no complaints, we now propose to give away one thousand samples—the first who come will be the first served. These samples would be cheap at twenty-five cents, but they are free. Send only five cents to pay expenses. Our permanent address is: 101 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Faithfully your servant,
O. L. SULLIVAN.

Feehan Seeks Place on State Board.

(Continued From First Page)

dustry, and having also served for the past four years on the Pennsylvania Industrial Accidents Commission, investigating accidents in general, and studying Compensation Laws, and other Labor Laws for this State, and,

WHEREAS: For the past twenty years he has been advocating this Law, and a Law, though being passed, is not a Law unless it is properly administered. There has been no man in the State more active in the framing of the Compensation Bill than Francis Feehan, and he has given his service at a great sacrifice and a loss of time without receiving any reward for the same, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we, the Iron City Central Trades Council, in regular meeting assembled, this June 17th, urge the Commissioner of Labor, and Governor Brumbaugh, to appoint him as a member of the Compensation Board in the new Bureau of Compensation, which will have charge of the administration of this new Law, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Labor, and to Governor Brumbaugh, and also that a copy of the same beforwarded to the Press.

(Signed) R. J. McGRATH
A. L. OVERCASHIER
EDWARD W. WELSH
P. J. McGRATH

With best wishes for the future success of your administration, we are,

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) ROBERT W. BEATTIE,
Secretary.

A CANADIAN INJUNCTION.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 30—Officers of the Musicians' union have been served with a temporary injunction because of a strike against a theater in this city. The court dismissed an injunction against the union on the ground that it was not incorporated. The same result was attained, however, by enjoining the officers.

25,000 ARE KILLED AT WORK.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—While Americans are horrified at the carnage of European war, and are devising methods to stop this holocaust, the federal bureau of labor statistics calls attention to the fact that 25,000 wage workers of both sexes are killed in this country every year.

During the same period the number of injured that are disabled more than four weeks approximate 700,000.

These numbers, involving the killing and maiming of vast armies of American workers, fail to fully indicate the number of industrial accidents, for such studies as have already been made show that of accidents involving disabilities of one day and over, at least three-fourths terminate during the first four weeks.

The bureau, in its statement, shows that metal mining ranks as the most hazardous, with a rate of four workers killed last year for every 1,000 employed. Coal mining comes next with a rate of 3.5, and fisheries and navigation follow with a rate of three per 1,000 employed.

The industries which contribute the greatest number of fatal accidents, regardless of per cent employed, are railroad employments and agricultursible for approximately 4,200 deaths each year. Coal mining contributes more than 2,600 and building and construction work nearly 1,900.

CINCINNATI, June 30—The Building Trades Council has appointed a committee to call on the mayor and insist that the city rope and scaffold inspector be reinstated. This official was recently removed and the builders insist accidents to workmen are bound to increase as a result.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Treasurer.
A. W. POLLOCK, President.
CHARLES L. COLE, Secretary.

One Hundred and Twentieth
Semi-Annual Report
of the
DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK
338-344 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURG, PA.
JUNE 1, 1915.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, June 1, 1915	$33,044,660.72
Amount due Dividend	639,478.15
Amt. due Insurance Fund	10,000.00
Amt. due Contingent Fund	776,172.77
Amt. due Surplus	350,906.61
Total Liabilities	$34,821,218.25

ASSETS.

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$9,738,320.14
U. S. Government Bonds	2,400,000.00
Philadelphia City Bonds	1,327,768.00
City of Pittsburgh Bonds	3,433,910.00
City of Allegheny Bonds	300,000.00
City of Reading Bonds	100,000.00
Allegheny County Bonds	2,132,288.80
Westmoreland County Bonds	250,000.00
Washington County Bonds	284,000.00
Sub-District School Bonds	1,352,500.00
District School Bonds	2,119,500.00
Borough Imp'vt. Bonds	2,068,785.00
Township Imp'vt. Bonds	123,500.00
Rail Road Bonds	3,406,115.00
Street Railway Bonds	545,540.00
Miscellaneous	727,661.78
Loans on Collateral	1,362,461.13
Real Estate	277,340.21
Real Estate, Bank Property	300,000.00
Interest Due	32,506.39
Cash in Banks and on hand	2,539,021.80
Total Assets	$34,821,218.25

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1, 1915.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing report.

G. HARTON SINGER,
ROBERT W. FLENNIKEN,
A. C. McCALLAM,
A. V. HOLMES,
Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15, 1915.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last six months ending May 31, 1915, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from June 1, 1915.

Juror Confesses.

TRINIDAD, Colo., June 23—A juryman in the John R. Lawson case voted to convict the miner that he might visit his sick wife, who, the bailiff in charge of the jury told him, was seriously ill.. Later, the juryman foud the statement untrue..

Mine Guard White who was in the battle that resulted in the death of Jno. M. Nimmo, swears that the position of Nimmo's body made it impossible for him to be shot in the lower part of the body by strikers. White intimates that Nimmo was shot by guards, and swears he himself had several narrow escapes, and that other mine guards complained of the same experiences.

White and another mine guard (C. A. Kingsbury) contradict the testimony of three mine guards, which aided in the conviction of Lawson.

Two jurors swear that the bailiff in charge of the jury told them Judge Hillyer ordered they must agree on a verdict before they could eat.

The above startling allegations are contained in the motion for a new trial filed by attorneys for John R. Lawson, covicted of the murder of John Nimmo, mine guard. The document is the most sensational ever recorded in a murder trial, and again illustrates the methods employed by Colorado mine operators to destroy the miners' union. Two hundred and twenty-one assignments of error are charged in the trial, and includes Judge Hillyer's prejudice, the handling of the jury, the make-up of the jury, the refusal of the attorney general to give reasonable information in advance of the trial concerning the state's witnesses and the coercion used against the jury to secure a conviction.

DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

The One Hundred and Eighth Semiannual statement of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, has just been issued and shows that the bank still maintains its high place among the leading banking institutions of this country.

The directors have also declared a dividend of two per cent for the last six months, ending May 31, 1915, payable forewith.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES CONFER.

TOLEDO, O., June 30.—For the first time in ten years a mass meeting of members of the four railroad brotherhoods was held in this city for the purpose of discussing questions of mutual interest. The recent arbitration award, affecting railroads west of Chicago, was denouced, and ex-United States Commissioner of Labor Charles Nagel, a member of the arbitration board, was declared to be "prejudiced at the start."

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
ATLANTIC CITY
AND
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.,
EXCURSIONS.
$10.00 and $12.00
July 15-29. Aug. 12-26.
Sept. 9th.
Good for 16 days.
On the return trip stop-overs permitted at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Further information, booklet and advance reservations for Pullman space, all agents.
City Ticket Office
525 Smithfield St., Oliver Bldg.
JOS. P. TAGGART,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Men!-Boys!
When considering the many advantages that this sale offers in the way of Price, Quality, Style and Assortment, keep prominent in your mind the fact that ALL the Suits are BRAND NEW
$12.50 to $15.00 MEN'S SUITS 7.90
$18.00 to $20.00 MEN'S SUITS 10.90
$27.50 to $35.00 MEN'S SUITS 17.90
$22.50 to $25.00 MEN'S SUITS 13.90
$7.50 and $8.50 BOYS' SUITS 4.90
$3.00 and $3.50 BOYS' SUITS 1.90
$10.00 and $12.50 BOYS' SUITS 6.90
$4.00 and $5.00 BOYS' SUITS 2.90
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KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
5th AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.

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HERMES
O. & P. MILK CO.
Pure Milk and Cream
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Phone Grant or Main 100
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Don't worry about the pain or the price.
My reputation in Pittsburgh is firmly established.
You can rest assured of expert work, best material, and courteous treatment. Call and talk it over.
No charge for examination.
I can save you time and expense.
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Save something regularly. This strong bank offers you safety and 4%.
$1 opens an account.
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,
"Where Savings are Safe"
Resources Over 12 Millions.
Frick Building.

WHEN YOU WANT
ICE
MADE FROM
PURE DISTILLED WATER
You Want
Conslidated Ice Co
WAGONS ON EVERY
STREET

GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK,
CARSON AND SOUTH FOURTEENTH STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4% Interest on Time Deposits.
J. B. Roth, President.
A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

JUL 19 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 32. PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915. FIVE CENTS A COPY

OLIVER SINGS SWAN SONG; RETIRES FROM POLITICS

Prediction of Tribune Comes Out in Statement.

The latest offering in Pittsburgh political vaudeville was an excellent imitation of Madame Adelina Patti by United States Senator G. T. Oliver in his unique swan song entitled, "Darling, my Feet are Growing Cold." If the "Trimmer" thinks he deceived anyone by his announced "Retirement," he is merely deceiving himself. As long as Oliver owns two newspapers and a huge bank-roll, he will be in politics. His announcement, unexpected and sensational as it was, was, in reality, an excellent piece of political strategy inspired, no doubt, by Robert McAfee.

The Oliver faction realized that it would necessarily be on the defensive and they fully appreciated their weakness on the defense. Having practically come to the parting of the ways with the Armstrong administration, Oliver knew that they could not attack an administration which they, themselves, had made possible and had supported on every occasion without condeming Armstrong's associates and supporters in the administration, Mackrell, Garland and Dillinger. They could not charge Armstrong with wrong-doing without inditing themselves.

The Olivers had heard the rallying cry of the independents "Clean out the Court House." They heard the slogans: "Down with the Olivers," "Away with the Trimmers" and "Chase the Greasy Olivers." They knew that the issue of the campaign would be a clean-cut one of "Oliverism." They also knew that "Oliverism" would not stand the acid test at the polls on election day.

So, Oliver, in the parlance of the street, "got out from under." In other words, he trimmed and trimmed to the Queen's taste. He thought, by the announcement of his "retirement," he had eliminated the issue of "Oliverism" from the coming campaign. He felt, too, that he would be in a better position to inaugurate his campaign of muckracking and mud-slinging, so peculiarly characteristic of his newspapers, against his late allies, Armstrong, Leslie and Jamison.

Realizing that support from the Armstrong administration was hopeless, Oliver did not hesitate to use an editorial hireling's vitriolic pen to hasten the break with Armstrong, Jamison and Leslie. Oil and water will not mix, neither will politicians of extremely opposite political temparaments and views. It was inevitable. The Tribune, knowing the ways and wiles of politicians, foresaw and forecasted the break weeks ago.

And, incidentally, Max Leslie learned a timely lesson. Walter Christy's amiable little slam in the news columns of the Oliver morning organ fully demonstrated to Max what would be his portion were he to continue to follow the ill-fated banner of Oliver and then suddenly take a stand of independence. Eleven years ago Max gave Oliver his nick-name of "Trimmer" and "Ingrate," and Oliver, through Christy and Morgan Gable, fully confirmed Max's diagnosis of his political character. Oliver trimmed and cheated Max, who is responsible for the Oliver ascendency in the municipal administration and who, was, as far as is known, still loyal to Oliver. And Walter Christy, Registration Commissioner for the time being, who was made County Chairman through the influence of Max and who designated Governor Brumbaugh's appointments as "Jokes," proved himself an apt pupil of his master. Oliver, in the art of ingratitude, by turning upon his political benefactor and ally, Max, and denouncing him roundly without provocation.

The Olivers, at that, drew first blood. So, on with the war. The Trimmer may find that he has trimmed once too often, that many of his followers will take him at his word, and that the people may see to it that he is permanently retired to the vale of political oblivion from which it is hoped he may never return.

ONE KIND OF "ECONOMY."

DENVER, COL., July 7.—Says the Labor Bulletin of this city:

"Governor Carlson abolished the state boiler inspection department Monday for ninety days. By this action George B. Cossebaum, chief inspector, and deputies Joseph Humphrey and William M. Crowley are automatically fired. Governor Carlson gave as his reason for abolishing the office the administration's promise of economy. He says the work can be done well by the factory inspection department. Under the law he has the right to abolish any office for ninety days. It is understood he will continue to abolish the office every ninety days during his term of office."

UNION GIRL WINS TAFT MEDAL.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Miss Maree Hamilton, daughter of A. F. of L. Organizer Grant Hamilton, won the William Howard Taft medal at the Central High school graduation exercises in this city for the best essay on "The Development of Popular Government in America." The union girl's subject was: "What Labor Has Contributed to the Development of Popular Government."

TRIALS OF HARVEST WORKERS.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 7.—Life's other side is never more plainly visible than among harvest workers passing through this city, says the Topeka Capital. Most of these workers are penniless. They do not, as a general rule, have the least idea where their next meal is to be secured. They do not eat regularly, and eat whenever they get a chance. By the time these harvest workers reach the wheat fields, work usually means sustenance. When they pass through Topeka some of them may have money, but it is generally little more than is necessary to buy them meals and clothing until harvest begins.

Men who went to western Kansas two and three weeks ago, are now returning in large numbers. They say harvest in most places will not start for two weeks. With many destitute men, food is hard to obtain. The idea of earning a living is chimerical, they state, until harvest begins. Jobs are snapped up before a man even has a chance to put in his application.

Many of the workers blame eastern newspapers and employment bureaus for their present condition.

Lloyd George Confers With Leaders.

New Munitions Minister Plans Co-operation With Unions.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

London, June 25.

The speedier and more extensive production of munitions of war has been the great note of most of the public discussions of the past few weeks in this country. As the conversations went on the ground got clearer. Originally, it may be remembered, when the supply of war material was found to be short, attacks were levelled right and left at the working classes who were declared to be idle and drunken. These libels were speedily proved false and are never heard now. Then came the reconstitution of the British Government and the establishment of the so-called coalition Government where offices were held by the leading members of both the old opposing political parties—partisanship having been dropped for the time being. Then came the institution of a new ministerial office, that of the Ministry of Munitions, which David Lloyd George, the former Chancellor of the Exechequer, as Minister of Munitions. These recent developments have proved the falsity of all the old charges against the workmen and the deficiency in these important supplies has been clearly seen to be a result of inefficient organization higher up.

Resulting from these re-arrangements the new Minster of Munitions had a special conference on June 10th with representatives of forty of Britain's leading trade unions, at which. it is understood, proposals of the greatest importance relating to the productions of munitions were considered. It is understood that Lloyd George outlined the various proposals as regard the supply of munitions under which trade unionists are affected. These proposals were then discussed by the trade unionists sitting alone, Lloyd George leaving the Ministry at 1:30 and returning about three o'clock.

The trade unionists having conveyed to Lloyd George the result of their deliberations, the proceedings terminated. The conference had lasted just on four hours. The main points of the proposals are understood to be:

(1) No compulsory industrial service for munitions work.

(2) Voluntary enlistment for such work, but men to be subject to discipline like soldiers when once enlisted.

(3) Compulsory arbitration for settling disputes.

Expressed and explained at rather greater length, the leading points of the important proposals laid by Lloyd George before the conference of trade union representatives are these:

Disputes will be dealt with by compulsory arbitration. the decision of the arbitration to be final. It would not be a question of postponing a strike until the arbitration tribunal had done its best, as is suggested by a news agency report of June 16th. Strikes would be altogther forbidden, and incitement to strike would be made a punishable offence.

Munitions workers, or at any rate some of them, would be enrolled by voluntary enlistment. No man would be forced to enlist for work on war materials; but once enlisted he would be subject to discipline like a soldier under a special law. Apart from this I belive that a tribunal, largely of trade unionists would be established to deal with the case of individual "slackers." These proposals were accepted not quite unanimously, I believe, but by a considerable majority of trade union representatives present. The miners, by the way, were not represented.

Trade union officials and executives will be given certain statutory powers which will have the effect of making the trade unions into labor bureaux so far as munition workers are concerned. The unions will keep registers of all workers available, particularly of those accustomed to the working of metals either in their heated or cold states. The Armaments Department and committees, local and other, connected with it will keep registers of where men are required and their number. When application for men is received from any district, the union will furnish as many workers as are needed with railway warrants and send them where wanted. In point of fact some of the unions have already

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

'AVERAGE WAGE' IS DEFINED.

Montana Attorney General Makes Important Decision.

MINE OWNERS NOT SUSTAINED

Compensation Awards For Piece Workers to Be Based on Wages Earned — Idle Days Not Included.

HELENA, MONT., July 7.—Attorney General Poindexter has upheld the miners in their point that compensation awards should be based on weekly earnings, computed as follows:

The total wages earned during a certain period, say a year, should be divided by the exact number of days of actual employment. This sum, multiplied by six, would be the weekly wage.

Coal miners work on the piece, or ton, scale and they do not work continuously for a year. At a conference of mine operators, miners and members of the state accident board the question of "what is a weekly wage" was discussed. The new compensation law is vague on the subject. All parties to the conference agreed that the working year of the coal miner averaged 240 days. On this basis the operators insisted that the average weekly wage should be determined by the following process:

Ascertain the total earning capacity of a miner for 240 days and then divide it by 52.

Attorney General Poindexter rejected this claim and supported the miners' position. He ruled:

"There are a number of cases attending the mining of coal where a fixed daily wage is paid. In such cases it would be manifestly idle, if not ridiculous, to contend, because the employment is not continuous throughout the year, that the daily wage received at the time of the injury is not the fixed amount actually paid the workman per day, but the average per diem earned in a calendar year, based upon the 240 working days."

After quoting the different plans of compensation, the official concludes:

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that a construction of the [illegible] such as is contended for by the operators would be unjust to the employes and inequiable in its consequences."

FREE SPEECH MUST PREVAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The North American of this city, in a leading editorial, opposes views of George Wharton Pepper, who believes that free speech should not differ from "the ethical sense of the community," and should not injure the "sensibilities of those holding different views."

The viewpoint of Mr. Pepper is taken as a defense of the dismissal of Prof. Scott Nearing by the University of Pennsylvania trustees, and the North American comments as follows:

"If the sanctity of sensibilities had been a bar to free speech, there would have been no exposure of the New Haven railroad scandal, grundyism would be exploiting the labor of children unchecked, railroad rebating and food adulteration would still be immune from opposition; the venal politician, the promoter of special privilege, the violator of health and safety laws, the corrupter of public servants, the faithless official, the unjust judge—all would be able to pursue their illegitimate ends without fear.

"It is because of free speech because there have been men fitted and willing to arouse public opinion against these subtle workers of iniquity, that the standards of public morality have become more exacting and the protection of society from crimes of cunning has been made more secure.

"The ethical sense of the community was bitterly outraged by the Declaration of Independence, and if it had prevailed the men who dared to draft that document would have been silenced. The far-seeing patriots who launched the agitation against human slavery were denounced as wicked assailants of a divinely ordered institution, and their views were so 'discordant' with prevailing opinion that in many sections of the country they went in danger of their lives."

DRAY DRIVERS STRIKE.

GALESBURG, ILL., July 7.—Dray drivers are on strike because employers refused a wage increase of $1 a week. The old rate was $1.

Statistics Show Disappearance of Indians

Government Report Contains Interesting Racial Data.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—A much lower rate of growth for the Indian population than for the white; an increasing admixture of white blood; decreasing vitality of full-blood Indians, indicating a tendency to disappear altogether; an increasing attendance at school and decreasing illiteracy; an increase in the percentage of the self-supporting; a decrease in the number of reservation Indians. These are some of the salient facts set forth in the special report on the Indian population of the United States and Alaska, soon to be issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and compiled under the direction of Mr. William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population. This report brings together all the principal statistics relating to the Indian population which were collected at the last census.

The Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and insular possessions, in 1910 was 265,683, representing an increase of 17,430, or 7 per cent, over the number reported in 1890, when the Census Bureau made its first enumeration of Indians. Thus at the last census the only Americans whose native ancestry extends further back than a century or two—or three at the utmost—constituted less than three-tenths of 1 per cent of the entire population of the country.

Of the total Indian population, 74,825, or 28 per cent, were found in one state, Oklahoma; 160,107, or 60 per cent, in five states, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, South Dakota, and California; and 255,463, or 96 per cent, in 22 states, five of which—Wisconsin, North Carolina, Michigan, New York, and Mississippi—lie east of the Mississippi. In density of Indian population, Oklahoma again led with 108 Indians per 100 square miles, while Arizona and South Dakota, with 26 and 25 per 100 square miles, held second and third places. The proportion which Indians formed of the total population was, however, greatest in Arizona, where it was 14.3 per cent.

There are 280 Indian tribes, comprising 52 linguistic stocks. The most important tribes numerically are the Cherokee, with 31,489 members in 1910; the Navajo, with 22,455; the Chippewa, with 20,214; the Choctaw, with 15,917; and the Teton Sioux, with 14,284. These five tribes were the only ones represented by more than 10,000 members each; 44 tribes had more than 1,000 members each.

The ratio of males to females in the Indian population was 103.5 to 100—a somewhat lower ratio than the corresponding one for the whites, 106.6 to 100.

Of the 80,383 male Indians 15 years of age and over in the United States in 1910, 57.4 per cent were married and 7.4 per cent were widowed or divorced.

As compared with the whites and Negroes in the United States, Indians marry somewhat earlier in life. This tendency toward early marriage is due, in part at least, to the fact that the male reservation Indian is frequently as assured of a livelihood at the age of 15 as he is later in life.

The practice of polygamy still exists, though to a comparatively slight extent, among American Indians. According to the enumeration of 1910 there were 494 Indian males living in polygamy, and in 37 cases more than two wives were reported. Of these polygamous males, 327 were Navajos.

PROPORTION OF MIXED BLOODS.

Of the total Indian population of the United States in 1910, 150,053, or 56.5 per cent,, were reported as full

(Continued on Page Five.)

..............................1915.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE.
406 Walsh Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find .... Dollars for which please send the National Labor Tribune for .... months to

....

....

....

12 months—$2.00
6 months—$1.00

OPPOSITION TO OLIVER TICKET IS COMPLETED

New York Public Library 476 Fifth Ave.

Lines are Drawn Sharply in County Fight.

The announcement by United States Senator George T. Oliver of his retirement from active participation in Pennsylvania politics has resulted in clarifying the local situation and in the completion of a ticket to oppose the Oliver candidates for the Allegheny county offices.

DAVID B. JOHNS

WILLIAM R. BAILEY

For only one of these offices is a candidate to be selected—that of Register of Wills. William Conner, of Braddock, the present incumbent, is the Oliver candidate to succeed himself while Judd Bruff, former sheriff of Allegheny county has entered the race, undoubtedly with the expectation that he would receive the support of either Senator Flinn or the Armstrong-Leslie faction.

But it seems that Mr. Bruff will have to go it alone. He is too vulnerable. If his candidacy became formidable people might say something concerning his morals which might even disgust his Spanish-American war friends.

The men who will be the standard bearers in the fight to wrest the Allegheny county offices from the control of the Oliverites are John Graham, Frank Harris, A. C. Gumbert, Edward Freibertshauser, John P. Moore, David B. Johns and William R. Bailey.

A G. GUMBERT.

FRANK HARRIS.

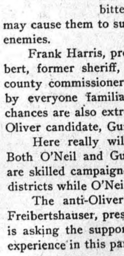
Graham, who is the candidate for Recorder of Deeds, is one of the fortunate aspirants for office who to date has received no opposition. At the present time he is chief clerk in the recorder's office, the present head of which John A. Fairman will not be a candidate for another term. It is extremely probable that Graham will not be opposed by the Olivers, although the bitterness of the Olivers may cause them to support a complete ticket against their political enemies.

Frank Harris, present county treasurer and Addison C. Gumbert, former sheriff, are the candidates for the two Republican county commissionerships. Harris's election is already conceded by everyone familiar with the political situation. Gumbert's chances are also extremely rosy, although in J. Denny O'Neil, the Oliver candidate, Gumbert is finding a powerful antagonist.

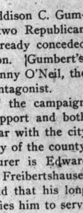
Here really will occur the hardest fight of the campaign. Both O'Neil and Gumbert will have powerful support and both are skilled campaigners. Gumbert is more familiar with the city districts while O'Neil knows every nook and cranny of the county.

The anti-Oliver candidate for county treasurer is Edward Freibertshauser, present chief clerk in that office. Freibertshauser is asking the support of the voters on the ground that his long experience in this particular office, especially qualifies him to serve as treasurer.

William R. Bailey ,clerk of the Allegheny county courts, is a candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Bailey, who has been chief clerk in this office for years past, was appointed clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. Coleman, following Mr. Coleman's election to Congress. Mr. Bailey, like Messrs. Freibertshauser and Graham, puts forth his experience in office as the first reason why he should be elected to the office he now holds by appointment of the court.



EDWARD FREIBERTSHAUSER.



JOHN GRAHAM.

Hyatt Cribbs, present controller of Allegheny county, having been appointed to that position following the resignation of Robert Cunningham, as the Oliver candidate to succeed himself is being opposed by State Senator John P. Moore. For some time it seemed as if Mr. Cribbs would receive little opposition but within the last few weeks Mr. Moore announced his candidacy and already is in the middle of a strenuous campaign. Mr. Moore expects strong support from the railroad employees in return for his vote against the Full Crew Repeal law, passed by the last legislature, but vetoed by Governor Brumbaugh.

The present Prothonotary of Allegheny county is William B. Kirker, of Bellevue. Mr. Kirker has been prothonotary for 10 years and has been on the state and county payroll in one capacity or another for over 25 years. In that time he has received over $125,000 as compensation for his services. It was the understand-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

CELEBRATING LIBERTY ARE WE NOT SLAVES?

"Stand Fast In the Liberty Wherewith Christ Hath Made You Free."—Hypocritical Slaves of Mammon and Custom—Ignorant Slaves of Fear and Superstition—Helpless Slaves of Sin and Weakness—"The Liberty of the Sons of God"—Slaves in the Pulpits. Slaves In the Pews—Slaves to Wealth—Slaves to Poverty—Slaves to Sinful Passions and Appetites—Only one Way to Liberty.

NEW YORK CITY, July 4.—Pastor Russell, last night at the New York City Temple, W. 63rd St., near Broadway, took for his text, "The creature also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the sons of God." (Romans 8:21.) He declared that his text, one of the grandest promises for humanity, does not relate to true Christians, but to mankind in general. True Christians are already set free, so far as their hearts, their minds, are concerned. Saintly Christians, he averred, are a rarity today, as they have always been since the Master declared, "Fear not, little flock; it is the Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom."—Luke 12:32.

Not until these shall be perfected by the glorious change of the Chief Resurrection will the time come for delivering the groaning creation from its bondage. In other words, the world's blessing tarries until the completion of the saintly company gathered out of every nation and denomination during the past nineteen centuries, and called in the Bible "The Church of the First-Born," "The Very Elect," 'The Lamb's Wife," "The Body of Christ," etc.

Jehovah is a God of order. All His good purposes will be fulfilled in a most orderly manner. Six great days of a thousand years each have already passed over us, according to the Scriptures, and have been periods of darkness under a reign of Sin and Death. During this time God has allowed our race to experiment with sin and to note its bitter results—to experiment also in endeavors to recover from sin and its penalty, death, with its concomitants of sickness and sorrow. The long schooling of six thousand years is not to be in vain. The lesson that "the wages of sin is death" is not to be lost. Mankind is not to be left to destruction, but is to be recovered. Earth's billions, lying as unconscious in death as the brute, are nevertheless subjects of the Divine interest, sympathy and provision. In the Seventh Thousand-Year Day, earth's great Sabbath, assistance will come to our race.

BROAD FOUNDATION FOR HUMAN SALVATION.

Acording to the Divine Program, Christ will then be the great King over all the earth, and the great antitypical Priest, to uplift all the willing and obedient. He will be the Antitype of Melchisedec, who was a priest upon his throne. If the Divine Purpose had merely been that the Lord Jesus Christ should do this work alone, there would have been no need of His coming into the world nineteen centuries ago to die; for he could have accomplished the entire work at one time. Now, at the beginning of the seventh thousand years, He could have died for man's sins, thus redeeming all from the curse that came through Adam; and then risen from the dead and glorified with the Father's power, He could at once have begun His great work of setting free the prisoners of Sin and Death.

But the Heavenly Father had a Better Plan. He had purposed the selecting of the saintly few from amongst men, to be associated with our Lord Jesus in His Kingship and His priestly office. God has laid a broad foundation for a great work for humanity, in providing not only the necessary kings and priests for the Millenial Kingdom, but also valuable experiences for mankind through the reign of Sin and Death and through human endeavor to overcome these. By now all should be satisfied that life everlasting must come as a gift from God.

A RACE OF SLAVES.

During Messiah's thousand-year Reign the groaning creation will be delivered from bondage into full liberty, proper to the sons of God. Behold what terrible bondages are upon mankind! Look at their ignorance, their superstition their fears, their weaknesses, mental, moral, physical, and the sum of these disabilities—death. Consider the hundreds of millions alive today that need assistance, and the thousands of millions unconscious in the tomb. Their awakening from death will not be the fulfilment of this prophecy of resurrection. It will mean much more—the uplifting of mind and body to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed at Calvary.

This does not signify universal salvation except that the Bible promises that "as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive, every man in his own order"—class. (1 Corinthians 15:22, 23). The giving to all mankind the full opportunities of the Millennial Kingdom will fulfil God's promise. Those who shall intelligently refuse God's gift of everlasting life, by refusing His reasonable requirements, will die the second death. But those who at the conclusion of the Millennial Age shall have profited by The Messiah's Kingdom will be received into God's family and will be granted all the liberties and privileges proper to the sons of God.—Revelation 21:4; 22:3.

Although we should understand what God has promised of Restitution to human perfection for the groaning creation in general, it is still more important that Christians recognize the share of liberty which has already come to them. (Galatians 5:1.) Do not misunderstand me to refer to the great mass, Catholic and Protestant, noted in the statistics as 400,000,000 Christians. Alas, no! That great mass is deceived. According to Bible standards and their own confessions, they have neither lot nor part in the Church which is the Body of Christ.

This great mass is well represented in the nations of Europe warring for commercialism, the one to obtain, and the other to hold, the key of power and access to the world's wealth. Saints there undoubtedly are in all the warring nations; but they are so few that they have virtually no influence, but are forced by the others into the struggle. The mass of these nominal Christians neither know Christ personally nor give evidence of having come into God's family through the begetting of the Holy Spirit. As truly as the heathen of other lands, they are "without God and having no hope." There is a hope for them; but they know it not.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CLERGY AND LAITY.

Where lies the responsibility for present conditions—that the millions of Europe are fighting like devils, each army deceived into thinking that it is the Lord's army, fighting for God and righteousness? We believe that the responsibility lies close to the door of the religious teachers who assume great responsibility in calling themselves the clergy and setting themselves above their fellows, styled the laity.

These ministers of the civilized world, more than a quarter of a million in number, represent a highly favored class of humanity. The majority of them have much above the average of education, and far above the average of time for study and thought. How are they using these wonderful opportunities and privileges, and the influence which goes with their positions and which is accentuated by the superstition of the masses?

I freely acknowledge that they are not responsible to me; as it is written, "To his own Master each servant stands or falls." It is quite proper, however, that we remember the Master's words, "Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked and slothful servant." (Luke 19:22.) What a fearful retribution apparently awaits these professed ministers of God and of Christ who, instead of using their great opportunities for emancipating the people from the slavery of ignorance, superstition and error, are using them to promote mental bondage!

MORAL COWARDS EVERYWHERE.

The clergy neglect their opportunities for educating the people to a proper conception of the rights of man. They have fostered the fallacy that the kingdoms of the world are kingdoms of God, and that serving the king is serving the Lord. They have not taught the people the broad patriotism that "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof,' which He hath given to the children of men; and that national barriers of selfishness and national aggressiveness are contrary to the rights of man. The clergy of each country supported by the governments; and if they have not told the people that the voice of the emperor or the king is the voice of God, they have certainly not disabused them of that idea, which the clergy of past generations inculcated.

Now that the war has come, and the misdirected people are blindly fighting for their errors and misconceptions, what is the attitude of the clergy? Under the pay or the protection of the governments, are they not all supporting the governments from which they receive their pay?. Are they not intent upon encouraging the ambitions of these governments and stirring up the people to war? Do they not approve the legend on the belts of the German soldiers, "God is with us"? Do they not follow the lead of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in England, in encouraging in a holy war for God? The Archbishop is credited in the press with urging the boys and the girls of Great Britain to marry early and bring up large families, that there may be more such Christian soldiers to battle for state and church.

Policy and hypocrisy are written all over the affairs of the world falsely called Christendom—Christ's Kingdom. These are not Christ's Kingdom, nor are these Christ's ministers, if we shall judge by the Savior's statement, "His servants ye are to whom ye render service"—whether God or Mammon.

The clergy of lands not directly involved in the war are praying, and urging the people to pray, to God to stop the war; but we hear no suggestion, from any quarter, of proper preaching and teaching to show the people the brotherhood of the human family and the sin of murder, whether committed by commands of kings, emperors, or otherwise. Where is the courage? Where is the moral stamina? It is lacking. Why? Because true Christianity is lacking.

Christ's true followers are courageous. Jesus refers to them all as overcomers, not sycophants; as lovers of peace, who contend not with carnal weapons. His followers must necessarily, nevertheless, be true heroes, copies of their Master, not afraid to speak the truth and not afraid to die for their courage. What a power a quarter of a million professed ministers of Christ might be if they truly took their stand on His side, lifted up their voices, and even now confessed how seriously they have misled the people in respect to earthly things, as well as regards the things of the hereafter!

HYPOCRISY THE GREATEST OF SINS.

Judged by their utterances, the great mass of those professing to be ministers of Christ are hypocrites. In private conversation, if cross-examined, they confess that they do not believe the Bible, and declare that no educated person could believe it to be a Divine revelation. Asked whether they believe in a future life, they answer that they have some hopes of a future life, but that these are built not upon the Bible declaration of a resurrection of the dead, but upon the Platonic philosophy that nobody is dead. Asked whether they believe in eternal torture, they reply, Certainly not! Indirectly, however, they have given the inference that they believe it; and surely they have not done anything to take from the people that nightmare invented during the Dark Ages, when for twelve hundred years the few Bibles there were were relegated to the cloister and the closet, and the world was taught by self-styled apostolic bishops, who claimed the same authority of inspiration as the Twelve Apostles whom Jesus named as His only mouthpieces.

There were murderers, thieves and drunkards in Jesus' day, as there are today; yet the Master denounced as still greater sinners the religious hypocrites of His time who made void God's Word, substituting for it human tradition—deceiving and misleading the people—"blind leaders of the blind." Were He to speak for today, His strongest condemnation would be expressed against the clergy, who seem intent upon keeping the people in darkness respecting the true teachings of the Bible—teaching them evolution and unbelief if they are educated, or delusions of the Dark Ages if they are uneducated. Policy seems to take the place of honesty. The Apostle speaks of such as having their consciences seared—toughened, hardened.

As a result, nearly all ministers will say, "We do not believe in the doctrine of eternal torture. We would not think of torturing anybody ourselves; we do not know any human being that would wish to torture his fellow-creature everlastingly. We do not believe that any god would do so. We doubt whether any devil would long take pleasure in such sufferings." Asked why they supported creeds which so teach, and why they give such inference to the public, some reply, "It is required of us by our denominations. We would much prefer to tell the truth about the Love of God and His arrangement for the blessing of the non-elect during the Times of Restitution. (Acts. 8:19-21.) But we are bound hand and foot. Our support and our honor amongst men depend upon our adherence to this doctrine. If we could see a way out of the difficulty, we would be glad to be liberated."

Others answer that they give their consciences no concern, that their denomination takes the responsibility for its creed and for its teachers. Others answer that they are Higher Critics and Evolutionists, who believe that they must not tell the people their heart sentiments; but that they hope that soon public sentiment will outgrow the influence of the Bible, and that when they will be called upon to teach a Christless and, if necessary, a Godless morality.

AFTER THE EXAMPLE OF JUDAS.

Such bartering of the honor of the Almighty for honor of men and an easy living is as difficult to understand as that of Judas, who sold Jesus for thirty pieces of silver. So seared are the consciences of these educated men that they seem not to realize that blasphemy is the most serious of sins; and that directly or indirectly giving the inference that the God of all grace, and Father of mercies, is roasting 999 out of every 1,000 of humanity is the worst blasphemy that could be concocted. How much allowance God makes for these blasphemers we know not, but we feel that theirs is a terrible position. Would that some word of mine might assist in awakening their consciences; and that even yet nobility and manhood, not to say saintship, might gain the victory!

And does not the pew share this responsibility? Has it no meaning to intelligent men and women that they have subscribed to a creed that blasphemes God's holy name, totally misrepresents His character, and throws an utterly false light on the Bible? Is it sufficient that these should say, "We no longer believe these creeds"? Do not their names on the rolls, their presence at church services, and their contribution to the upkeep of these creeds and their clerical defenders constitute a responsibility in the sight of God and in the esteem of all honest men and women? How long shall intelligent people halt between creeds of hypocrisy and one of honesty? How long will they bow down before creed idols more horrible than any worshiped by the heathen?

While mankind is celebrating today the birth of this great nation which stands for liberty, freedom, emancipation from the thralldom of church and state, let us personally make fresh resolutions that we will stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ makes free, and be His servants, loyal, faithful unto death, hoping to receive "the Crown of Life, which fadeth not away."

Appreciations

Kentucky, July 1.

I am renewing my subscription through the "Watch Tower" Office.

We continue to appreciate very much the "Tribune's" weekly visits, but have been sorry to note that the Question Box has been being omitted. Trust that it will appear again shortly.

After reading the "Trbune" we always pass it on to some-one else, and as a resut, I am sending with my renewal, a new subscriber. He is taking it on account of the Religious features.

Those who are hungering and thisting after righteousness find the "food" that satisfies in Pastor Russell's Sermons, that they do not find elsewhere.

Trusting that you will continue the good work you are doing, I am,

Yours sincerely,
IRA HYDE.

A Scriptural Index to the Towers from Jan. 1, 1908, to April 1, 1915, inclusive.

Contains nearly 1,500 references to the Towers where Sriptures have been explained. Invaluable for Bible study since it covers the Towers when Present Truth has shown most brightly, and serving as a sort of supplement to the Berean Manual, but containing no comments. It is a great time-saver. Pamphlet form, 25c per copy, postpaid. Address all orders to C. H. Zook, Box 344, Elkhart, Ind.

Illinois, July 2.

In this day of highly perfected efficiency when the searchlight of thorough investigation is being turned on everything and everybody, when gold is scarce and even becoming scarcer and the laboring man (of which I am one) is obliged to demand that the hard earned iron dollars render double duty, when everything that isn't an absolute necessity is pruned off and economy is all the time and everywhere the watchword, we note that your subscription list grows and grows and grows. We are nrenewing our subscription for we list it among life's necessities, realizing that man shall not live by bread alone. And should we neglect so to do we surely would miss its regular and beneficial visits as those of a faithful old friend whose continued absence we ourselves were responsible for.

We admire your fine stand, too, I can tell you. For too many moulders of public opinion carry a wishbone where the backbone ought to be and compromise their convictions for gain, many such are extinguishing for themselves that inherent divine spark called conscience, and are traitors indeed.

Speed the day when re-organized society shall have all its laws based on strict justice, when every man's hand shall be strong for his neighbor, when the down-trodden and oppressed shall long enjoy peace and plenty, when none shall even have need to say I am sick and in the meantime, let us exert our little individual influences under the banner of safety, sanity, and sound-mindedness, ordering our lives by that infallible guide which a loving Creator carefully spent 4,000 years in preparing for us.

I beg to remain yours,
Strong for the transformation
THOMAS ERICKSON.

Ohio, July 3.

I see by the label on my paper that my subscription has run out and although the Tribune has been a very welcome visitor to our home for quite a number of years and we enjoyed the sermons of Pastor Russell and the question box and letters of appreciation and all the other features of it so much we feel as though we were losing a good friend when we inform you that we are forced to give it up as we have been in the strike zone of eastern Ohio with the miners since April 1st. Nevertheless we pray God's blessing upon you and all the readers of the Tribune and will still try to get you new subscribers if possible and speak a good word of praise for your paper.

Thanking you for all past favors and wishing you God's special blessing and a happy and prosperous new year, we remain yours, as ever,

J. O. FAULK.

Wisconsin, July 2.

I have enjoyed your paper for some time and do not wish to be without it. The fair presentation of both sides of the labor question are very noteworthy in these days of partyism.

We especially do enjoy Pastor Russell's sermon and look for it weekly as the paper comes to the home and we believe his presentation of the Gospel whereby the Bible can be made to harmonize from Genesis to Revelation is the only true religion. Gladly do we tell of our faith in a loving and just God, when we begin to understand His glorious character, and that He has a place for all in due time and that none except the willfully wicked need ever be lost.

We wish you success in your effort to give the people more light in this time of need, that they may begin to search after God and put their trust in Him and not in the creeds of men.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT J. REYNOLDS.

Canada, June 30.

I am today renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Office. I appreciate your paper very much and the stand you have taken for the Truth. I expect to be a subscriber as long as I can get the money to pay for it.

With love for the Truth, I remain,
Yours truly,
MRS. AMOS C. KNOX.

Texas, July 3.

The doctrine of substitution clearly taught in the Scriptures and firmly held for centuries by Christian people, is today giving way, because under clearer reasoning than in the past it is being generally discerned that if eternal torment be the wages of sin, and if our Lord Jesus were our substitute in the Payment of our Penalty, this would imply that, as our Substitute, he must be eternally tormented, else we could not be set free from sin.

This reasoning is sound enough: the difficulty is that the Premise is a false one. Eternal torment is not the wages of sin—not the Penalty against man. Nevertheless, in the minds of many, there remains a general prejudice against the thought of substitution, even after seeing that the wages of sin is death, and that our Lord Jesus could be and was man's substitute in death, and suffered exactly what man was to suffer, in the most positive and absolute sense. FIVE—Tribune

Many are prejudiced against this word, substitution, and inquire, is the word "substitution" used in the Scriptures? If not, why use it?

We answer that the word "substitution" is an English word and that no English words are used in the Scriptures which were written in Greek and Hebrew. If, however, the transalators of our English version had chose so to do, they could, with perfect propriety, have used the word "substitution" because the Greek unquestionably contains the thought of substitution and substitute in many places. The fact that the word does not occur is merely because the translators did not happen to use it, and inasmuch as we are seeking to impress the thought of the original Scriptures upon our minds, therefore it is proper that this word "substitute" should be impressed, because whatever is in opposition to the thought contained in the word substitute is equally in opposition to the thought contained in the word ransom. As we read, the Scriptures abound with declarations that we were bought with the precious blood of Christ; that he released us by giving his own soul unto death to ransom ours. What is this but substitution?

When a thing is bought, that which is paid for, the purchased thing is substituted for it. For instance, if we purshased a loaf of bread for a piece of money, we exchange the monney for the bread, i. e., we substitute the money not the bread. If a farmer takes a sack of wheat to the mill, and receive therefor an equivalent value in flour, the wheat has become a substitute for the flour, and the flour a substitute for the wheat, the one is a corresponding price, a ransom, a substitute for the other. Thus it was that in the most absolute sense of the word, our Lord, the man Christ Jesus, gave himself into death, as a ransom, a stubstitute, in death for father Adam (and the race that had lost life in him) a ransom for all, a substitute, a corresponding price. Indeed, the facts of this case are more exact than almost any other case that we could suppose, though we doubtless do wisely not to unnecessarily obtrude this word "substitution" upon those who already are prejudiced, through a misunderstanding of the subject, and who, because of this prejudice, might be hindered from giving the subject a proper and thorough and unbiased consideration. Nevertheless, we should see to it especially in our own hearts that we are thoroughly loyal to the thought of substitution, which is the thought of the ransom. Whoever, after a proper understanding of the subject, does not belive that Christ was our substitute, is not exercising faith in the ransom, and is therefore lacking of the faith which justifies before God.

Hoping, dear editor, that you will have a joyous new years, and hoping that the Lord will bless you in distributing the "meat in due season."

I receive your paper, just in time to have the sermon and the testimony meeting (the appreciations) Sunday morning then the Sunday school lesson and the question meeting (the question box) in the evening.

Yours for a prosperous year 1915.
ALEX-CHEEK.

MY BEAUTIFUL SECRET.

Tribune.)

I have learned a beautiful secret,
I know not how nor where—
But I know it is sweet and precious;
And true, and glad, and fair;
And that God in heaven reveals it
To all that have ears to hear.

And I know that ere I learned it,
My way was weary and hard;
And somewhere in life's music
There was always that which jarred
A hidden and dreary discord,
That all its sweetness marred.

But my harp of life was lifted
By One who knew the range
Of its many strings—for He made it.
And He struck a keynote strange;
And beneath the touch of the Master
I heard the music change.
No longer it failed and faltered;
No longer sobbed and strove;

But it seems to soar and mingle
With the song of heaven above;
For the pierced hand of the Master
Had struck the keynote—Love.

Thy heart's long-prisoned music
Let the Master's hand set free!
Let Him whisper His beautiful secret
To thee, as He hath to me;
"My Love is the Golden Keynote
Of all My will for thee."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made to have "Hiram and Manda" published in pamphlet form, but in order to know how many copies to have printed it is desired that those wishing copies of it send their orders with remittances in advance, and they will be sent as soon after as possible. The price is ten cents a copy.

Address all orders to MRS. M. C. KENDALL, 39 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.

If Mrs. G. McC. will please send her address I will be delighted to send Watch Towers. Tell me what she wants as she may have received some before this reaches her.

MRS. L. E. KNOWLES,
Box 335, Sonora, California.

Indiana, July 2, 1915.

Some time ago while going over some old papers which had been stored away, I came in contact with an "Telescoped Scroll," marked or labeled "Dynomite"—of course it was with much care and apprehension that I drew forth its contents and examined them carefully.

Now I could not remember of ever having laid anything like that away, so imagine my surprise when I read its statements which were: "A complete circle or 'cycle' is 360 degrees." Of course I knew that, but some how it set me to thinking if such is the case how in the name of common sense could 365 be a 'cycle?' So I pondered the thing diligently, and I thought of the old Jewish method of reconing time, 30 days, 12 months, 360 and I asked myself can that be right? Yes! I said that's all right. Well then I asked myself again how can 365 be a 'cycle?' Seems to me this old world is moving pretty darned lively nowadays.

Do you know we are doing just the very thing that "Valico" said we were doing, and we've gained about 26 or over a quarter of a century in about 2,000 years. Of course reckoning from A. D. 1 to 1873, amounting to about 9,365 days, figure it out yourself; its surely good eye salve and sure to remove "scales."

Wishing you a happy and prosperous year for 1915 and may good hopes extend to all

DuVAL.

Immortal soul! Oh! what a shame
To call mankind by such "a Christian name,"
God's Word is blasphemed, as all know well,
All souls, that die, goes straight to Hades—Shoel-Hell.

It's written as plain as A B C,
That God alone has immortality—
All souls are sinners, as most all believe
Subject to the sentence pronounced on Adam and Eve.

The sentence was just, as all shall soon see,
SIX TRIBUNE
When Christ from above proclaims earth's jubilee—
Then shall all saints come wandering home,
And all will serve Jehovah God, and Him alone.

C. A. D.

BULGARIAN MILK-BACILLI.

Same as recommended on page 2 in the May 15th Watch Tower. Read the article again to refresh your memory. Supplied to Truth friends in convenient tablet-form in dollar size and also in 50 cent bottles. The dollar size is the most economical to buy.

Address all orders to
EDGAR L. KUESTHARDT,
Port Clinton, Ohio.

GOOD HOPES AND A 1915 VOW

I've vowed a vow unto my God,
For my dear Redeemer's sake,
That by faithful obedience to His will
That new zeal within, He may awake.

New York, July 3.

Again I desire to thank you for the clear type, the best matter published, and the fearless stand you have taken in regard to the freedom of the press. You have shown yourself a veritable Daniel, and the Lord will bless you for continuing to print Pastor Russell's sermons, and writings. They are the best matter published; also the Question Box and Scripture studies rank in the same list. Labor also has reason to thank you and current news the world over is mentioned in your columns and so I call it Multum in Parvo. Thank God for it all and for you and for the dear friend who pays you for it for me. And now I would like to ask another favor. I enclose a poem which has a point in it that should go home to those who are praying to God to send peace, when it is due time for Him to subdue the Man of Sin, by the sword of His mouth and the sleel blade also.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. M. A. SMITH.

—TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

NOTICE

Dear Brethren:—Some time ago we gave notice of a catarrh, throat and liver cure which had been very helpful to ourselves and offered to send free sample to all who desired it. The response was so great as to quite overwhelm us. But we did the best possible to serve every one. Being encouraged by the numerous expressions of appreciation and no complaints, we now propose to give away one thousand samples—the first who come will be the first served. These samples would be cheap at twenty-five cents, but they are free. Send only five cents to pay expenses. Our permanent address is: 101 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Faithfully your servant,
O. L. SULLIVAN.

IRON WORKERS ORGANIZE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 30.—A local of iron workers has been organized and affiliated to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., June 30.—Officers of the state federation of labor have issued a call for the annual convention, to be held in this city, starting Monday, August 16.

Lloyd George Confers With Leaders.

(Continued from First Page)

adopted this practice. For instance, some 400 men ordinarily engaged in the Welsh tinplate industry have been sent to munition work in the North of England. Being accustomed to the handling of hot metal, they are said to be earning some $20 per week, against $7.50 earned by men not so accustomed.

Already the proposals are the subject of rather anxious discussion and speculation. They will have to be embodied in a bill, and the prospect at present is that this bill will be criticised by a number of Liberal and Labor members. Before the debate was over the Government would have to face some searching inquiries as to what they have done by ordinary methods to get supplies of munitions before resorting to extraordinary measures. But what causes the greatest anxiety is the question how the rank and file of the workers will take the proposals. Trade union leaders and officials, as we have often seen in labor disputes, cannot always answer for the rank and file, and except when authorised on a particular matter by a union ballot they are not even supposed to answer for them.

It is also considered probable that Lloyd George's bill will contain provisions protecting the unions against possible actions at law for injunctions restraining them from doing this work when it is beyond the four corners of their rules. It has already been ascertained that there is no possibility of a shortage of steel, manufacturers having given assurances that their output can be increased to an almost unlimited extent.

The cotton trade crisis still remains acute although the employers have once again deferred posting their lockout notices. As will be remembered, the trouble arose out of the demand on the part of the textile workers for a 10 per cent increase in weekly wages as a war bonus. One or two local strikes having taken place the employers retaliated by threatening this general lock-out, which might affect 200,000 male and female workpeople in the end. Big efforts are being made to stave off the trouble and Government intervention has been offered although refused so far.

The mobilisation of women for agricultural work is making progress. As the number of inquiries addressed to the organising committees attests, a great deal of interest has been aroused by the scheme to enlist the assistance of women for the haymaking. Those who are likely to prove physically unsuitable for work are politely warned off, but the athletic type, the golfing, hockey playing, and swimming girl—or as one enthusiast has described them, the "no corset" brigade—are being readily accepted to work in teams for the binding of the hay, which is urgent war work required for the army at home and abroad.

Among the practical schemes on foot to equip women to go on the land the efforts of the National Political League Land Council seems to be comprehensive. Towards the end of June demonstrations of the work will be given at Lady Cowdray's town house in Carlton House Terrace, London. The balconies and garden will take on a farmstead setting, showing the milking of a model cow and real goats and fruit picking from model trees. There will be a model dairy demonstrating butter and cheese making, and a working model of a farm which a woman has formed herself and is running successfully in Canada. About 400 applications per day are being received by the league from women anxious to go on the land. Several landowners have offered to take girls and train them, giving hospitalty meanwhile. Wages are reckoned at from $3.75 to $5.25 after a month's training, rising to $7.50 for more skilled work.

The grocer woman has now been "established" in order to meet the deficiency of male labor, and has secured the recognition of the national organisation of retail clerks. She is to be employed in London, and the union has arranged for wages to be at the rate of $4.50 a week for those aged 18, rising to $6 for women of 21. Even butchers are forced to employ women now, and at the recent trades meeting a master butcher said he had taken his daughter from her work in the city to aid in his shop, mentioning that now she can cut up the meat like a skilled butcher. Women have no conscientious objection to butchering, for another trader mentioned that when he advertised for an assistant he had a dozen women applying for the vacancy.

Reporting on the labor market in May, the Board of Trade "Labor Gazette" states that the high level of employment in April was fully maintained in May, and a scarcity in male labor was reported by nearly all trades. The shortage is now extending to female and boy labor in many occupations. The coal mining industry was well employed, but was working under great difficulties owing to the large number of enlistments. The shipbuilding trades continued to work at high pressure, with night shifts, Sunday work, and much overtime. Men in the building trades have enlisted in large numbers, with the result that although building operations have been much restricted there was very little unemployment among those remaining in those trades. The fishing industry continued to be seriously affected owing to the war. In agriculture there was a general scarcity of labor, but the good weather during the month put the work forward, and the shortage was not so acutely felt as might have been anticipated. Employment with dock laborers continued good.

The increase in wages coming into operation in May amounted to $940,000 per week, distributed over nearly 970,000 workpeople, by far the largest increase ever recorded in any month. These high figures are almost entirely due to the miners' war bonuses granted to miners, which are estimated to be equivelant to a rise of $845,000 per week.

There were 63 disputes involving 52,000 workpeople in May, the number of working days lost being 247,000, compared with 67,000 in April last and 1,041,000 in May last year.

Opposition to Oliver Ticket is Completed.

(Continued From First Page)

ing among city and county ward and district leaders that Mr. Kirker would retire at the expiration of his present term as the result of representations made to the Oliver leaders that he had fed at the trough of political patronage long enough, especially in view of the fact that the administration of the office of prothonotary calls for no particular skill attained only after long tenure and also considering the fact that Mr. Kirker as an asset to the party was of about as much value as the proverbial fifth wagon wheel.

But Mr. Kirker refuses to quit. He is not yet ready to retire. So he has announced his candidacy for the fourth time.

And armed with his silk umbrella, rain or shine he invades the picnic grounds, hunts up the moving picture machines and newspaper photographers, poses a la William Jennings Bryan, summons his chauffeur and then is whirled away to his mansion among the hills of Bellevue.

He does not stay long at these picnics. For in spite of his sublime nerve Mr. Kirker is wonderfully self-conscious. He realizes that everyone on the grounds is looking at him over their shoulders and whispering:

"Payroll Bill from Bellevue Hill,
Twenty years on the payroll and willing still."

JOHN P. MOORE.

The opposition to Kirker is being concentrated on David B. Johns, of Carnegie. Mr. Johns undoubtedly will be elected in spite of the tactics of the Olivers in bringing out a labor leader for the office in order to reduce his chances of winning.

During the last legislature, Mr. Johns, who is recognized as the leader of the progressive Republicans in Western Pensylvania, strongly supported Governor Brumbaugh in his fight for the enactment of laws that would benefit the laboring classes. His influence with legislators from Allegheny county resulted in the casting of several votes against the Full Crew repealer.

In addition Mr. Johns has been an active worker for the good of the Republican party in Allegheny county for over 22 years, and a short time ago was chairman of the Republican party in Allegheny county.

While the organization opposed to the Oliver interests feel kindly disposed toward the candidacy of William Conner for Register of Wills there is a possibility that it might be found expedient to place another candidate in the field.

Among the possibilities are: Clyde Miller, Burgess of Homestead; George Lysle, Mayor of McKeesport, and James F. Woodward, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

APPRECIATIONS.

SOLOMON, THE WISE, KING OF ISRAEL

1 Kings 1 to 2:12.—July 11.

King David Aged—A Fresh Revolt. Solomon Called to the Throne—His Anointing as the Lord's Choice—Approval of the Multitude—Meaning of His Name—His Natural Advantages and Preparation For His Honors.

"Know thou the God of thy father, and serve Him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind."—1 Chronicles 28:9.

KING DAVID was seventy years old; Absalom, his eldest son, had died in rebellion not long before the present lesson opens. David's next eldest son was Adonijah, who is supposed to have been between thirty and forty years of age at this time. Joab, for a long time the head of David's army, must have been well advanced in years and probably was on the retired list, not merely on account of his age, but because he had deeply wounded King David's feelings in disregarding his instructions that Absalom's life should not be taken.

Prince Adonijah thought the time ripe to proclaim himself king, especially as he had the friendship of Joab and of a prominent priest. He made a feast, to which apparently all of King David's sons were invited except Solomon, who was known to be a favorite with his father. The feast was held not far from Jerusalem. The arrangement was made that in the midst of the feast one of the company should salute Adonijah as king. The other guests were expected to echo the sentiment; and thus the movement would seemingly be a popular one, and not a rebellion. Thus far it carried out much as planned.

Bathsheba in King David's Presence.

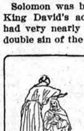
However, in God's providence the matter was brought to King David's notice. He promptly arranged with the new general, Benaiah, with Nathan the prophet and with Zadok the priest to have Solomon immediately placed upon the king's white mule, as a sign that he was approved by the king as his successor. Then Solomon was anointed in the name of the Lord. Forthwith the military salute was given, and all the people shouted, "Long live King Solomon!" Next in turn, by King David's direction, Solomon was brought to the throne and publicly crowned.

Adonijah and those with him were astounded when they heard the clamor of the people, the blowing of horns, etc., and later learned that Solomon had been crowned and enthroned. Fearing for his life, Adonijah fled; and his adherents melted away. Later, however, King Solomon sent word to Adonijah, assuring him of peace.

Thus beautifully King David's public career ended, not in an eclipse, but at his zenith, in his full maturity of old age and in his perpetuation upon the throne in his chosen son.

Solomon, Son of Peace.

Solomon's name has come to signify wisdom, but originally it meant peaceful. It surely was a prophecy of his wonderful life, during which there was no war. He was the son of Bathsheba, after she had legally become King David's wife. Somehow, not explained, the Lord had revealed to the king that Solomon was to be his successor; and King David had promised Bathsheba to this effect.



Solomon Anointed King.

Solomon was born at a period when King David's activities as a warrior had very nearly closed, and when the double sin of the king's life and his repentance had wonderfully moderated and chastened him. His loyalty to God in this serious matter, his earnest prayer for forgiveness and his realization of peace from God had apparently made a new man of David. Even though he had always been loyal to God, he now seemed still more devoted. The peace which he craved, and which was a mark of Divine forgiveness, may have had something to do with the gentle, thoughtful character of Solomon, whose name may have been given him as signifying that his birth marked peace with God on the part of his parents.

In King Solomon we perceive a different character from that manifested by any of his brethren whose histories are recorded. He partook of his father David's religious disposition more than did the others. He was thus highly favored, while probably more gifted. Surely it is time for us to estimate to what extent we are handicapped or blessed by dispositions and character-traits inherited from our parents!

Another thing favorable to King Solomon would appear to have been the fact that his mother was an Israelite, and therefore more in sympathy with the Divine arrangement than were others of King David's wives. Additionally, the record seems to show that King David, perhaps realizing that he had not done his full duty by his other children in allowing them to grow up under the adverse influence of the court, had appointed Solomon as the ward and pupil of the Prophet Nathan. This excellent start in life doubtless had much to do with Solomon's career, which we shall examine in our next Study.

"AND THE EARTH TREMBLED."

As a Bible student, and one that is free to investigate God's Word, I hereby present the following scriptures and a brief interpretation for consideration.

Matt. 27.

50 "and behold, the veil of the Temple was rent in two from top to bottom; and the earth trembled, and the rocks were rent;

52. and the tombs were opened; and many bodies of the sleeping (dead) saints were raised;

53 and coming forth from the tombs after His resurrection went into the Holy City, and appeared to Mary."—(Diaglott Translation.)

Those that are familiar with God's "Divine Plan of the Ages" will with the brief explanation that is given here, readily understand the interpretation. Those that are not acquainted with God's Plan, we could not hope that they would catch the depth of thought contained in this brief way of explication.

Our motive in giving our understanding of these obscure verses, of which we have never heard a satisfactory answer to, is to get the comments of other Bible students, and their understanding of the verses. We do not give our understanding in a dogmatic way.

Verse 50. Jesus crying out the second time has a deep significance to some. In the 46th verse he cries out the first time, which would fitly represent the beginning of the Gospel Age. The second cry would seem to picture the last stage, or experiences of the feet members of Christ. And in order to get the meaning of these four verses we must be able to recognize in these scriptures, as in others, that at times one verse of scripture covers several thousand years of history. With this thought in mind let us consider these verses.

The 50th verse seems to picture the passing over of the last members of the body of Christ. Then the Apostle, by inspiration, tells us to think on this matter, saying; 51 verse, "And behold," that is, stop, consider, meditate.

We know that the veil in the temple was rent at the death of Jesus, but some things that are mentioned in these verses did not take place at the death of Jesus, and do not so teach. The veil of the temple was rent from top to bottom, showing, or picturing, that after Jesus' death we could get glimpses of spiritual things in the "Most Hily," etc., which blessings are for the foot-step followers of Christ only. We doubt not that the 51 verse was literally fulfilled at the death of Jesus.

"The earth trembled, and the rocks rent," but we see in this a picture of the Harvest or end of the Gospel Age. We would especially apply these verses to the battle of Armageddon, and the close of this "Present evil world," and the begining of the "Times of Restitution."

Verse 51, "and the earth (society) trembled, and the rocks (fortresses of society, such as financial, religious, labor, political, etc.) were rent."—broke up, destroyed, overthrown, to make room for the new order of things, Christ's Kingdom, which many expectt o be set up shortly.

Now let us look at the last two verses 52 and 53. Let us view these two verses as at the close of the Battle of Armageddon. "And the tombs (place of concealment — oblivion), were opened." The time has now come for the Ancient Worthies to step on the scene of action. They are to be the earthly representatives of Christ's Kingdom, therefore, "many bodies of the sleeping saints were raised"—from the dead, raised perfect human beings. This is in harmony with many scriptures to numerous to mention here, but we call your attention to the Eleventh Chapter of Hebrews. In this chapter are mentioned many of the ancient worthies and it shows what they endured for rightseouness sake "for the hope of a better resurrection."

Their hope was earthly, pure and simple. And as John the Baptist was the last of the prophets, the last of the Ancient Worthies, we can see the words of Jesus to proove that John and all the worthies before him were not looking, or expecting, a heavenly inheritance,—a spiritual birth.

But their hope was a better resurrection than that of the rest of the world. Because of their loyalty to God, in the midst of persecution They will be awakened from the state of death to human perfection and be "Princes in all the earth." Psa. 45:16.

Jesus speaking in Matt. 11:11, gives us absolute proof that the foot step followers of Christ—the Church of this Gospel Age, will be greater than the Ancient Worthies.

"Indeed, I say o you, among those born of woman, there has not arisen a greater than John the Immerser; yet the Least in the (spiritual) kingdom of the heavens is superior to him."—Diaglott Translation.

A wonderful feature of God's plan is that all those worthies that died, from John the Immerser back, are still asleep in death, awaiting the due time for their awakening. Heb. 11:39, 40, prove this, not considering the numerous scriptures bearing this way.

Here it calls our attention to the fact that all the "little Flock,"—the spirit begotten of this Age must receive their spiritual birth in the first Resurrection, and be made partakers of the Divine Nature, exalted to Glory, Honor and Immortality—Joint heirs with Christ in his exalted position of power.

Then through the exalted Christ, Head and body, the Ancient Worthies will receive their reward. They will be brought from the condition of death—resurrected to perfect human life.

Verse 53 pictures the close of the great time of trouble—anarchy, which will end this age. When Irrael, after the flesh will be regathered in Jerusalem. Jacob's last trouble will be raging and the Jews will have about given up all hope when this 53rd verse will reach fulfillment.

This verse calls our attention to the fact that the saints came forth after His resurrection. This we understand to mean, or refer to, the resurrection of the completed Christ, head and body—"Christ the Head the Church His body."

They the ancient worthies will come forth by power Divine and will enter Jerusalem, which will be the Capitol Cit yof the New Earth—the new arrangement of society, and will take charge of affairs which will be in a chaotic condition, and will bring order out of confusion. At this time the Jews will recognize that the favor of Jehovah has returned to them.

The "Appearing to Mary" will be the many Jews that are in the Holy City—Jerusalem—at that time.

S. E. S.

New Philadelphia, O.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Treasurer.
A. W. POLLOCK, President.
CHARLES L. COLE, Secretary.

One Hundred and Twentieth Semi-Annual Report of the

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

338-344 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURG, PA.

JUNE 1, 1915.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, June 1, 1915	$33,044,660.72
Amount due Dividend	639,478.15
Amt. due Insurance Fund	10,000.00
Amt. due Contingent Fund	776,172.77
Amt. due Surplus	350,906.61
Total Liabilities	$34,821,218.25

ASSETS.

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$9,738,320.14
U. S. Government Bonds	2,400,000.00
Philadelphia City Bonds	1,327,768.00
City of Pittsburgh Bonds	3,433,910.00
City of Allegheny Bonds	300,000.00
City of Reading Bonds	100,000.00
Allegheny County Bonds	2,132,288.80
Westmoreland County Bonds	250,000.00
Washington County Bonds	284,000.00
Sub-District School Bonds	1,352,500.00
District School Bonds	2,119,500.00
Borough Imp'vt. Bonds	2,068,785.00
Township Imp'vt. Bonds	123,500.00
Rail Road Bonds	3,406,115.00
Street Railway Bonds	545,540.00
Miscellaneous	727,661.78
Loans on Collateral	1,362,461.13
Real Estate	277,340.21
Real Estate, Bank Property	300,000.00
Interest Due	32,506.39
Cash in Banks and on hand	2,539,021.80
Total Assets	$34,821,218.25

S. C. McCANDLESS,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1, 1915.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing report.

G. HARTON SINGER,
ROBERT W. FLENNIKEN,
A. C. McCALLAM,
A. V. HOLMES,
Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15, 1915.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last six months ending May 31, 1915, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from June 1, 1915.

ASK FOR

HERMES

O. & P. MILK CO.

Pure Milk and Cream

Delivered to your door before Breakfast at a savings of 25 per cent.

Phone Grant or Main 100

DON'T FORGET HERMES ALL CREAM ICE CREAM

Clearaway of Suits

$16.50 to $25.00 Values

9.50

Women's and misses' beautifully tailored Suits of Men's Wear Serges, Gabardine, Poplin, Mixtures, etc. Lined with peau de cygne—all in colors including navy and black. All sizes for Women and Misses.

$37.50 to $45 Elegantly Tailored Suits at............ 22.50

$47 to $59 Handsome Tailored Suits at............ 29.00

$60 to $75 High Class Model Suits at............ 33.75

Clearaway Summer Dresses

$5 to $7.98 Fetching Summer Dresses at............ 2.95

$35 to $55 Handsomely Modeled Dresses at............ 18.75

$8 to $12 Dainty New Summer Frocks at............ 4.95

Clearaway Women's Coats

Distinctive $25.00 to $29.00 Coats at............ 13.75

Linen and Palm Beach Coats at............ 5.98

$31 and $39 Coats for Motor or Dress............ 19.50

Kaufmann's "The Big Store"—Third Floor.

ESTABLISHED 1871

KAUFMANN'S

"THE BIG STORE"

5TH AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.

A UNION ARGUMENT.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 7.—Twenty-nine years ago ten carpenters organized the Carpenters' union of this city. At that time the work day was ten hours, for $1.50. Today the union has a membership of nearly 200 and has secured the eight hour day with a wage rate of $4.40.

CLERKS REGULATE HOURS.

FORT SMITH, ARK., July 7.—The Retail Clerks' union has signed an agreement with all the more prominent stores in this city. The union is recognized and closing hours are regulated.

JUST $2.00 saved every week amounts to $104 plus interest in a year. Worth while, isn't it? Four per cent at this strong bank.

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,

"Where Savings are Safe"

Resources Over 12 Millions.

Frick Building.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

ATLANTIC CITY AND OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., EXCURSIONS.

$10.00 and $12.00

July 15-29. Aug. 12-26. Sept. 9th.

Good for 16 days.

On the return trip stop-overs permitted at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Further information, booklet and advance reservations for Pullman space, all agents.

City Ticket Office
525 Smithfield St., Oliver Bldg.
JOS. P. TAGGART,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

BOSTON, July 7.—At a joint meeting of engineers and firemen employed on the Boston & Maine and the New Haven systems it was voted to appoint a committee to investigate working conditions and devise methods to improve same.

The principal complaint was of excessive overtime. It was charged that a man on a freight locomotive who works only 14 or 18 hours overtime a week thinks he is getting off lightly. The schedule calls for a 10-hour day.

The agreement under which the men are working may be terminated by either side on 30 days' notice. The committee which will investigate conditions will also consider the advisability of a demand for an eight-hour day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7.—Nearly 100 milk wagon drivers have formed a local in this city and will affiliate to the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Dr. Lewis, the Dentist

Don't worry about the pain or the price.

My reputation in Pittsburgh is firmly established.

You can rest assured of expert work, best material, and courteous treatment. Call and talk it over.

No charge for examination.

I can save you time and expense.

DR. S. M. LEWIS
Reliable Dental Rooms,
419 Smithfield St.

WHEN YOU WANT

ICE

MADE FROM PURE DISTILLED WATER

You Want

Conslidated Ice Co

WAGONS ON EVERY STREET

GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK,

CARSON AND SOUTH FOURTEENTH STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4% Interest on Time Deposits.

J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

2
JUL 16 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 33 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915. FIVE CENTS A COPY

GUFFEY WANTS "BIG MAN" AS LOCAL POSTMASTER

Alleged Boss Says None of Present Candidates Size Up.

"There is not a single, solitary candidate for Postmaster, who is beg enough for the job."

The above is the dictum, delivered with all the wisdom of a Solomon, of Joseph F. Guffey, General Manager of the Philadelphia Company and self-constituted boss of Democratic politics in Allegheny county. And "Brother Alex," mentioned for Postmaster, "would not accept the appointment," this information conveying the idea, as "Boss Jo" no doubt intended, that "Brother Alex." is too big for the job. This information will prove quite pleasant to the ears of the candidates for Postmastership, including William N. McNair, John Murphy, Martin Jennings Caton, John M. Henry, Dr. R. C. Clarke, Joseph F. Howley, Guy E. Campbell, and W. D. George.

William N. McNair, who was considered big enough by the Democrats of Allegheny to be nominated for District Attorney and by the Democrats of Pennsylvania to be nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs (notwithstanding "Boss" Guffey's opposition), is not big enough for the "job," while "Brother Alex," whose existence was unknown to Democrats until the year of grace, 1915, is too big for the job.

John Murphy, who was big enough to be considered for the Democratic nomination for Vice President in 1908 at the Denver National Convention, is not big enough for the job while "Brother Alex," whose Democracy is of but recent origin, is too big to consider the acceptance of the "job."

Martin Jennings Caton, who was big enough to be nominated for Congressman-at-large by the Democrats of the state, is not big enough for the job, while "Brother Alex," who is as active in Democratic politics as a Sphinx, is too big for the job.

John M. Henry, who was big enough to be twice nominated for Congress in the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, is not big enough for the job, while "Brother Alex," whose name never became a matter of public notice until thrust forward for the Postmastership, is too big to accept the appointment.

Joseph F. Howley, who was big enough to be appointed United States Marshal, is not big enough for the job, while "Brother Alex," whose personality is so great that one must use a microscope to discover it, is too big to be even mentioned in the same breath with Howley.

Guy E. Campbell, who was considered big enough for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Thirty-Second Congressional District by Democrats, is not in the same class with "Brother Alex," who has never had the honour of being elected a district committeeman by Democrats.

Dr. R. C. Clarke, whose unquestioned loyalty to Democracy has ever been to his credit, is not big enough to be considered with "Brother Alex," whose Democracy is so ancient that it can be traced right back to the year of our Lord, 1915.

And W. D. George, who boasts of Democratic affiliations as early as 1912, is too small to be even mentioned with "Brother Alex," whose Democracy is as old as one year, although Mr. George's Democracy became known in the same year that distinguished the entry of "Boss" in the Democratic Party, ie: 1912.

If these Democrats, who have fought loyally for their party, who have carried its banners through victory and defeat, and more often defeat, and who have repeatedly sought and been honored with the suffrages of their fellow Democrats, are not "big enough for the job," would "Boss Jo" have any man, with the slightest trace of common-sense in his make-up, believe that "Brother Alex," a pureile and petty bookkeeper, unknown in public affairs, and an absolute unknown quantity as a Democrat, is big enough for the job. If "Brother Alex" is big enough for the job, then the venerable "Ajax" Jones, of unquestioned Republicanism, is also big enough for the job, "Ajax" at least, has been active in public affairs. And, moreover, "Ajax" has had the honor, as the Pittsburgh "Dispatch" records, of delivering the last speech, a requiem, in old Lafayette Hall, the headquarters of Democracy. In other words "Ajax" in that historical act has been as near to being a Democrat as "Brother Alex" has ever been or ever will be.

ORGANIZATION NECESSARY.

DETROIT, July 14.—"Organization is the practical way for the advancement of the wage earner," declared Louis F. Post, of the United States department of labor, in an address at the closing of the convention of the Association of Government Labor Officials of the United States and Canada.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, July 14—Immigration figures for May, issued by the United States Department of Labor, show slight but steady increases. During the month, 32,363 immigrants were admitted. In April the number was 31,765 and in March 26,335.

In view of additional European nations becoming involved in the war, this increase would indicate that the minimum of immigration to the United States has been reached.

The following figures for three months last year are printed for comparative purposes: March, 108,923; April, 142,207; May 126,848.

Italy, with 4,932, maintained its lead during May, 1915.

The number of laborers totaled 5,399, while 1,958 farm laborers were admitted. Among the skilled workers, clerks and accountants led with 595. Carpenters and joiners were next with 488, followed by mariners, 284; tailors, 202; miners, 185, and masons, 152.

New York received the greatest number of these 32,362 immigrants, 7,415 announcing they would stay in this industrial state. Massachusetts received 2,581, Michigan, 1,844; California, 16,684; Pennsylvania, 1,535, and Iillinois, 1,389.

CO-OPERATIVE BILL A LAW.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 14—Governor Dunne has signed the co-operative bill, favored by the state federation of labor and farmers' organizations. This act is intended to protect co-operative movements, and it is believed will end the practice of enemies of co-operation securing a majority of the stock. Under the new law no member can own more than five shares. If proper provision is made in their bylaws, these societies can limit the voting power of each member to one vote in the election of officers and in the management of affairs. Liability is limited to the actual amount of stock each individual subscribes.

PASS ANTI-PICKET LAW.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 14—The city council has passed an anti-picketing ordinance, **despite a** ruling he contrary by City Solicitor Cosgrove.

The Labor Leader of this city declares the ordinance to be a duplicate of the infamous Los Angeles production, which caused dissension between the employers and employes in that city and resulted in the arrest of hundreds of union men, without a single conviction. It is predicted that the ordinance, if signed by the mayor, will be resisted by the trade union movement.

CAR MEN SIGN AGREEMENT.

LEXINGTON, Ky. July 14—The Street Car Men's union and the Kentucky Traction and Terminal company have signed an agreement, effective until June 30, 1918. The wage scale is made on the basis of service and runs from 17 to 21 cents per hour for motormen and conductors on city cars and 20 and 21 cents on interurbans. The company refused to concede the union shop, but it is agreed the unionists have a right to wear their union button at all times.

BIDS GOOD-BY TO WIRES.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Nikola Tesla, electrical expert and pioneer in the field of wireless telegraphy and telephony, predicts the end of communication by wires. He declares that the wireless telephone is practical, and that only a few mechanical details need to be improved to make it of general service.

"The day of the wireless telephone and even the wireless photograph transmitter is not far off," he said.

Agreement Is Reached With Labor.

British Government Concludes Important Arrangement With Labor.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, July 1.—The agreement made between Lloyd George (formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer and now the newly created Minister of Munitions) and the trade unions regarding the supply and control of labor on war work contains many interesting features. In short, the men waive their right to strike in the event of a dispute as to their conditions of employment, and the Minister of Munitions promises that there shall be no lockout. All contentious matters are to be submitted to arbitration.

For the period of the war all trade unions, with members directly or indirectly engaged on necessary national work, will waive their right to strike. No stoppage of any kind will be supported by union officials or funds, and should men strike without authority, they will be subject to union discipline, or in aggravated cases to prosecution by the authorities. During the same period no employer may lock out his workers

All disputes arising in scheduled trades must be reported to the Government at once, and arrangements will be made for their submission to one of the three arbitrattion tribunals. The facts in dispute will be investigated at once, and an award, which will be binding on the parties, will be published. It will be an offence for either a workman or an employer to defy any award.

Trade union rules tending to restrict the quantity or nature of work that may be performed by any man, will be set aside, and workmen may be transferred from one branch of an industry to another as may be required. Skilled workers not at present employed in fabricating munitions or other necessary materials, will be invited by the unions to offer themselves for service wherever they can be most usefully employed under direction of the Munitions Department.

The unions undertake to supply necessary labor on demand by the employers, but once the supply from union sources is exhausted it may be recruited from any other source, and no objection will be made to the employment of female or unskilled labor so long as work is provided for unoin men. No man transferred from one branch of an industry to another is to be paid at a rate below the normal. The government will assume responsibility for strict fulfillment of this part of the agreement.

Any workman who by transferring to war work lays himself open under existing law to proceedings for breach of contract, will be indemnified against such proceedings, subject to certain conditions being complied with.

The deputation of Glasgow munitions workers who went to France in the second week of June to gain first hand information regarding the actual conditions of the British front, and to learn for themselves of the need for an unlimited supply of shells for our troops, have returned home The deputation consisted of eight workers employed in the shell factories and gun departments at the Dalmuir shipyard.

The eight men visited the hospitals at Boulogne and St. Omer, France, as well as hospital barges at Hinges, were conducted through the ruined town of Ypres, and spent fully two hours in the second line of trenches on the Yser. While they were in the trenches an artillery duel was proceeding, and they also witnessed British anti-aircraft guns trying to bring down a German aeroplane, which had to return to its own lines. Two of the party were also taken for an aerial reconnaissance by a military pilot.

On their return to London they had interviews with Lord Kitchener and Lloyd George, who impressed upon them the urgent need for a greatly increased output of shells. The members of the deputation stated that from the wounded they saw on their arrival at Boulogne and right up the lines of communication to the trenches on the Yser they heard the same demand, "More shells and more high explosives." The men in the hospitals, in the rest camp, in the dugouts, and in the trenches all had the same tale to tell, that unless they had a sufficient supply of these shells,

(Continued on Page Eight.)

JUDGE BOUTON, CANDIDATE FOR SUPERIOR COURT

J. W. Bouton

The refusal of Judge Charles E. Rice, of Luzerne county, to be a candidate to succeed himself as Superior Court justice has precipitated an interesting fight for that office among members of the Pennsylvania bar.

There are several judges, some of whom are allowing the use of their names in connection with the office and others who are out and out candidates for the vacancy.

However, no candidacy has assumed the proportions of that of the Hon. Joseph W. Bouton, president judge of the Forty-eighth Judicial district, of Smethport, McKean county.

To date he has received the endorsement of twenty bar associations in Pennsylvania to say nothing of the hundreds of personal letters he has received from lawyers prominent in the state in which their hearty support is pledged to Judge Bouton.

Prominent among members of the Pennsylvania bar who favor Judge Houton for the vacancy, is John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, one of the most noted lawyers in this country, who, in a letter to Attorney F. D. Gallup says:

F. D. Gallup, Esq.
Dear Mr. Gallup:

In the matter of Superior Court appointments, I am opposed to any change which will interfere with Judges Orlady and Head, who ought to be re-elected; but outside of these I know no man who, in my opinion, would better fill a Judgship in this Court than Judge J. W. Bouton.

I have had occasion many times, carefully to study his opinions, and I have had considerable opportunity to know him and his character.

He is one of the very best Judges in the State and has filled his position with eminent success.

The public interests would be advanced by having him on the Superior Bench. In all ways he would well fill the position.

I am yours, etc.,
(Signed) JOHN G. JOHNSON.

May 11, 1915.

Judge Bouton with thirteen years' experience on the bench makes a most acceptable candidate to supply the necessary geographical equilibrium, coming as he does from a northern section of the Commonwealth.

His candidacy has met with a hearty and cordial reception as evidenced by the speedy endorsement of his cause by the Pennsylvania bar, these expressions of interest being a spontaneous recognition of the ability and fitness of the man for the place, largely predicated on the acquaintance which those making the endorsements had with the judge, who has in his long service on the bench, specially presided in twenty-six counties of this state.

Judge Bouton has been a frequent occupant of the Quarter Sessions Court bench of Allegheny county and has impressed the bar and laity with the conviction that he was a jurist of exceptional attainments. It is no reflection upon other judges who assist the local judiciary in the disposition of a heavy trial list to say that Judge Bouton is regarded as the most skilled trial judge coming to Pittsburgh from other counties.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Economy Is Slogan of Dr. Kerr.

Soutnside Physician Annotinces for Second Term in Council.

With an economical administration of the city's affairs as the keynote of his platform, Dr. James P. Kerr, of the South Side, announces his candidacy for re-election to City Council. Dr. Kerr declares that the affairs of a city should be conducted along the same business lines as those of any other corporation and he pledges himself to protect the interests of the taxpayers by careful consideration of all propositions relative to the expenditure of public money. His statement follows:

"In announcing my candidacy for City Council, I desire to state that I believe the most difficult problem in the management of city affairs is that of providing funds sufficient to properly carry on the city's business without over-burdening the taxpayers. It is a deplorable fact that the expenditures of the city during the last two years have far exceeded the revenues and I believe the deficit this year will be equal to or exceed that of last year. A great effort has been made by those in authority to increase the revenues of the city. The paramount thought seems to be to find more money to expend. I believe we should address ourselves to the question of reducing the expenditures to meet the revenues, rather than increasing the revenues to meet the expenditures. Any successful business man or corporation keeps his or its affairs in hands to such an extent that by reducing the expenditures they are always able to keep within the revenues and have a surplus.

"The affairs of a city should be conducted along the same business lines as those of a corporation. All useless positions created for political purposes should be abolished and all extravagances curtailed. The divorcement of politics and municipal business is practically impossible but a strict observance of the Civil Service Laws will accomplish much along that line and will insure an economic management of city affairs.

"The city government does not own the money it expends. That money is the property of the people. The city government is composed of individuals, liable to err, often pardonably, but the expenditure of public funds to create soft positions for political favorites is little short of criminal conspiracy. It is easy for one to make himself a 'good fellow' by spending the taxpayers' money.

"It is true that the standard of municipal life has been very materially raised in the last few years. The people demand the most modern lighting system, better sanitary conditions, street paving and re-paving under the most advanced methods, playgrounds and swimming pools, public comfort stations, the adoption of child welfare methods, the conservation of health, and more comfortable and sanitary accommodations for the dependents of the city, more charitable and semi-charitable institutions, all of which are desirable and many of which are necessary in the present day economics, but all are heavy drains on the public exchequer. Every added convenience and luxury commands a correspondingly large budget.

"The budget, which is protected by so many governing ordinances and controlling schedules, represents an agreement between the municipal government and the people, and should be regarded as sacred and binding for the period for which it is intended to cover.

"All items are set up with accurte precision and no transfers should be allowed. If the appropriations are honestly, carefully and conscientiously made, there is no necessity for any of the departments asking for the transfer of funds. Transfers are made necessary through ignorance in making up the estimates and a desire upon the part of the government to delude the public mind and conceal deficits, mismanagement, etc.

"So many people are anxious to use the credit of the city to exploit themselves under the pretext of moral uplift and social betterment that the city which attempts to keep pace with the so-called fads and fancies of the present day will soon find itself financially submerged.

"The grading and paving of streets is obligatory at this time, through public necessity and for sanitary reasons, and should be carried on as speedily as financial conditions will permit. Street grading and curbing ordinances, under assessment laws, up to the amount of $550,000 have passed Council and should be advertised and contracts let, but the city's financial condition will not permit the prosecution of this work at thi stime. A very large percentage of the cost of this work would be assessed against the abutting property owners and, in time, would find its way back to the city treasury. A like amount is before the Department of Public Works, under the Act of 1895, most of which is important, not only to the district in which the streets are located but to the community at large. The work should be done. Petitions, carrying with them the names of a majority of the property owners along the line of the proposed improvements, to the amount of $500,000, have been filed with the city clerk on which no action has been taken because of financial inability to proceed. Petitions for the building of sewers to the amount of about $250,000 have been filed with the city clerk, and for sanitary reasons, these should be built. A plan of some kind should be evolved which would permit the city to proceed with the improvement of the most important streets and sewer included in the foregoing groups.

"It has been my thought that an ordinance providing for a bond issue of $2,000,000 should be submitted to the people for their approval to permit the carrying out of these projects. Most of tis money will find its way back to the city treasury through assessments charged against and paid by the abutting property holders and, if procedure is legal, I would suggest that a revolving fund be created to be used exclusively for this work in the future.

"A number of very important improvements, which will be of great benefit to the city at large and which should be covered by bond issue, such as the extension of East Ohio street, the building of the Mount Washington road, the building of a trunk sewer in the Nine Mile Run district and other smaller but important projects, should be carried on as speedily as possible.

"I am not in favor of extravagance, but I heartily endorse the prosecution of all public improvements which are of such importance to the city. The city cannot stand still. It must either progress, or necessarily go back; money judiciously and well expended always redounds to the credit of the city.

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FAVORS SEAMEN'S LAW; OWNERS' PLEA EXPOSED.

New York Public Library 476 Fifth Ave.

[illegible] 14—"The seamen's [illegible] xactly as it is, at least un[illegible] ed is shown for amendment. The protest sent up by the steamship interests is entirely too self-centered to be accepted without scrutiny," says the Washington Post, in a leading editorial.

The newspaper refuses to take the word of shipping interests and allies on this question and declares the companies are "trying to stampede" the national administration into repealing the law by predicting the speedy death of all steamship lines.

"The law is not destructive of the merchant marine," says the Post. "It does require additional precautions, which cost some money. It provides that 75 per cent of the crew shall be able to understand the orders given by the officers. Is that unreasonable? What would be thought of a general sending a regiment of soldiers to protect the people of a city and permitting an arrangement whereby the soldiers could not understand the orders of their chief? A ship at sea meets conditions comparable to those of war and fire, where instant teamwork is necessary to prevent wholesale loss of life. A concrete case of disaster on account of inability to understand orders was that of the steamship City of Rio de Janerio, lost at the entrance of the Golden Gate in 1901. Several of the Chinese crew could not understand the orders of the American officers.

"The seamen's act also requires better provision for lifeboats and life rafts. Do the steamship interests object to this? If so, let them object. The country will not approve of a return to the old deadly dangers merely because safety appliances are an expense to the steamship company. The public pays the bill in any event."

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE NEW BIRTH OF CHURCH AND WORLD.

Church's Regeneration Now, World's During Millennium—Adam and His Race Legally Dead—The Dying Processes Thorough — Redemption Secures Another Opportunity For Life—Faith, the Only Door, Is Limited by Knowledge to Few—"Few There Be That Find It."—Hope For the Unregenerate In Messiah's Kingdom.

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 11.—Pastor Russell, who is here today, took for his text the words, "Ye which have followed Me, in the regeneration when the Son of Man shall sit in the Throne of His glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones."—Matthew 19:28.

The speaker's opening sentence doubtless sent a shock to many of his hearers. He declared that none are members of the Church of Christ except the regenerate; and that this fact was emphasized by our Lord Jesus, saying, "Ye must be born again," if ye would be My disciples. This teaching has practically disappeared from the pulpit, for the reason that the hearts of Christian people seem to be more tender than were those of their fathers; they cannot bear to think of the great mass of their relatives, friends and neighbors and of the heathen unregenerate as subpects for eternal torment at the hands of the Devil. Hence they ignore the Scriptural doctrine of regeneration, and endeavor to convince themselves that it cannot be necessary; for they know many not regenerated, who are deserving of a better fate.

The difficulty met with in considering this question is the same which we so often meet with on other questions; namely, an error firmly held so biases the mind as to make Bible truths seem impossible. Now, however, Bible students begin to see that there is a regeneration promised in the Bible for the world in the Millennium quite separate and distinct from the regeneration now possible to the saintly Church. When we get the Bible focus upon the condition of the dead and see that they are unconscious, or, as the Bible says, sleeping, waiting for the Resurrection Morn, when the world in general will be granted opportunities of regeneration, we see that the regeneration of the present time, that of the Little Flock, will not hinder the masses from regeneration by and by. On the contrary, the regenerated Church of the present time will be associated with Messiah in the regeneration of the world.

This puts a new aspect upon the whole matter. Those now being regenerated are an elect, or select, class. Not only have they a special love for righteousness and a special hatred for iniquity, but additionally, they exercise a special faith in God and His promises. By means of these promises and the trials and disciplines of life, these elect regenerates become especially qualified for God's service now and rereafter.

REGENERATED TO DIFFERENT NATURES.

Another item to be noticed is that the regenerating processes of the present time are with a view to bringing the Church class, the Elect of God, to a new nature. Their regeneration began when God imparted to them the Holy Spirit, following their full consecration to His service in the name and merit of the Redeemer. The regenerative process continues during their lifetime, as they grow in grace, in knowledge and in love—in the character-likeness of God's dear Son. This means a transforming and renewing work, referred to by St. Paul, saying, "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, by the purifying of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Spirit."

No well informed person will dispute the fact that the regenerated constitute a very small proportion of mankind—nay, that they constitute a very small proportion of the Christian nations; yea, that the regenerated constitute but a very small proportion of the religious church membership. The Apostle refers to the regenerate, styling them New Creatures in Christ, and declares that to these "old things have passed away, and all things have become new"—new hopes, new aims, new ambitions, new desires, new affections. Such have been "transformed by the renewing of their minds."—2 Corinthians 5:17; Romans 12:2.

NEW CREATURES IN CHRIST JESUS.

Surely it is not an empty statement on the Apostle's part that all these regenerate ones are New Creatures in Christ Jesus. The Apostle, referring to this class, tells us that they have been begotten by the Holy Spirit through the Message of Truth. Again, St. Peter says, God hath "given unto us [regenerates] exceeding great and precious promises; that by these we might become partakers of the Divine nature." (2 Peter 1:4.) There it is! said the Pastor; these by nature were humans; but by God's grace in Christ, through this begetting, they become of a different nature—"partakers of the Divine nature." In comparison with the world, therefore, these are New Creatures—a fresh creation.

But the Scriptures everywhere remind us that the New Creation is merely an embryo and will not be perfected until the resurrection. They inform us also that some, by repudiating their covenant with the Lord and turning wilfully to sin, may become subjects of the Second Death. They inform us that many begotten of the Spirit may never attain the full measure of their possibilities—may never become joint-heirs with Jesus Christ their Lord. Because of slackness, worldly-mindedness, they may attain only to a lower spiritual degree or nature—like unto the angels and not like unto the Son of God, who is the express image of the Father's glorious person.

We perceive, therefore, that the steps of consecration and spirit-begetting are not trifling propositions, but serious ones; and that with this opportunity of so great an exaltation go also conditions, limitations, trials, testings of faith and loyalty. "If we suffer with Him, we shall also reign with Him"—"be glorified together."—2 Timothy 2.12; Romans 8:17.

"SIT ON TWELVE THRONES, JUDGING."

In our context the Redeemer assured His faithful Apostles that, after being tested, the worthy ones would be associated with Himself in His Heavenly Kingdom—His Millenial Kingdom. These would sit on twelve thrones, judging or ruling. (1 Cor. 6:-2.) No doubt some special glory and honor is provided in God's great Plan for the twelve Apostles—St. Paul taking the place of Judas. Nevertheless the Lord afterward declared that all of His faithful followers would be granted a share with Him in His Millennial Kingdom and in His glory and power. Mark His words: "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My Throne"—"I will give him power over the nations"—the Gentiles.—Revelation 3.21; 2:26.

This is doubly interesting to us: first, because it is the reward of those who are now regenerated and who prove faithful to the spirit-begetting which they now receive—to those who eventually will be born of the Spirit in the First Resurrection. As every begetting in the flesh must have a birth, else it will be valueless, so the begetting of the Spirit must reach the culmination of the New Birth in the Resurrection. Jesus describes this Resurrection, saying, "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the First Resurrection; on such the Second Death hath no power; but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with Him a thousand years."—Rev. 20:6.

But this is not all. The time when the Church will be reigning with Christ in His Kingdom glory will be the time of the world's regeneration—the Millennium. This is the lesson of our text, "Ye which have followed Me (in the narrow way of self-sacrifice in the present life,) in the regeneration, when the Son of Man shall sit upon the throne of His glory (during His Millennial Reign), ye shall sit upon twelve thrones." How plain! How simple! How beautiful! How grand! Could any of the Lord's people who have experienced the purifying of their own hearts by the regenerating influences of the Holy Spirit have a selfish or unkind thought toward the unregenerate world—so that they would object to the thought here presented! Would not all such, on the contrary, rejoice to know that the Heavenly Father has a Plan by which the non-elect of mankind may be regenerated in due time. We hold that this is true.

Selfishness and every desire to exclude others from blessings which God has promised them signify so much of sin in control of the mind. Love not only thinketh no evil, but it hopeth all things, and is glad to find in God's word various promises to the effect that all the families of the earth shall yet be blessed through the Spiritual Seed of Abraham—Christ and the Church—Galatians 3:8, 16, 29.

ALL MANKIND NEED REGENERATION.

Some may see that the Church need regenerating now, but fail to see the need of the world. They see that the Church's renegeration is necessary because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God"—we "must be born again." But there would be no Kingdom of God, there would be no Millennium, there would be no regeneration of the world, if God purposed only the salvation of the Church. On the contrary, however, everywhere in the Bible God tells of His compassion toward the world, while telling of His particular love for the true Church, dear as the apple of His eye.—Zech. 2-8.

Note that favorite text. "God so loved the world that He gave His Only Begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John 3:16.) The whole world was loved of God. The whole world has been provided for in the glorious sacrifice of Jesus, and the whole world is to have the benefit resulting from that sacrifice. Christ's death is not in vain, nor merely for the Church, the Elect few. Through these Elect the great mass of mankind, non-elect and unfit for the Kingdom, are to be blessed—blessed with an opportunity for regeneration as men—not to a new nature, as the Church, but to the nature once assigned humanity, in the image of God, lost through sin.

The world's regeneration, therefore, will be to perfect human nature, lost in Adam, redeemed by the sacrifice of Christ's human life. Moreover, God's provision of Times of Regeneration—Years of Regeneration—is ample—a thousand years. Satan shall no longer be the prince of this world. At the beginning of Messiah's Reign, we have the assurance that he will be bound, restrained, that he may deceive the nations no more—that he may put light for darkness and darkness for light no more.

The great Life-Giver will provide the opportunity for regeneration to all the thousands of millions of our race who died in Adam and who were redeemed to this opportunity for everlasting life through Messiah's death at Calvary. (1 Corinthians 15:21-23.) Ignorance and superstition, darkness and sin, will flee from the rising Sun of Righteousness, which will flood the earth with the knowledge of the glory of God. Then all mankind, whosoever will, shall have the opportunity of coming to a knowledge of the glory of God and of the way of life, and of being begotten again by the Life-Giver.

The regenerated Elect of this Age will have nothing to do with giving the life to the world. That life must all come from the Life-Giver, who has secured the right to be the world's Everlasting Father by the sacrifice of Himself. But as Christ will be the Second Adam to the world for its regeneration, so the Church will be the Second Eve, to nourish, to care for, to instruct, all the willing and obedient, desirous of coming back into harmony with God during the Millennial Age.

At the conclusion of that blessed Epoch of a thousand years, when all wilful sinners shall have been destroyed in the Second Death, the Revelator's words will be fulfilled—every creature in Heaven and on earth shall be heard saying, Praise, glory, honor, dominion and might be unto Him that sitteth upon the Throne and unto the Lamb, forever. There will be no discordant note. God's will shall then be done upon earth, even as it is now done in Heaven; and the reward of everlasting life, with no sickness, sorrow nor pain—will then be with humanity, even as it is now with the angels.

MANKIND'S NEW TRIAL FOR LIFE

It should not be forgotten that Adam did not lose everlasting life. Although he had a perfect life and was free from all elements of death, nevertheless he was placed in Eden on probation, to see whether by obedience to God he would develop a character in harmony with God, and so be accounted worthy of everlasting life. Consequently, when Adam and his posterity are redeemed from death, this salvation does not entitle them to life everlasting, but merely to a fresh trial as to worthiness of everlasting life.

This new trial will indeed be more favorable for Adam and his race in some respects than was Adam's orginal trial, because of the large increase of knowledge. Man has had an opportunity to learn the lesson of the exceeding sinfulness of sin. He will soon have an opportunity to learn the blessedness of righteousness and to know of the grace of God in Christ. This knowledge will be of great service to all who will use it during the Millennial Age, when for a thousand years the whole world will be on trial for everlasting life before the great White Judgment Throne.—Rev. 20:11. 12.

God wills that all men shall be saved, not only from the Adamic death sentence, but also from the ignorance and blindness with which Satan has darkened our minds. (2 Corinthians 4:4.) He wills that all should be so saved from the train of evils which has followed Adam's sins and its penalty of death, in order that they may come to a knowlede of the Truth. This He does to the intent that having a clear knowledge of the Truth they may make the very best possible use of the new trial for life secured for them by the Redeemer's Ransom-sacrifice. It is for this very purpose that the Messianic Kingdom will be inaugurated, which will first bind Satan and then release mankind from their blindness; as it is written. (Isaiah 35:5.) For the same reason it is the Divine arrangement that the Kingdom work shall be done gradually and shall require a thousand years for its completion.

The Regeneration of Mankind.

Throughout the Millennial Age it will be the work of Jesus Christ, as the second Adam, to regenerate all mankind. The Regenerating influences will begin with their awakening from the sleep of death, in harmony with the Master's declaration, "the hour is coming in which all that are in graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and come forth."—John 5:28, 29.

The coming forth from the tomb will be merely the beginning of the work of regeneration. It will be only a preparatory work. The awakened sleepers will be in the same condition of mind that they were in when they fell asleep in death—in a very similar condition to those who will be living on the earth at that time. But before they can be regenerated, they must be brought to a knowledge of the Truth. Their eyes and ears of understanding must be opened. This the Scriptures assure us shall be accomplished. "Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped." "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the glory of the Lord." (Isaiah 35:5; 11:9; Hab. 2:14.)

The good news of Divine Love and of the possibilities of return to the favor of God through the atoning work of Jesus having then been clearly demonstrated to all, each one will have the opportunity of deciding for himself whether or not he desires to return to human perfection and the blessed privileges of life everlasting. To do so, he must be begotten again by the Life-Giver, who will beget again only those who are desirous of having the new life. All wilful rejectors of the opportunity will die the Second Death. But those who accept the Savior's proposition will come under helpful and disciplinary experiences which will gradually lift them up to human perfection—mental, moral and physical—to all that was lost for them in Adam's disobedience and that was regained for them by the Redeemer's obedience and the Divine arrangement for the regeneration of the world.

Appreciations

California, July 9.

I want to tell you how much I appreciate the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons in your paper for certainly they are worth reading. I hope that you are continuing the same.

Very truly yours,
J. L. RUTHERFORD.

New York, July 7.

It was with trepidation that I noted the change in management recently, but soon I was reassured, as the continuation of the special features for which I value the Tribune—chief among which is Pastor Russell's weekly sermon—became evident. So long as the Tribune holds to its fearless presentation and advocacy of Truth and Righteousness the Lord will surely use it in making strong the bulwarks of His New Dispensation, now in process of establishment. I receive the "N. L. T." through Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society.

Very truly yours,
E. GILLETTE.

Pennsylvania, July 9.

Am renewing my subscription today through the W. T. B. Society to National Labor Tribune for another year. It affords me pleasure to express my appreciation of your interesting and instructive paper.

Faithfully yours,
MRS. MARIAN HOSKIN.

Missouri, July 9.

As my subscription to your valuable paper is about to expire and not wanting to miss a copy, I am renewing through the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society. I think your paper gets better and better and I enjoy it very much.

May the Dear Savior verify his promise to you recorded in Matt. 27:20.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. IDA BOWMAN.

PURITY.

Finishing touches of the Christian mind. (Phil. 4:8.)

Things pure, lovely, honest, just and true
These gems of ours to keep in view,
Forgetting those things which are behind
Filling the space with another mind
That which is good, true, noble, pure,
That every part be kept secure,
No empty space for things impure,
Can anything more impressive be
Of holiness and purity.
The length, the breadth, the depth, the height
Of purity, of light and life,
These finishing touches of the Christian mind
Which leaves all earthly things behid.
As the pure white dove upon the wing
Without spot or wrinkle or any such thing.
That purity and love control
The meditation of the soul:
And if any virtue and any praise
These things shall brighten all our ways,
That blameless, harmless, the Sons of God
Without rebuke while earth we trod
Representing the light of the world,
Bearing the banner of love unfurled,
Letting the light of Truth divine
All worldly fellowships outshine,
That very soon we may reach the goal
That purity of heart and soul
A character transparent pure
That nothing earthly can allure,
Trusting in Him, our only plea,
That face to face our eyes shall see
The King in His beauty, Our Purity.
—N. R. S.

Massachusetts, July 9, 1915.

Many of our readers will be interested in the arrangements that are being made for the I. B. S. A. Convention to be held in Sprinfield, Mass., from July 25 to August 1.

There is an ample supply of good rooms within walking distance of the auditorium at the rate of $3.50 per week for each person (two persons in a room) and meals are available at nearby restaurants at all prices from 25 cents and upwards.

The railroads have granted a reduced rate of two cents a mile each way on a special round-trip ticket. Make inquiries of their local ticket agents at least 48 hours before intending to start.

The municipal auditorium where the meetings are to be held has seats for over 4,000 and the speakers can be heard clearly from all parts of the house.

It is requested that all who intend to come will please send in for assignment of rooms as early as possible, and it is also asked that the secretaries of the various classes where there are people that intend to attend will kindly drop me a post card stating the approximate number coming, in order that the committee may have ample accommodations ready.

We believe the Lord will have a rich blessing for those who assemble themselves together at this Convention.

We all value the Labor Tribune very highly for the sermons and other general features.

Yours very truly,
H. E. SPEAR,
Sec'y.

THE CHANGING TIMES.

The new which is daily superceding the old in every line of business to the extent that paraphernalias are quickly becoming obsolete and is discouraging the goer into popular pursuits. The phonograph contains the nausea of overmuch use, the electric organ with automatic stops, the surprises of harpiscords accompanying the X-ray double, triple and multiple moving photography, is fast opening the vistas of the future. In fact one hardly knows where to centralize his efforts so rapid are the strides of intelligence flowing in from all the sluices of the world. The touching of certain buttons starts something so wide spread that it is fast becoming necessary to law and red tape every devise of this our wonderful day. Indeed, we see the power for evil in all these new inovations in that the prophet says that the Lord "will turn their blessings into curses." Ah! how sad to observe the tricky and deft fingers of experts bent on the way of anarchy. Anyone who has an ounce of lobes can forsee the fire and even heat of the refiner whose acid tests treat the character metal and cauterizes the poison bites of selfishness.

In view of the above facts there is a comforting thought for all the true children of the Light to reflect upon and that is the principles of the Divine Empire are unchangeable. Love, patience, joy, peace, and the concomitants of the heavenly union far surpass the fickle and transitory things of time. Now, there abideth faith, hope and love, but the greatest of these is love. Without this beautiful elemental a void remains no amount of temporal riches can fill. Hence, the preciousness of the moments as they speed along in cementing the socket stones of eternal solidity. We still have a portfolio of good names for home workers in mailing food to the hungry also a word of suggestion for securing "postage money," etc. It is free to Tribune readers if addressed for at once, care Gen. Del. Tiffin, O.

Yours co-operatively,
JOSEPH GREIG.

After the Creator had made all the good things, He had some intermediate work to do, as He made the beasts, reptiles and poisonous insects. When He had finished with these, He still had some scraps which were not fit even to be put in the rattle snake, hyena, scorpion or skunk; so He put all these scraps together and covered them with suspicion, wrapped them with jealosy and marked it with a yellow stripe and called it KNOCKER.

This product was so fearful to contemplate that He felt compelled to make something to counteract it. So he took the Sunbeam and put in it the Heart of a Child, the Brain of Man, wrapped it in Civic Pride, covered it with Brotherly Love and gave it a Mask of Velvet, A Grip of Steel and made him a Lover of Fields and Flowers and Manly Sports, a believer in Equality and Justice and called him a Booster.

Ever since then, mortal man has had the privilege of choosing his associates.

There is too much good, for you or I to be unable to see it in everything. There is too much good for us to do, for us to be hunting the bad. There is too much to be done every minute, hour and day for us to waste our time on such.

We can be glad and happy what we are; that conditions are what they are; hunting the good, helping make it better; putting sunshine and cheer in the heart of the other fellow; seeing some good in everything; possibly shutting our eyes to the bad. There was never a truer saying than: "Laugh and the world laughs with you, but weep and you weep alone."

BULGARIAN MILK-BACILLI.

Same as recommended on page 2 in the May 15th Watch Tower. Read the article again to refresh your memory. Supplied to Truth friends in convenient tablet-form in dollar size and also in 50 cent bottles. The dollar size is the most economical to buy.

Address all orders to
EDGAR L. KUESTHARDT,
Port Clinton, Ohio.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

Washington, July 9.

I notice my subscription expired May 20th, and I thank you very much for continuing to send. Wife and I enjoy the paper very much, especially those things pertaining to Present Truth as presented by Pastor Russell's Sermons, and all the other things you see fit to publish. I trust you will continue to publish all the good things you possibly can pertaining to the Glorious Plan, as set forth in God's Word. Myself and others are looking and hoping that the time has about arrived whereby God will fulfil his promise made to Abraham, to bless all the families of the earth; when all wrongs will be righted, and all men will learn to know our Heavenly Father and see what blessings he has in store for all mankind. May His Kingdom soon come and His will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

I enclose P. O. Money Order for Two Dollars to pay for another year's subscription to the Tribune.

Again thanking you for continuing to send the paper, I am,

Yours turly,
H. G. LOVING.

"ASK WHAT I SHALL GIVE THEE"

1 Kings 3:4-15.—July 18.

What Are Dreams?—When They Should Be Followed — Solomon's Dream—His Heart Conditions Reflected—His Realization of His Responsibilities—His Humility—His Request—God's Approval and the Happy Results Which Followed.

"The fear of Jehovah is the beginning of wisdom."—Proverbs 9:10.

SOLOMON initiated his reign by making a great feast for his people at Gibeon. The account tells that he offered a thousand burnt offerings unto the Lord. This does not signify that the animals were burned entire, but that certain portions, particularly the fat, were burned as an offering to the Lord, while the food portions became the basis of the feast. We can see the wisdom of such a general acknowledgment of God and His inauguration of a new king; and the feast signified the king's good will and his desire to make his reign one of blessing to the people. The Divine ordering of the matter was recognized by the Israelites, who perceived that all things were to be done with an eye to God's approval.

Are Dreams Significant?

During this feast, which probably lasted several days, King Solomon had the wonderful dream narrated in our lesson. That it was supernatural there can be no doubt. Similarly God revealed Himself to others in ancient times, and especially to His people Israel, who had come into covenant relationship with Him at Mount Sinai through Moses. But He was not in covenant relationship with the people of other nations, who were, we read, strangers, foreigners, outcasts—not in covenant relationship with God.

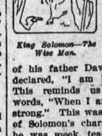
King Solomon Sacrificing in Gibeon.

Although the Christian Church is peculiarly in relationship with God, and in a much closer relationship than that of the Jewish Law, nevertheless we must not suppose that all dreams which even consecrated Christians may have are to be regarded as inspired. Very evidently the majority of our dreams are merely wanderings of our mind because we are not sound asleep. For God to make fewer communications with Spiritual Israel by dreams would not signify a lesser interest in their affairs, but rather that He had otherwise provided for their guidance—in the Bible. Additionally, we learn that He wishes us to walk by faith and not by sight; and to direct us continually by dreams would be to interfere with this walking by faith.

St. Paul tells us that God's Word is sufficient that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto every good work. (2 Timothy 3:16, 17.) But there is nothing to hinder God from using a dream as a means of instructing His spiritual children if that should seem at any time to be the proper course. Many of the Lord's people have had experience with dreams which seemed to give them instruction. Nevertheless there is but one sure way of receiving dreams—to interpret them only in full accord with the Scriptures. The Apostle suggests that if an angel should proclaim any other Gospel than this, it should be rejected. Similarly, if a dream should suggest any other Gospel, it should be rejected.

Solomon's Wise Choice.

In King Solomon's dream the Lord appeared to him, saying, "Ask what I shall give thee." So God is asking of all who would become His children. He desires to do them good, but wishes them to realize their needs and to make requests accordingly.



King Solomon—The Wise Man.

Solomon's answer in his dream shows a beautiful simplicity of character for a young prince just come to the throne. He recounted God's mercy to his father David, and declared that this was in proportion as King David had walked faithfully with God in righteousness of heart. Then he recounted his own littleness, weakness and insufficiency for the great position to which he had been brought because of Divine appreciation of his father David. Touchingly he declared, "I am but a little child." This reminds us of the Apostle's words, "When I am weak, then I am strong." This was really the strength of Solomon's character; namely, that he was meek, teachable, like a little child—not boastful or self-confident, not blind to the privileges of his work.

Because of the responsibilities of the kingdom, for which he felt himself so incompetent, Solomon prayed, "Give therefore Thy servant an understanding heart to judge Thy people [to administer justice to them], that I may discern between good and bad: for who is able to judge this Thy so great people?"

Is it any wonder that we read further that in the dream the Lord manifested His good pleasure at this request? "And God said unto him, Because thou hast asked this thing, * * * lo, I have given thee a wise and understanding heart; so that there was none like thee before thee, neither after thee shall any arise like unto thee. And I have also given thee * * * both riches and honor."

Economy is Slogan of Dr. Kerr.

(Continued from Page One.)

"The increased need for recreation and the limitations placed upon the opportunities for healthy physical exercise makes it necessary for the city to acquire and maintain as many playgrounds as possible. The best safeguard against degeneracy and perversion which is striking at the very heart of society, is the proper development of the body and mind. A normal man is usually a safe and useful member of society and those of us who are entrusted with the welfare of the community should provide ample means for the control of the leisure of the young people of the city with a view to future citizenship value.

"All public spirited citizens who have vacant property which could be made available for playground purposes should permit the city to use it until they want to improve it. In that way the playground work could be greatly extended at little cost to the city and without any hardship upon the property holders.

"The city is a large employer of labor and should set the standard for other employers of labor as to the working conditions, the hours of labor and wages paid, but in no instance should the conditions and wages be out of proportion to the services rendered and all the employes of the city should be required to render full value of service for every dollar received.

"The spirit and letter of the Civil Service laws should be strictly observed. Faithful employes should be rewarded by promotions when vacancies occur. The appointment of inexperienced men in important positions over those who have been loyal and faithful to their trust is demoralizing and will disorganize any business. It is, therefore, destructive of effecient work to appoint political favorites to positions which should go to faithful employes.

"In all things, Council should represent the wishes and needs of the people of the city. If the people see fit to again choose me as one of their representatives, I shall be guided by the principle that the highest duty of a public servant is public service."

Agreement is Reached With Labor.

(Continued from Page One.)

they could not break through the strong German defences. They had come home inspired with a sense of the importance of work they had to do at their benches, and they hoped to be able to communicate that sense of responsibility and of enthusiasm to their fellow workers. They now knew that what was wrong at home was that the workers did not appreciate how much depended upon their efforts in the workshops, and it would be their task to help their mates to to this realization

The end of the cotton crisis is announced. The following statement is now issued by the Board of Trade: After prolonged negotiations with a view to securing a settlement for the whole cotton trade, the Associations of Employers and Workpeople immediately concerned in the dispute which has arisen in the cotton trade, viz., the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the Cotton Waste Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the Operative Cotton Spinners' Association, and the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives—have now intimated their acceptance of the suggestions made to them by Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, with a view of settlement of the matter.

Mr. Runciman's proposals were that the work should be resumed at mills where a stoppage has already taken place and that all notices on both sides should be withdrawn, the matters in dispute being dealt with under the following reference, viz.:

That it be referred to the National Committee on Production to decide whether any, and if so, what alterations should be made in spinners' wages and in the wages of the classes of operatives covered by the Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Association, any alteration made by the award to come into force as from the first settling day following the acceptance of this reference and to continue for such period as the Committee on Production shall determine.

Arrangements will be made for the committee to hear the parties at an early date.

Harry Gosling, presiding at the annual council meeting of the National Transport Workers' Federation at Plymouth on June 17th, said they had pledged themselves to waive during the war the right to strike, and all matters in dispute would be settled by compulsary arbitration.

The Secretary of the retail clerks, or as we call them here, shop assistants, which results from their enlistment in such large numbers, has given impetus to a movement towards the closing of retail stores between the hours of one and two o'clock, so as to enable employers to conform to the requirements of the Shop Act with regard to the allowance of a specified time for meals for their assistants. The grocery trade especially seems to be inclined to try the experiment, and there is some indication that even the chemists are disposed to consider the advisability of adopting the proposal. In the case of the chemists, however, matters are complicated by the necessity for supplying urgently required medicines, but a closed door would have the effect of discouraging promiscuous shopping during meal times, and would tend to check the frequency of interruption. Such trades as the grocery, drapery, and ironmongery, however, are subject to no such urgent obligations as pharmacy. If the shopping public could be induced during war time to regard the dinner hour as a close season for shopping, they would be doing something towards helping storekeepers to keep things going at a very trying period.

From time to time the British Government has lately thrown out hints about the placing of special taxes upon war profits. On the face of it the proposal has the look of simplicity, but it presents many problems, some of which were mentioned in theHouse of Commons—for instance, the diffisulty of distinguishing between profit actually attributable to the war and profit made with an increased capital liability, or due to the naturally expanding yield of capital recently invested. The Treasury, at all events, will wait till the next budget, which is promised for "a not distant date," before providing machinery for the collection of a war profit surtax. That such an impost is defiinitely part of the Government's fiscal plan appears from the statement made by Mr. Montagu, Secretary to the Treasury He expressed his hearty agreement with the argument that had been advanced in various quarters, that it was necessary and just that the Government should find soon a means of taxing profits made during the war. He hoped that at an early date they would be in a position to come to the House of Commons with a watertight proposal for getting at the extra income made, and taxing it substantially. In addition he indicated that any proposals would be retrospective, for he observed that a delay of a month or two would not allow people to escape.

The National Union of Railwaymen is holding its annual meeting this week, at Nottingham. In his report for the year 1914, the general secretary, J. E. Williams, states that the union has grown during the year in membership and income. The membership rose from 267,611 to 273,362 and the income increased from $996,470 to $1,217,005.

The report adds: "From the standpoint of finance and membership the Society continues to grow. While this is all good, it is imperative again to emphasise the necessity for vigilance in husbanding our resources. Following this great war, with its heavy drain on the nation's capital, must come the inevitable retrenchment. The old problems will be revived, and some new ones. That will be the testing-time for trade unionism. Prudence dictates the necessity not only to meet all our liabilities, but so to prepare the way that we shall be ready for whatever befalls."

McGrath Candidate for Register of Wills

As predicted in a recent issue of the National Labor Tribune, Judd H Bruff, former sheriff of Allegheny county, who a few weeks ago announced his candidacy for the office of Register of Wills, finding that he could not get support either from Flinn or the Armstrong-Jamison faction has decided to get out of the race.

But William Conner, the present Register of Wills, will not be without opposition. R. J. McGrath, president of the Iron City Trades Union and a strong labor leader, will receive the support of the Armstrong-Jamison organization for this office.

McGrath had originally been slated for the recordership fight by his friends who had gone so far as to distribute posters and banners announcing McGrath's candidacy. However at the last moment, Mr. McGrath decided to go after the job now held by Mr. Conner and in his efforts in this line will receive the support of the labor organizations of Allegheny county.

Judge Bouton, Candidate for Superior Court

(Continued from Page One.)

The commendation of John G. Johnson, and the wide-spread personal acquaintance which Judge Bouton enjoys, makes his candidacy for Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania almost certain of success.

Five hundred members of the Allegheny county bar have endorsed Judge Bouton's candidacy in the following language:

Hon. Joseph W. Bouton, President Judge of the Forty-eighth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, (McKean County), has announced his candidacy for election to one of the three places on the Superior Court bench of Pennsylvania.

We, the Subscribers hereto, Members of the Bar of Allegheny County, know, or know of, Judge Bouton, know his ability, know his integrity and his entire fitness from every standpoint for the position which he seeks.

We, therefore, most heartily endorse Joseph W. Bouton, of McKean county, for election as a Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and recommend him to the voters of Allegheny county as in every way qualified for the position he seeks and in every sense entitled to their support at the coming elections.

Boggs & Buhl.

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Hosiery at 10c

Women's Silk Boot Stockings Women's Silk Lisle Stockings	Regular and outsize. Black and White.
Women's Cotton Stockings Children's Cotton Stockings Children's Sox--colored tops	Black and White.
Men's Fibre Silk Sox Men's Silk Lisle Sox Men's Cotton Sox	Black, Tan, White, Navy and Grey.

Underwear at 10c

Women's Union Suits	All regular sizes.
Women's Swiss Ribbed Vests Women's Knitted Drawers	Regular and extra sizes
Boys' Balbriggan Union Suits Boys' Knitted Athletic Shirts Girls' Knitted Union Suits	Regular sizes.

ail or phone orders during this sale---nothing credited or exchanged.

APPRECIATIONS.

Virginia, July 10, 1915.

I sent in my renewal for the Tribune a short while ago, through Waldo Tower office, but I want to write and thank you for continuing the paper after subscription expired.

I highly appreciate your paper. It occupies an advanced position in reforms in this transition period and sounds no uncertain note for Truth. While comparatively few fully appreciate now what you are doing, later on the many will acknowledge and appreciate your great pioneer work, for Truth is might and will prevail.

Wishing the Tribune much success, I am

Very truly yours
B. W. RORER.

New York, July 8, 1915.

We see that you are "holding the fort" very well. We wish you success in the fight. However, your deliverance from the herculean task is nearer than you imagine. Christ will soon take control of affairs, with which I hope you will be pleased, and then, you will "rest from your labors."

Again please accept our thanks for your fearless and untiring efforts in publishing the "Truth" as taught by our Lord Jesus Christ and His twelve Apostles, and now dispensed as meat in due season by our beloved friend, brother and pastor of unblemished character, C. F. Russell.

The adversary seems desirous of making "home run," apparently his last resort, among us as Bible students in every place, especially along the lines of malice, envy and hatred; and it is exemplified by some of the friends in the form of words—shooting, testimony—nagging, question—fifth rib smiting, &c., &c., at week night studies, testimony meetings and Sunday's gatherings.

The matter is not only distasteful to those of us who take no part in it, but displeasing to our heavenly Father; and naturally is doing detriment to the classes numerically, socially and spiritually wherever the spirit is made manifest.

For the benefit of all concerned we respectfully beg that you would publish the following texts and lines with our prayers that they will ever serve the purpose intended, and for which you will accept our thanks in anticipation.

Texts:—Matt. 5:23-26; Matt. 18:15-17; Galatians 5:13-16 and 24-26. It would be profitable, if convenient, to read from the 12 to the 26 verses of Col. 5.

"Whatever brawls disturb the street
There should be peace at home:
Where sisters dwell and brothers meet
Quarrel should never come."
"Birds in their little nests agree;
And 'tis a shameful sight
When children of one family
Fall out, and chide, and fight."

Yours for "peace among ourselves"
MR. AND MRS. J. J. HARRIS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made to have "Hiram and Manda" published in pamphlet form, but in order to know how many copies to have printed it is desired that those wishing copies of it send their orders with remittances in advance, and they will be sent as soon after as possible. The price is ten cents a copy.

Address all orders to MRS. M. C KENDALL, 39 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.

Virginia, July 10.

I am sending my subscription to the Tribune through the Watch Tower Society. We want to thank you for the space you give to Pastor Russell's Sermons and other religious features, and also thank you for sending the paper after my subscription was out, as I am so lonesome without it. We want to see your paper grow.

I have often wondered how many I. B. S. A. friends take your paper. I know they all want your paper to grow and wish you God speed.

Yours truly,
D. S. MUSSELWHITE.

North Carolina, July 10.

Have beeen enjoying your paper for about 7 months, and wanted to write sooner to thank the dear friend who gave me the subscription, whose name I am sorry to say, I have forgotten. Also to tell you how much I enjoy your paper. I find so many helpful things therein. Our dear Pastor's Sermons and the Lesons and Questions are splendid. I trust the Lord may bless you abundantly.

I have only been a Bible student for about a year now. I first read the Bible through, and tho I got some very good advice in the reading, yet the wonderful plan that has been revealed to me by the aid of the Scripture Studies, Tabernacle Shadows and other helps, makes it altogether a different Book now. How glad I'll be when the whole human race is back into harmony with the Creator.

Trusting that you will continue printing the sermons, Lesons, and other good things, and if so, I shall renew my subscription when it expires.

Sincerely yours,
MISS MARY WHITEHEAD,
240 Hill St.,
Rocky Mt., N. C.

FAVORS U. S. WIRE CONTROL.

WASHINGTON, July 14—Postmaster General Burleson will renew his recommendation of last year to the incoming Congress that the government should control the telephone and telegraph service.

"It is an interesting fact that whereas policies of government have been advocated and some adopted, the constitutionality of which have been seriously questioned, the principle of government ownership and control of the telegraph and telephone finds its greatest strength in the Constitution," he says. "This opinion has been shared by practically all postmasters general of the United States, who have held that the welfare and the happiness of the Nation depend upon the fullest utilization of these agencies by the people, which can only be accomplished through government ownership."

MINERS URGED TO GET IN LINE.

JOPLIN, Mo., July 14.—The Labor Tribune, official newspaper of the Trades Assembly, urges striking zinc miners to join the American Federation of Labor. These workers are asking for wage increases, since zinc is selling around $100 a ton. The Labor Tribune warns the miners that they will secure no lasting results until they join with the bona fide trade union movement, and invites them to participate in a conference with local unionists.

INDORSED $2.50 DEMAND.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 7.—The Central Labor Union has indorsed the $2.50 daily wage demand of city laborers. These workers are organized and affiliated to the trade union movement.

NEW AGREEMENTS SIGNED.

NEWBURG, N. Y, July 14—The Typographical union reports that a new five-year agreement, with betterments, has been signed with employers. The Bakers' union has reduced working hours from nine to eight and secured a new agreement. A contract has also been entered into between the Street Car Men's union and the local company.

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1,000 MORE REDUCED!

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7.90
For $12.50 to $15 SUITS

Tailored of splendid all-wool Blue Serges in pencil stripes and chalk lines. All-wool pure Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres in Tartan Checks and Overplaids in newest shades. Coats made with or without patch pockets.

10.90
For $18 to $20 SUITS

Men's and Young Men's styles in plain Gray and Blue Serges of different shades in the new Diamond weaves—the smart Glen Urquhart Plaids, black-and-white Mixtures and Velours. Distinctly tailored.

13.90
For 22.50 to $25 SUITS

Shepherd Plaids, Silk Mixtures, Worsteds, the new gray, brown and blue Overplaids; also Tartan plaids of fancy and plain Worsteds, Flannels, Cassimeres and Velours, Silk-lined Coats; many new definite style notes.

17.90
For $27.50 to $35 SUITS

With a selection of Plain Blue, Gray and Brown Flannels and a big variety of Fancy Flannel effects—unfinished and silk mixed Worsteds. English or Semi-English ideas.

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KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
5th AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.

DEMAND UNION SHOP.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 14.—The Street Car Men's union has declared for the union shop. They insist that every worker in this calling should support the institution that has made present conditions possible.

WIN TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 14—With the adoption of the two-platoon system the City Firemen's association has increased in membership. The union is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and recently initiated an ordinance providing for shorter hours. It was adopted by 900 majority.

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Good for 16 days.

On the return trip stop-overs permitted at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Further information, booklet and advance reservations for Pullman space, all agents.

City Ticket Office
525 Smithfield St., Oliver Bldg.
JOS. P. TAGGART,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

STATE UNIONISTS TO MEET.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—Officers of the state federation of labor have issued a call for the first annual convention to be held at the Isle of Palms, August 9 and 10. This organization was only recently formed, and it is the intention of South Carolina unionists to make the event a notable one.

PLUMBERS STRIKE.

PORTLAND, Me., July 14.—Plumbers and steamfitters are on strike to enforce an average wage of $4.40 per day of eight hours. Employers refused to accept the new rates, despite numerous efforts of the workers to settle the question.

CHAUFFEUR'S LAW ILLEGAL.

COLUMBUS, O., July 14.—Common Pleas Judge Dillon has declared the Ohio chauffeur's license law unconstitutional because the act does not set a standard for granting licenses.

Dr. Lewis, the Dentist

Don't worry about the pain or the price.

My reputation in Pittsburgh is firmly established.

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No charge for examination.

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J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

JUL 23 1915

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COUNCILMANIC TICKETS FORMING SLOWLY

City Leaders in No Hurry to Select Candidates.

Overshadowed by the big battle for county offices, the fight now being waged by a dozen or so of candidates for the five vacancies that will occur on January 1 in the Pittsburgh City Council is attracting little attention.

And although it is to be expected that the final engagement for these offices will be fought out along factional lines, there has been nothing done as yet by either the Oliver or Armstrong leaders to complete their slates.

It is reasonably certain, however, that the two present members of council who have made definite announcement of their candidacies, will receive the support of both factions. Robert Garland has already received word that Mayor Armstrong and Coroner Samuel C. Jamison will work for his re-election. The Oliver organization of course will bend every effort to give Mr. Garland a substantial majority.

The same feeling of friendship is held for Dr. J. P. Kerr by both the Olivers and the Armstrong-Jamison faction, and it is extremely probable that Dr. Kerr will receive the joint support of these two warring elements.

Dr. S. S. Woodburn, the third member of the present council, who has indicated that he might be a candidate to succeed himself will receive aid from the Olivers, but will be opposed by the Armstrong-Jamison faction.

With regard to the other candidates, there is a great deal of uncertainty. John H. Dailey, former Director of the Department of Public Safety under Mayor William A. Magee and now Business Manager of the Pittsburgh National Baseball Club will be supported by Armstrong and Jamison, while Mr. Magee, now a member of the Public Service Commission, from the side-lines will do all in his power to put Jack over.

The Armstrong-Jamison faction may lend their endorsement to other councilmanic candidates, among the possibilities for this being P. J. McArdle, a former member of council; Police Magistrate W. H. Robertson, Dan Brose and State Senator William J. Burke.

John C. Kaiser, a member of the present legislature, is also a candidate and it is rumored that he may be taken up by the Armstrong-Jamison forces. However, if this faction desires to make a creditable showing at the polls it will be necessary for them to stay far away from Mr. Kaiser's candidacy. His reputation as a former member of the old city councils, where he voted for every crooked ordinance that was introduced, his vote in favor of the full crew repeal law and his vote for the joker which, if passed would have killed the child labor measure enacted at the last session of the legislature—this record ought to be carefully considered before a decision as to whether Mr. Kaiser shall receive the organization support is arrived at. Mr. Kaiser, in our opinion, is a better baker than legislator.

Joseph N. Mackrell, political writer for the Chronicle-Telegraph, is again a candidate for city council. In the fight two years ago, Mr. Mackrell with the support of the Olivers and the Armstrong organization, made a creditable showing. This time he will be without the aid of the latter faction and may not receive more than the passive support of Mr. Oliver's organization. Mr. Mackrell, however, has many friends and may make a fight for the short term vacancy, under which conditions he should be a strong candidate.

James F. Malone, agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, is also a candidate. Mr. Malone also expects to receive the administration support. Whether his desires will be gratified remains to be seen.

ONE DOCK BUILDERS' UNION.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The American Federation of Labor has revoked the charter of the Municipal Dock Buildes' Uuion, No. 13,041, of this city. The only bona fide organization of dock builders in New York City recognized by the American Federation of Labor is Dock and Pier Carpenters' Uuion, No. 1,456, affiliated to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

WILL ENFORCE FIVE-DAY WEEK.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Plasterers' union has announced that hereafter members shall not work more than five days a week. Saturdays and Sundays will be observed as holidays.

TO AMEND ELECTION LAWS.

EL PASO, Tex., July 21.—A committee representing the railroad brotherhoods has issued an appeal to Texas citizens to support the proposed amendment to the state constitution which would permit railroad employees and others necessarily absent on election day to vote in precincts in the locality in which they happen to be.

TELEPHONE WORKERS STRIKE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 14.—Members of the Electrical Workers' union employed by the Home Telephone company are on strike. The company recently discharged several women employes because they favored organization. The company's refusal to reinstate these workers forced the walkout.

ICE DRIVERS MAKE GAINS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—Practically every ice company in the city has acepted the new wage scale of Ice Wagon Drivers' and Helpers' union. Preference is promised union men. As the companies go into the coal business in the winter months, this feature of the agreement is important. Work on Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas will be at time and one-half rates. If work is not required on these days, the drivers will be paid their regular wage. Representatives of the union anl employers will consider claims of wrongful discharge. As work on Labor Day is declared necessary, the drivers will be allowed a day off satisfactory to employers and themselves.

British Labor to Be Placed On War Basis

Munitions Department Launches Program for Production of Amunition.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, July 8—Labor here is greatly interested in the new Munitions of War Bill to which I referred briefly last week. It practically calls upon every skilled ingineering or allied worker to volunteer for war material work and to hold himself in readiness to be sent to any part of the country where such labor is wanted. He is to receive full and highest trade union rates, lodging money of 60 cents per day and railway fares. This Government measure has sprung from the necessity of greatly increasing the means of supplying war material for the fighting forces The new proposals contained in the measure, which, by the way, is now being deliberated upon in the House of Commons, have obtained the endorsement of most of the trade union leaders in this country who feel that some special scheme is necessary to secure a more adequate supply of shells, etc. Only after a series of conferences with trade union leaders did Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, draft the measure.

Perhaps the feature that is least liked about the proposal is its compulsory arbitration clause. This thing has a ominous and unpleasant sound in the ears of most British trade unionists but will probably be accepted as so many things new and novel and unpleasant are being accepted "for the period of the war." The majority of British working men are only too anxious at the present time to do all they can to help their mates in the trenches but at the same time they are resolutely opposed to the exploitation of their patriotism by private employers in quest of private gain.

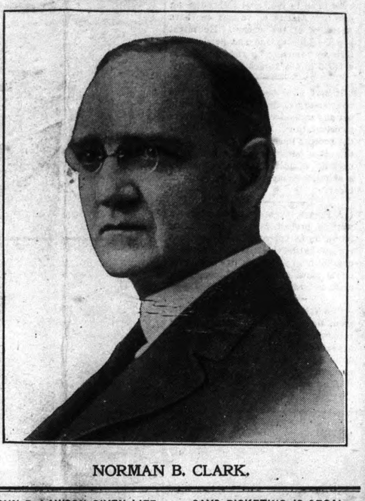
In the first months of the war the men worked practically night and day with no thought of strikes. If since that time they have sometimes been disturbed and restive, it is because they have watched, on the one hand, the rising prices of the necessaries of life and on the other swollen profits of some of the companies. If the Government at the start had been more vigorous in its handling of this problem, it would have saved itself a good many of the subsequent labor difficulties.

Give the work people a sense of fair play and right dealing, and it would be worth all the compulsion and fining in the world.

With respect to work on munitions of war and war equipment, the new legislation will be accepted by the wage-earners, though their acceptance will not be marked by any particular enthusiasm. Throughout they have resented being made or apearing to be made the scapegoat for official errors and miscalculations. Why is it, they will naturally ask, that what is now being done with regard to the better organization of the supply of shells was not done ten or eleven months ago? And they will ask whether if there had been proper business organization at the beginning the full supply of shells would not have been forthcoming without even temporary abrogation of trade union rights. The great mass of the work people do not want any strikes during the war. They are prepared to make any sacrifice which is genuinely in the national interest. But they are suspicious of politicians and employers. They do not want to be taken advantage of. They are apprehensive lest under the pretext of the war all their trade union standards should be destroyed by men who have never been very friendly toward them. The situation cannot be properly gauged unless these suspicions are taken into account.

From the standpoint of the future restoration of trade union standards and conditions, it is most important that the provisions of the bill should, as far as possible, be restricted to work of a vital national character. Even the measure of compulsory arbitration is not to be universal, for it appears likely that the miners are to be exempt, though their labor is the basis of all munition work. The miners believe that they can keep the peace better by voluntary co-operation between employer and employed than in any other way. This method certainly has its risks, but it is a foolish illusion to imagine that compulsory arbitration is free from risks and dif-

CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY



NORMAN B. CLARK.

JOHN R. LAWSON GIVEN LIFE TERM.

Miner Tells Judge Hillyer He Is Unfit For Bench.—New Trial Plea Is Overruled.—Convicted Worker Defies Coal Company Judge, Who Is Charged With Prejudice.

TRINIDAD, Colo., July 21.—"Fresh from the employment of the coal operators of Colorado, including the Rockefellers, who have engineered these prosecutions, yourself a coal company attorney, you were so prejudiced against me that my case in this court was a travesty on justice."

The above is a portion of the statement read by John R. Lawson when Judge Hillyer denied him a new trial and sentenced him to imprisonment for life on the charge of causing the death of John Nimmo, a mine guard, October 25, 1913.

At times Lawson's lips trembled. It was not a physical fear, but a choking emotion as the unionist recalled outrages inflicted on Colorado miners.

Lawson called Judge Hillyer's attention to the fact that the state supreme court is now reviewing claims of unjudicial conduct on the part of this ex-coal company attorney.

"You refused to permit the jury," he said, "to be drawn from the regular jury box provided by law and you ordered an open venire. This method was exactly adapted to procure what none were surprised to discover; a hand picked jury of coal company partisans.

"Nothing was to be permitted to stand in the way, and it is significant that even a jury so selected refused to convict me until a bailiff selected in this court, tortured a juryman with manufactured reports of the dangerous illness of the juror's wife, and as a final stroke warned the jury that under your orders that jury would have nothing further to eat until they rendered their verdict.

"Solemnly facing iron bars and prison walls, I assert my love of justice and my faith in its ultimate triumph; not a justice of theory, but of reality, extending to men, women and children, whose proper equality of opportunity it embraces."

The sentence will be vigorously contested. Lawson's attorneys are now preparing appeal papers.

PAVING CUTTERS ADVANCE.

ALBION, N. Y., July 21.—Officers of the Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada announce that a local has been formed at Lohrville, Wis., and that satisfactory agreements have been signed at Lyons, Colo., and St. Scholastique, Quebec.

LICENSE LABOR AGENCIES.

JOPLIN, Mo., July 21.—The city commission has ordered that hereafter an annual fee of $50 shall be charged employment agencies. Only residents of Joplin for at least one year can be licensed and an agency's rate cannot be more than 5 per cent of one month's wages.

SAYS PICKETING IS LEGAL.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 21.—Mayor Capps has vetoed an anti picketing ordinance passed by the city council over a contrary ruling by the city solicitor.

In his veto message the mayor says:

"I disapprove that portion of the above section which reads as follows: "to loiter—or to picket, or act as a picket, or assist or engage in any act of picketing, for the purpose of inducing or influencing any person.'

"I believe the enforcement of the above would be an invasion of the constitutional rights of a citizen.

"The loitering or picketing referred to has been declared by almost all supreme courts in their decisions as 'peaceful picketing' and not unlawful, and it is the opinion of the city attorney that the supreme court of this state would render a like decision.

"The advocates of the passage of this ordinance have offered to defray all expenses in connection with any court proceeding which might be incurred by reason of its enforcement, but I believe it to be a very unwise proceeding for the city to incur obligoations of this nature, against the advice of the city attorney, which it may later be forced to meet."

CAN'T COLLECT "DAMAGES"

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 21.—The non-union Bache-Denman Coal Company will not collect these times $427,820.77 from 200 members of the United Mine Workers' union, and this concern has lost faith in the Sherman antitrust law as a menas to destroy trades unionism.

Several months ago the company declared for the non-union shop. A stike resulted, followed by the suit for damages. International officers of the mine workers were included. Attorneys for the workers asked Judge Youmans of the United States district court to dismiss the suit on the ground that the ownership, conduct and operation of a coal mine is not interstate commerce and does not, therefore, come under the jurisdiction of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The judge sustained this position and threw the operators' plea for three-fold damages out of court.

Because of the court's ruling the principles of the Clayton act were not passed upon by Judge Youmans.

REGULATING CHILD LABOR.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 21.—The new child labor law, passed by the last legislature, is now in effect. Department stores, business offices, telegraph companies, laundries and factories will have to eliminate labor by children under 14. Mines cannot employ boys under 16. Girls unde 21 cannot be employed at work which requires them continuously on their feet. Eight hours is the limit for children under 16. Boys between 11 and 16 may work at street trades but must have a badge from the superintendent of schools.

"SHOULD MOTHERS VOTE"? DISCUSSED BY LEADER

Mrs. Gertrude Breslau Fuller Pleads for Suffrage for Women.

Shall one-half the adult citizens of Pennsylvania gain the franchise this year?

Shall the political disability or handicap, of women be removed?

Shall the splendid, loyal, intelligent, hardworking daughters of this State be given full recognition as equal citizens; be given citizen's rights and privileges as well as citizen's duties, responsibilities, and obligations which they now have?

Shall the women people be empowered by the men in this great commonwealth with the right to help decide communal affairs which as profoundly affect one sex as the other?

Doesn't some thrill of new life touch you at the thought of the worth and meaning of such a social effort?

Wendell Phillips called the ballot "the American scepter" signifying the sovereignty of the people.

The ballot is the modern weapon which civilization uses in fighting its battles. Every thoughtful person knows that to use Markham's fine phrase, "It is an endless battle to be free" and "Each goal is a traveler's tavern whence he must depart."

We may not rest upon the achievements of our fathers; the cause of human advancement is in our keeping today.

This is a crucial year. The year of a special battle to extend the liberty of the people; a struggle is on between reaction and democracy for democracy is not a matter of sex. The anti-social forces of vice, avarice, ignorance, oppression and prejudice are lined up solidly against the hosts of justice and progress. Ignorance and indolence are frightfully expensive. We dare not let the sluggards sleep, we must rouse the idle and thoughtless.

My brothers, I appeal to you.

Let us reason together. I ask you to think well. There is much advice, usually sugar-coated, but shallow, pernicious and contemptouos from those in the paid service of big interests acting against the public welfare. They ask you as a voter to deny the ballot to your mother, your sister, your wife and your daughter and the women folk of your brother men in this State.

Were it not for the aggressive opposition emanating from those who live by the plundering of women and children in industry and those who live by preying upon society's weaknesses and ignorance, who profit by vice, pushing the sale of deadly drugs that degenerate human beings physically and morally, the white slave dealers and their political protectors and confederates and other enemies of human health and happiness, those working in the suffrage cause would have no reason for anxiety.

There are a few tories who distrust the people, be they men or women, and want them disfranchised rather than enfranchised, a few anarchists who repudiate voting and urge the substitute of "direct action." It is in accordance with the law of paradoxes that extremes meet, and neither Mrs. Horace Brock nor Emma Goldman want to vote.

These elements are not numerous or powerful enough to defeat the Suffrage amendment. But tremendously powerful, economic and political forces organized, corrupt, unscrupulous, with barrels and vats of easy money to tap, are fighting womanhood Suffrage in every part of the State. The unwary voter may find himself a tool and dupe of these predatory interests if he does not study and think for himself.

They flatter the man's intelligence because they want to keep him ignorant. They tell you they fear and believe that women do not know enough to vote. Don't you know, Mr. Voter, that they are fighting "Votes for Women" because they believe women do know enough to vote? They fear their wretched, dastardly, dehumanizing "business" as they misname it, would be sent to the dump by women awake and afire with human love and social zeal. They lack the vision to perceive the gains they would receive. They and their children.

Unless the forces of righteousness are as alert, intelligent and agressive as the forces of evil and graft, we cannot expect victory.

Who would want virtue that is puny, stupid, lukewarm and inefficient? Isn't it refreshing, stimulating and inspiring to have so clear-cut, clean and worthy a thing to vote for, after the muddle, welter and depressing lack of nobility in political events.

Don't you know that for any decent, manly soul the character and source of our opposition is enough to show him which side he belongs on, even if he has not given the subject further thought.

Can't you perceive, too, Men, that any intelligent, self-respecting voter, will be ashamed if he votes against enfranchising women? This will surely be the case.

Citizen equality for women is the next step in human progress. After fifty years of splendid constructive work, Frances Willard wrote: "Success never happens. It is organized, preempted, captured by concentrated common sense."

It is a tenet of despotism that one set of human beings shall rule another set. Democracy has proved that no class can legislate with perfect justice for another class. No people are safe until they hold in their own hands the means of their own defense.

Witness the status of women workers. In four Suffrage States there is an eight hour day law for women. But men workers have an eight hour day law in thirty States. In New York after long and much effort, the Legislature was induced to pass the eight hour law for women workers. Of course, it was immediately tested in the Courts. It was carried up to the New York Supreme Court and the august judges decided promptly that it was unconstitntional. In California the eight hour day law was pessed, also the Recall of Judges. When this law was tested in the Supreme Court, those California judges looked through their spectacles and beheld one hundred thousand women armed with the ballot and the "Recall." It did not take those judges long to decide that that eight hour- day law is Constitutional in their State.

This puts a bit of zest into politics. Zest of the right kind. The eight hour day and the minimum wage means a higher grade of human beings, better health and employment for men workers. Perhaps the most subtle, attractive and persuasive argument employed by Antis is that women are mothers, and this is so important a function and service they must not be distracted for an hour to take time to vote or study questions of welfare decided by the voters.

One would think the Antis had just discoveder the fact of motherhool very recently, and that the rest of us were likely to overlook or forget it. They tell us sweetly and solemnly that we ought not to be diverted from this great duty, not even for a half hour once a year to go up to the school house or other polling place and help decide how our collective funds shall be spent, help choose the service and determine the educational, moral and sanitary environment of our children.

Our homekeeping is dependent on the municipal service for ice, housing and food inspection, fire protection and other like services. We are human beings with common needs, common interests as workers, citizens and parents. Often the mother has more leisure, more chance to study such problems and often is far more vitally alive to questions which touch directly upon the greatest fundamental reason of government, the conservative, culture, health and general well-being of humanity. There is a biological and historical reason for this, and society suffers irrepar-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

DIVINE LOVE FOR THE NEW CREATION.

God's Love For the Church Different From His Love For the World—Adam's Disobedience Alienated His Posterity From God—Jesus' Obedience Secured Opportunity of Return to Divine Favor—Justification and Sanctification—New Creation Tested as to Loyalty and Obedience—The Messiah of Many Members—Riches of Love Divine, All Love Excelling.

TORONTO, Ont., July 18.—Pastor Russell spoke here today on the text, "The Father Himself loveth you." (John 16:27.) Among other things he said:

This is one of the most wonderful texts in the Bible. When we think how great God is and how little man is, when we consider that sin has blotted out in very large measure whatever there was of God's image in humanity, we are constrained to wonder what this text can mean. We are not surprised that the Father loves the angels, who are perfect, without blemish in any sense of the word. But how could He love mankind? We read, "God so loved the world that He gave His Only Begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life." (John 3:16.) This text tells of some kind of great love that God had for the whole world of mankind.

GOD'S LOVE FOR THE WORLD.

God has a sympathetic love for humanity, not an affectionate love; for there was nothing in fallen man worthy of Divine love. He felt just as we would feel for some poor injured dog or cat—we would bind up its paw and give it something to eat. So God's sympathy for the world takes notice of the fact that mankind have gotten into a great deal of trouble through the curse that came upon Father Adam through disobedience to his Creator's command. Divine mercy and sympathy have gone out toward our race to such an extent that God has provided a great Plan of Salvation for mankind. He has provided the death of our Lord Jesus Christ to be our Redemption-price—not to recover us from eternal torture, but from death. Unless we were rescued from that perishing condition of death, we would have no future life whatever.

His first great step in behalf of mankind turned our dying condition into a sleeping condition. Instead of perishing as do the brute beasts, men merely fall asleep, to wait for the morning of the New Dispensation, when our Lord will call forth those sleepers from the tomb. (John 5:28, 29.) They will be called forth to an opportunity for restitution to human perfection in a world-wide Paradise—a restitution for which God has made provision based upon the death of our Lord Jesus Christ—a restitution lifting mankind out of sin, misery and death back to all that was lost in Eden. St. Peter tells us that this restitution is mentioned by all the Holy Prophets. (Acts 3:19, 23.) In their writings are repeated references to the time when all the willing and obedient shall be brought back into fellowship with God, and all the wicked shall be destroyed in the Second Death.

GOD'S LOVE FOR THE CHURCH.

Over and above Divine love for mankind in general comes the love mentioned in our text. God so loved the world that He provided for their redemption from sin and death. But to the Church our Lord Jesus says, "The Father Himself loveth you." No one belongs to this class except the saints—those in covenant relation with Him through Christ. (Psalm 50:5.) It does not include those who merely have turned from sin to say, "I will not live a wicked life any longer." To these the Father is paying no attention. They are still of the world, still condemned, still children of wrath, even as the others; for they have not taken the only step which will transfer them from being children of wrath to being children of God.

We are not to think of the Heavenly Father as exercising no discretion in bestowing His love. If He loves any one, He loves that person for some reason. So in the character of those to whom our Lord Jesus referred there must have been something which constituted them worthy of the Father's love. The commendable thing in their character was that they had given themselves to God to do His will. They had come back into God's family as sons.—John 1:12,13.

ADAM FORFEITED GOD'S LOVE.

Adam had been a son of God; but he sinned and forfeited the Father's love. When he came under the sentence of death, "Dying, thou shalt not die," he was cut off from fellowship with God. He and all his posterity became sinners under the death sentence, unworthy of Divine notice or care. While God has permitted certain blessings to come to mankind—the sunshine, the rain and other material favors—yet He has kept Himself aloof from our race, and has treated mankind as aliens and strangers. Their claim upon Him was forfeited when disobedience came in.

Since all mankind were born in that condition which would not be pleasing to God, and since the Church are still in very much the same condition, why does the Father love those who have given themselves to Him in consecration? It is because from the Bible viewpoint a very great change took place when they came into the family of God. There is only one way back into harmony and fellowship with the Father. Jesus is the way; for, as the Bible points out, in harmony with the Father's Plan our Lord gave Himself sacrificially, with all the rights which He had as a man; and in due time the merit of his sacrifice is to be applicable to Adam and all his race. Christ's death is the satisfaction-price for the sin of the whole world. And although it has not yet been appropriated for the whole world, God is inviting a certain class to come out of the world in advance of the remainder of our race. Of these our Lord said, "They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world."—John 17:16.

JUSTIFICATION THE FIRST STEP.

Those disciples whom Jesus was addressing had come out of the world. They had left everything that they might be His pupils and do just the right thing in the right way. Thus to be children of God was their chief aim and ambition. The first step in this direction is justification—the being made right, just. Justification and righteousness mean the same thing; they are different ways of expressing the same thought. We must be made right with God before He will deal with us at all.

God has permitted six great Thousand-Year Days for the world to have experience with sin and death. During all this time He has let mankind see what they could do to help themselves out of sin and death conditions. We have made a sorry failure of it. The wisest people in the world have been unable to deliver themselves from the bondage of sin and death that is upon the whole world. God's time for delivering mankind is the great Sabbath of the Lord our God, when Jesus and His Church will be associated in the blessing of all the family of the earth.

During man's Work Week the race has had a severe lesson of what sin is and what it will do. As we look over into Europe, we see what evil passions can accomplish. Yet the savagery there is only beginning; it will be far worse. With all our preaching and teaching, with all our surgery and medicine, we have not bettered our race very much. When we perceive that sin has accomplished this evil work, we dread sin; we realize that it is the most terrible thing that can befall any one. When the whole world come to realize the true situation, men will know that the entrance of sin is the worst thing that can happen.

THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW CREATION.

According to the Divine Program for human salvation, the Lord Jesus Christ was to do a sacrificial work for the race; next the Chuch was to be gathered out from amongst mankind, and then the Millennial Age was to begin. When our Lord Jesus gave His life freely and unreservedly to the Father in consecration at Jordan, God started a New Creation, by begetting the Son with the Holy Spirit to the Divine nature. As he was coming up out of the water, the Holy Spirit came upon Him, annointing Him to all the glorious work which He is to accomplish as the great Priest for the world of mankind.

When the Father planned this New Creation in connection with human salvation, He arranged that the New Creatures should be those who would give up all their own rights as men, laying everything at His feet, and desiring to know and to do the Divine will. As our Lord was the beginning of the creation of God (Revelation 3:14), the Father wished Him to have the highest place in this New Creation. The angels never had such a test of loyalty as came to Jesus; they never laid down life on one plane and pased to a lower plane, as He did. Although they have been loyal in everything which God has asked of them, He did not put this test upon them.

When at the beginning of His ministry our Lord, then thirty years of age, gave Himself unreservedly to the Father, saying "Lo, I come (in the volume of the Book it is written of Me), to do Thy will, O God," the Father manifested His special love for the Son by annointing Him with the Holy Spirit, making Him a member of the Divine family on the highest plane of being. Then for three and a half years the Father tested Him and found Him worthy to receive the honor, the glory, the power the might. (Revelation 5:12.) How we rejoice in our Savior's victory! How we love and admire Him, for the same reason that the Father does! There is something of character there.

THE BODY OF THE ANOINTED.

The Apostle tells us that thre was one feature of God's Plan for human salvation which was not made known in the past; that is, the fact that there was to be a Body of Christ—not merely one individual, but a company. This figure of speech we use when we speak of the body of Congress, of which the chairman is the head. So we speak of the Body of Christ, of which Christ Jesus is the Head. God gave Him to be Head over the Church, which is His Body. (Ephesians 1:19-23.) Nobody knew before hand that the Mesiah is to be composed of many members, and that the members were to be selected from amongst mankind. The Jews simply expected Messiah to come. They read of the glory, and thought only of the glory and of one person not realizing that they themselves would have an opportunity to be of this Messiah class—just what the Jews are still expecting.

Trough St. Paul the Lord tells us that in this Body of Christ there would be both Jews and Gentiles; and that the twain were to become one New Man, one complete Christ Jesus the Head, and the Church the Body. (Ephesians 2:11-16; 4:11-16.) The first members of this Body came from the Jews, to whom the call was first to be made, because they were the natural seed of Abraham. God had told Abraham, that He would give the first chance to the Jews. It is wonderful to contemplate how many were ready for this call. Probably twenty-five thousand Jews responded quickly to thee Gospel Message, thus showing a wonderful condition of consecration to God and His ways.

Then the door was thrown open to the Gentiles. There were not many of these ready for the call; and so it has taken eighteen hundred years to gather from amongst the Gentiles enough to complete the exact predestined number. If the Gentiles had been as thoroughly consecrated as were the Jews, the required number might have been found during the first century. But the Gentiles had not had the previous instructions of the Law to assist them, and therefore it has taken a much longer time to take out the proportionate number. Thus we were called out of the world to be followers of Jesus—invited to make the same kind of consecration to God which He made, and to receive and to manifest the same Holy Spirit—the spirit of anointing.

MERIT IMPUTED TO THE CHURCH

During this Gospel Age the Father is calling only those who have the spirit of His Son, whose disposition was one of faith and obedience. These cannot have the same degree of obedience because their flesh is imperfect; but they can have the same degree as far as the mind, the will is concerned. We can will to be whatever we like; and God is looking at the will. He knows far better than we do that we cannot do the things that we would. The Apostle said, "Yea, I judge not mine own self. * * * He that judgeth me is the Lord." (1 Corinthians 4:3,4.) St. Paul did not know how much allowance to make for even himself; and we do not know how much allowance to make for ourselves, our neighbors, oru friends, our brothers. Therefore the Lord instructs us not to judge one another; for whatever kind of judgment we mete to others will be the standard of our own judgment.

The ability to criticise others manifests knowledge of just what constitutes the wrong act or word, and renders the one aspiring to be judge the more responsible. We are to render all the help we can to others, and leave the matter of disciplining to the Lord. He alone knows what experiences His people should have. Therefore His people should avoid all judging, condemning and fault-finding. Let God do the judging and any punishing which He may see necessary.

In the Millennial Age mankind will simply put away sin and try to live as nearly right as possible. Then God will bring them up to perfection. But now it is different. To those who come trusting that Jesus has made satisfaction for their sins, a certain measure of His merit is imputed as soon as their consecration has been accepted by the Lord. To illustrate: Suppose the one who offers himself to God in full consecration represents twenty per cent. of a perfect human being. Since he is willing to give his little all to God, our Lord Jesus imputes to him eighty per cent. Thus the person has the one hundred per cent. representing the perfection of human nature—"complete in Him." Then our Lord, the great High Priest, takes His own eigthy per cent and presents it all to the Father. Just when we take the same step that Jesus took, then the Father begins to love us with a special love.

"KEEP YOURSELVES IN THE LOVE OF GOD."

The Father's love, which began when He begat us with His Holy Spirit, continues with us as long as we are loyal to Him and in proportion to the degree of our loyalty. Should we at any time prove disloyal, like Judas Iscariot, the Holy Spirit would be taken from us. There is for forgiveness, for errors made through weakness of the flesh; but disloyalty to the Lord will not be forgiven. A sin against the Holy Spirit will never have forgiveness.

We should all be very careful not to have the Judas spirit—not to barter off the Lord of Truth or the brethren for thirty pieces of silver of any kind. Some betray the Lord by saying, "For business reasons I must do thus and so." Others betray the Lord by declaring, "I know that I am not preaching just as I should—that I am slandering God's character and His word, as well as misrepresenting myself; but I must make a living." Why should such persons be acknowledged before the Father and the holy angels? But only the Lord could determine whether such were worthy of the Second Death. They could not be of the Body of Christ, however.

What a wonderfur honor is this to which God has called us! Those who have been begotten again by His Holy Spirit have been anointed from the day of their begetting to be kings and priests unto God and to reign with Christ a thousand years. There are tribulations identified with all their experiences: nevertheless, while they have tribulations, they also have the peace of God, which passes human understanding. As the Bible declares, all things are theirs; for they are Christ's, and Christ's is God's. He has promised grace sufficient for every trial; and even the adversities of life shall work together for good to them, because they love God and are the called according to His purpose.

"Love Divine, all Love excelling,
Joy of Heaven to Earth come
down.'

Appreciation

Virginia, July 16.

We have just received the fourth copy of the Tribune and we take great pleasure in reading Pastor Russell's Sermons, and we wish to give our most hearty thanks to Mrs. Burke for the free subscription and the sunshine that she sent in our home when she sent Pastor Russell's Sermons. We wish the editor and his readers many blessings.

Yours truly,
MR. AND MRS. V. B. HANBURY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made to have "Hiram and Manda" published in pamphlet form, but in order to know how many copies to have printed it is desired that those wishing copies of it send their orders with remittances in advance, and they will be sent as soon after as possible. The price is ten cents a copy.

Address all orders to MRS. M. C. KENDALL, 39 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.

Georgia, July 16.

The Tribune has been a welcome visitor each week to our family circle and is highly appreciated because of th liberal treatment accorded religious and other topics but particularly on account of Pastor Russell's sermon and other "Truth" articles.

May your endeavors to uphold the freedom of the press and publish those things which are enlightening to the people meet with continued success and be pleasing to our heavenly Father.

Very sincerely,
ALFRED L. SMITH.

Massachusetts, July 16.

I wish to congratulate you, dear editor, upon your determination to contiuue the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons, for Pastor Russell is unquestionably the greatest benefactor mankind has today, and to be privileged, even in the humblest way, to further the interests of the cause he is working for, is truly grand!

How may we be sure that Pastor Russell has indeed been serving humanity better than any other individual of modern times? Let us see. No one will question that right thinking is the prime essential for right doing. He, therefore, who proves most successful in helping us to appropriate most effectively the truest, the most just, the most loving and the most forceful thoughts, is surely our greatest friend. Now, it is the positive conviction of many of the most intelligent, the most unprejudiced individuals in all walks of life and in all nations that Pastor Russell is doing this very thing, and there has yet to appear one who can show that their judgment is wrong. Pastor Russell is humanity's best friend, and may God help you to continue faithful to the end in this glorious work of spreading the most blessed message on earth!

Very Sincerely yours in the service of our King,
SAMUEL LEVINE.

Georgia, July 15.

The weekly visits of the Tribune are much appreciated and the endeavors of its staff to promote the well-being of humanity is surely to be commended. My special interest in ligious features, and the letters of the Tribune, however, is its fine re-appreciation. The Sunday School lessons are very fine indeed, but I believe I like the sermons of Pastor Russell still better. I miss the Bible Question Box, and would be glad if you would again take up this feature. Would be glad for more of such articles as "How Hiram and Mandy Found the Truth," and interesting letters from your readers. I pass my paper on to others and I trust for address on my paper from above to Thomson, McDuffie Co., Georgia, and oblige,

Truly yours,
E. S. MASON.

Maine, July 14.

As my subscriution has expired I write to you to stop the paper although I am sorry to do so, as I prize it highly on account of the religious features of the paper, but the fact is I cannot afford it. I don's know who sent it to me last year but I am greatly indebted, and it has done me much good. May God reward the giver. If I knew who it was I would return heartfelt thanks. May God bless the giver.

Yours in Him we trust,
MRS. HARRIET N. RICH.

Tennessee, July 13.

Your paper is the best paper of its kind published that we know of and its weekly visits are much appreciated by each member of the family.

We expect to take the Tribune as long as you publish the religious features as at present.

C. M. ZIMMERMAN.

California, July 13.

Just received my Labor Tribune. It is always a welcome visitor Monday morning in our house, next to the Watch Tower we love so much.

Have been taking the Tribune for one year. My time expired the first of December, renewed through the Watch Tower; see my name in the list of new subscribers. This Monday morning received two papers.

Yours truly,
W. B. SCOTT.

Canada, July 13.

By the date on the wrapper on my paper my subscription has expired. I am today renewing same through the Watch Tower Bible office.

I am particularly interested in your paper because of its religious features,. Pastor Russell's writings seem to be the only solution to the present unrest, which is threatening to engulf the whole world in war and bloodshed.

We thank God for the silver lining which is seen only with a knowledge of His Word, and we trust you will continue to give us these Bible truths.

Yours very truly,
A. HEISTERMANN.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

New York, July 10.

What a great blessing your paper is with its wonderful sermons; and concerning the preacher of those sermons I send this sketch.

Late one evening in a depot in a large city, I noticed a group of earnest faced people intently watching an incoming train. A gentleman, who seemed neither large or small, stepped from the train and began with a broad smile to briskly shake hands with all, bowing from right to left. A powerful face was that of the newcomer, yet withal very kindly; I was especially struck with the keen penetration and quick perceptive powers that was manifest in the heavy brow, the eye, the suggestive yet easy voice and in the general demaenor. The motions and activity of this dignified individual plainly manifested that he was a busy man, and looking closer, the lines of the face and geueral contour made plain the fact that the traveler was one of those rare specimens with anusually powerful will—an impelling force, a will that would overcome all obstacles, yet use tact and general love in its battle, always overcoming, a persistent, pushing, master mind, never discouraged, carried along and sustained and cheered by the holy impulses of a love that could be measured only by the Divine. And thus indeed it proved to be that this radiant personality was a preacher of righteousness, whose pen had laid bare, whose spirit-filled mind had discovered the great cardinal principles—the mighty attributes of wisdom, justice, love and power; the foundations of all truth and righteousness, reaching even from this mundane sphere to the far distant Pleíades; and already he bore the marks of the Lord Jesus for he was honored, followed and rejected, loved and hated by thousands. Taken all in all it was a blessing to be in his presence this highest type of imperfect man, this richest type of Christian fruitage, and I went away thinking less of myself and more of others, for I had shaken hands wih the meekest man in all the earth—even Pastor Russell.

May the Dear Lord bless your labors abundantly and richly,

J. H. COYLE.

Canada, July 13.

I am thankful I am in time with my subscription for another year. It may be the last or it may not be the last. However, by all indications it points out to me it cannot be long. I read in your last Tribune of a brother called Mason from Georgia who is of the opinion by the end of 1915 the Lord will come for His Church, and I am of the same thought, perhaps sooner. But if it is not at that particular time, I will not say my Lord delayeth his coming, but wait, watch and pray for His coming. It will be a happy change for his people after all these trials and sorrows that has overtaken the Church, but then a little while with Jesus and the glorified Church will make up for all what we bore in this transient world; I feel as it were something coming to hasten the Millennial Morn. Then the poor world will get the chance what they never got before. This may seem inconsistent with a great many people. Nevertheless, it is God's word, which is recorded in John. Our Lord's own words, His last prayer on the earth, was when in agony: "I pray not for the world, but for those that are in the world, that they all may be one, as Thou Father art in Me." Some one mights say, what was the Lord's reason for not praying for the world. The reason is not difficult to explain. The new Dispensation is not ushered in yet, but soon will. His Kingdom come will be paradise restored, even to the wicked, till they get a fair chance. If they do not embrace the opportunity, then they will be destroyed in the Second Death, without restoration, in plain language, annihilation no more ever to be.

Now brother editor, what can I say about your paper. This I will say, it has been a great blessing to my soul besides the Watch Tower first is like oil on troubled waters to me and to others who read them. May our dear Pastor Russelll and all these brethren and sisters who are staying in Brooklyn Tabernacle, rejoice with me that the Bridegroom is preparing to rent the clouds and receive His bride. What a song of praise will be sung when the Bride goes Home to be forever with her Lord, world without end. I feel gratified to you for publishing these verses some tnme ago which was "War is Hell." I neglected in thanking you. I hope you will look over the neglect. I am asked by a friend to make known through the Question Box what is the proper day called the Sabbath Day? By answering the above you will confer a favor to H. H.

I have sent you a post office order for $2.00. Hoping all is well,

Your brother in the Lord,
HENRY HUMPHREY LONDON.

DEDICATING OF TEMPLE

1 Kings 8:22-30.—July 25.

What the Temple Typified—Double Antitypes—Their Dedication—King Solomon's Prayer — God's Personality. "The Glory of the Lord Filled the Temple"—Its Antitype.

"My House shall be called a House of Prayer for all people."—Isaiah 56:7.

FULL of appreciation of God's promise that King David's successor should build the Temple for which David had long made preparation, King Solomon speedily gave attention to the matter. In the fourth year of his reign the Temple was begun, and seven and a half years later was ready for dedication. Strange to say, it was dedicated about a month before completion. Doubtless this contained some important typical lesson.

We are interested in Solomon's Temple more than in any other building because it was also a type. (1 Corinthians 3:16; 2 Corinthians 6:16.) In the picture which the Apostle suggests, the Church corresponds to the Tabernacle rather than to the Temple. God was with the Israelites from the time they entered into a covenant with Him, and He indicated His Presence by the Shekinah Light in the Most Holy of the Tabernacle. So from the time of our begetting of the Holy Spirit, our bodies are tabernacles, temporary dwelling-places of God's Spirit, represented in us by the begetting influence which we receive as the start of our existence as New Creatures in Christ. That Holy illumination, spread abroad in us, fills us more and more with the light of the knowledge of God's glory. By and by the Lord's saintly ones will be changed from flesh to spirit and will be more perfectly represented by Solomon's Temple.

Preparation of the Living Stones.

A still more beautiful thought is brought to our attention by St. Peter. He tells us that the various members of the Church are living stones, in process of chiseling and polishing, preparatory to their uniting in one glorious Temple of God beyond the Veil. (1 Peter 2:5, 9.) The bringing together of these living stones will be by the Resurrection Power, beautifully illustrated in the dedication of Solomon's Temple. We read that its stones were prepared at the quarry, and so perfectly shaped and marked for their places that they came together without sound of hammer. So the Church is God's workmanship. (Eph. 2:10). His work will be so perfectly accomplished that there will be no need of alteration beyond the Veil.

King Solomon's Sacrifice.

This viewpoint is especially interesting and profitable to the Lord's people. Such of them as can realize their High Calling to membership in the Temple can fully appreciate thereafter the necessity for trials and difficulties, which shape and fit them for Heavenly glory, honor, immortality. These are the "all things" working together for good to them that love God—preparing them for the services of the future.

The thought of the Church as the Temple under construction suggests a future work. Why construct a Temple and not use it? Serious injury came to us through errors of the past. With the view that the Church alone is to be saved, and that at Christ's Second Coming the world will be burned up, the construction of the Church as the Temple would seem to be a waste, since there would be nobody to be blessed by it.

However, as our eyes of understanding open more and more, we see that instead of terminating at Christ's Second Coming, the Divine Plan will merely begin there, so far as the world is concerned. The Church will be the great Temple through which all mankind will return to harmony with God. Eventually this glorified Temple will be the House of Prayer for all people—through the glorified Church God's Presence will be manifested and His mercy available to all.

Dedicating the Temple.

When the Temple was ready for dedication, King Solomon presented it to God with the prayer which constitutes the basis of today's Study—a prayer beautiful in its simplicity, and indicative of his perception of the great truth that God is a personal God, whose dwelling-place is not everywhere, but in Heaven. It shows that the king fully understood that the presence of the Temple indicated that there were sinners who needed atonement, mercy and forgiveness; and that prayer would be appropriate.

Solomon's Sacrifice Accepted.

During the Millennium all mankind will have opportunity of approaching God through His Temple, of which Jesus is the Chief Corner-Stone and the Church the living stones. God will hear the prayers thus properly presented and will forgive the sins of the people. As a result Restitution will progress to completion.

Solomon's great Antitype, the Lord Jesus Christ, will dedicate His Church, formally presenting to Jehovah the Temple which is His Body, reared up on the Third Thousand-Year Day from His death—the dawning of the Great Sabbath. Then Divine glory will fill the Temple. Possibly, as in the type, this may be while yet the construction work is not quite finished.

British Labor to Be Placed on War Basis.

(Continued from Page One.)

ficulties. The new regulations, least of all the abrogation of trade union rules and practices, should not apply to ordinary commercial work, and undoubtedly there will be a great deal of resentment if this step is taken. At the same time the position will not be easy, for one-half of a lagre works might be a "controlled establishment" under the bill whilst the other half was exempt from restrictions, and between the workers in different factories there would probably be some jealousy as to differential treatment. This feeling is also likely to arise if some traders are brought in and others, like the cotton operatives, left out.

With regard to the repeal of trade union rules tending to restrict output, it should be remembered that many of these rules have been devised with a view to protecting the health and efficiency of the work people. It will be a great mistake if the strength and efficiency of the workers is wholly committed to the keeping of the employers. Standards of some sort should be affirmed by the nation. There have recently been cases of altogether excessive hours of labor. In a recent Leeds case women and young persons were shown to have worked for a period of thirty hours on end. These conditions are, of course, destructive of health, and after a few weeks' output is retarded, not increased, by such hours. It should easily be possible to set up a simple code of factory and workshop regulations for the protection of men and women alike.

The limiting of employers' profits is stated to be an important part of the new scheme. But W. C. Anderson, a labor member of Parliament, might be quoted here as saying that even a few months in Parliament has made him very sceptical whether anything drastic will be done in the direction of limiting profits. Many of the interests are powerfully represented in the House. as was discovered recently when attempts were made to deal with the drink question. For months past Mr. Runciman has been trying to persuade the colliery companies that there should be limitation of coal profits. The companies have gone on negotiating with the president of the Board of Trade, and all the time they have been completing their contracts at increased prices for twelve months ahead.

There is need for control of prices and profits. Spelter, for instance, which is used in the manufacture of cartridges, has advanced in price since last July from $105 to $575 a ton an increase of over 500 per cent. In the country generally there would be warm approval of courageous and thorough dealing with war profits, but at this moment a good many firms do not believe that the change will amount to much more than a matter of revised bookkeeping.

Under the new arrangement it will be difficult and in many case impossible for a workman engaged on certain work to go from one factory to another. This is to prevent one employer holding out the offer of higher wages in order to entice skilled men away from another employer. It means the setting aside of the law of supply and demand with respect to labor. No class should be permitted to make all it can out of the national crisis, but if supply and demand is abrogated in the case of labor the same law should apply to shipowners, coalowners, farmers, corn millers, and many others. And the application of the law should be a real thing, not a pretence. Unless this is done no measure of compulsion will prevent the workman feeling that he is being tied down whilst all about him is a sea of rising prices. And that feeling may in the end assume dangerous forms.

With respect to the enrollment of a mobile labor force, there should be little difficulty in this, though the task will certainly take more than seven days. It will be a mistake, and I again quote W. C. Anderson. to attempt to organize this force on military or semi-military lines. The less we hear about courts and penalties the better. According as the right or the wrong way is followed, the best or the worst will be brought out of the workmen. Putting aside every other consideration, we have to weigh advantage with disadvantage. The advantage, as I think, is on the side of free, willing workers, who are made to feel that they are of importance to the State. Treat men properly, approach them in the right way, and there will be no trouble in getting available men to go from one center to another.

The only grave labor dispute which threatened during the past week or two has now been settled. The coalminers on the South Wales coalfields were working out the end of an old agreement with the coalowners and the latter had declined to accede to the new agreement which the men had put forward. Cnferences and discussions followed close upon the heels of each other and meetings with Mr. Lloyd George also took place. At the last moment on June 30th a settlement was arrived at. The coal owners and the representatives of the men's unions met together and were helped by Isaac Mitchell, of the Board of Trade, as representing the Government. All parties traveled from London by special train and after a consultation lasting over two and a half hours, draft proposals were agreed upon, these including:—

1. The abolition of the maximum wage rate.
2. Payment of six hours' wages for five hours actually worked of all night men.
3. $1.25 per day to be paid to surface workmen.
4. A new basis wage 50 per cent higher than the old.

This agreement is to be operative during the period of the war. The terms accepted by the executive were then submitted to a full meeting of delegates of the Federation, who were already assembled in Cardiff, South Wales. After a long discussion, it was announced that the proposed settlement had been agreed to by 123 votes to 112. The men will therefore continue working.

Mr. Henderson, though a member of the Cabinet, is to remain chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party. This was decided at the meeting of the party on June 22nd. At the same time it was also decided that Mr. Henderson should not in practice preside over the party meetings. His place will always be taken by Mr. Hodge, the deputy chairman. Mr. Hodge will also answer officially for the Labor party in the House of Commons—a thing that obviously could not be done by a Cabinet Minister. Even if Mr. Henderson had ceased to be chairman it would not have signified any want of confidence in him. As it is, even the appearance of that and all possibility of misunderstanding about it is avoided. As was pointed out when Mr. Henderson accepted a seat in the Cabinet, it would not be possible for him in practice to preside at the party meetings because the party might have things to say which he as a Cabinet Minister ought not to hear, and he as a Cabinet Minister might have things to say which they as a party ought not to hear. The arrangement gets over that difficulty without withdrawing from Mr. Henderson the honor of the titular chairmanship of the party.

At a meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation to be held on Saturday next, July 3rd, a proposal will be made that the federation contributes $250,000 to the new war loan. Trade unions all over the country are taking a big part in subscribing for this enormous issue, the total amount of which, it is believed, will realize up to somewhere about four thousand million dollars in the course of the next few weeks.

The Nottinghamshire miners propose, in combination with the Derbyshire miners, to provide a complete motor convoy for war service, at a cost of $150,000, and $5,000 a month for working expenses. The coalowners in the two counties are contemplating the supply of similar equipment.

THE WESTINGHOUSE INTERESTS MEET.

The third annual field meet of the Westinghouse interests will be held in Wilmerding on August 28th.

The Westinghouse Airbrake Company, The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Westinghouse Machine Company and the Union Switch & Signal Company, are each to be represented by about fifty men. Last year there were 159 athletes entered, including the tug-of-war teams, and fully as many men are expected this year, altho some crack athletes will be barred this year because of the ruling that no man can compete unless he has been an employee since January 1st.

Silver cups are being awarded to the team scoring the largest number of points, and to thewinning relay team, as well as gold, silver and bronze medals for the individual winners.

Silver cups are being awarded to tug-of-war and this year a particularly hard fight is expected, since the W. A. B. Co. team has won the cup twice, and it becomes their property permanently if they win again this year.

TYPHOID TAKES 30,000 YEARLY.

WASHINGTON, July 17.— Nearly 30,000 persons die from typhoid fever each year, while 400,000 persons are incapacitated, according to a report issued by the federal public health service. In presenting these figures the health service points out that typhoid is a preventable disease and declares that the United States " is a generation behind the times in respect to the reduction of the typhoid rate."

The health service says the American cities are hard to convince that money spent in typhoid prevention is well invested. Vaccination reduces typhoid danger 75 per cent, but sanitation is also important in the prevention of this disease, says the report.

RAIL FATALITIES DECREASE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A report by the interstate commerce commission for the first quarter ending March 31 shows that rail accidents have decreased over the like period of last year. The number this year is 65 killed and 1,972 njured. While these figures tell a ghastly stodry of derailments caused by defective roadways, broken wheels and broken rails the number of fatalities has been reduced 100 per cent over last year. The number of train accidents decreased 785 during the same period.

MINERS LIVE IN TENTS.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 21—Because striking miners were evicted from their homes by the Pennsylvania Mining company and the Sterling Anthracite Coal company, officers of the miners' union have shipped 100 tents to Jimtown, where these mines are located.

The miners were unorganized when they struck because of wage reductions. They then applied for membership in the Unted Mine Workers' unon.

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MANY LAWYERS ENDORSE CONNER

His Re-election as Register of Wills Approved

HIS RECORD HIS PLATFORM

Upwards of 40,000 Voters Sign Petition For Him

Register of Wills William Conner of Braddock borough, who will be a candidate at the primaries on Tuesday, Sept. 21 next, for the Republican party nomination for Register of Wills, has been endorsed for re-election by over seven hundred (700) members of the Allegheny county bar.

Petitions for his renomination have been signed by nearly all the lawyers who come in daily contact with his office through their practice in the orphans' court, of which he is also clerk, the duties of that office belonging, under the law, to the register of wills.

WILLIAM CONNER.

In addition to the endorsement of the bar Mr. Conner is able to exhibit as a result of the early efforts of his friends in circulating petitions for his renomination throughout Allegheny county the signatures of forty (40,000) thousand voters of the county.

In 1911 Register of Wills Conner was made the Republican nominee for this office, in a free-for-all race, by a majority of many thousand votes; the exact figures not being obtainable now for the reason that records of that primary have been destroyed, but the official records show that, as the Republican candidate, he was elected to the office in November, 1911, by a majority of 10,104 and a plurality of 27,343, the largest vote ever given in Allegheny county to any candidate for this office.

The register of wills is public administrator of all the estates of decedents, and, therefore, the official upon whom all owners of property must depend for an honest and just distribution of their estates in accordance with the law and decrees of the orphans' court, among their heirs or those to whom they give their property by will. Title to property often amounting to upwards of $75,000,000 annually changes ownership through the transaction of the business of the office, and it is therefore important that the person elected to fill the office has been trained not only in its duties by many years' experience, but that he shall surround himself with faithful and capable assistants. There is scarcely a lawyer at the bar who will not endorse the statement that Mr. Conner and his corps of clerks have been dutiful and faithful, rather overfilling their official duties than in any manner treating them lightly. Register of Wills Conner served an apprenticeship of twelve years before being elected.

He was born Feb. 13, 1869, at Sunnyside, Forward township, Allegheny county, his father being Thomas Conner, a member of Company K, First Pennsylvania cavalry, in the War of the Rebellion, and now residing at Monongahela. Register of Wills Conner was educated in the public schools and a private business college and began earning his living in early youth at the Edgar Thomson Steel works. After several years' employment there he engaged in the real estate business and became interested in the banking and financial institutions of Braddock.

In 1897 he was appointed an appraiser for collateral inheritances in the office of register of wills of Allegheny county and in 1908 and 1910 was elected a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania from the Tenth legislative district of Allegheny county.

His politics as well as his business has always been progressive. He insists that young and active political workers of ability, ambitious to render real service, should be advanced at every opportunity and that he should be able to secure his election or appointment only upon the basis of competency, general fitness and integrity. He, therefore, is seeking re-election upon the record he has made for himself as a register of wills and clerk of the orphans' court, not as a vindication for his conduct in any other office, but on the basis that his conduct in every office he has held has been above all reproach.

All the labor organizations, civic leagues of Allegheny county, the league of boroughs, associated charities and philanthropic associations have frequently praised Register of Wills Conner for his record as a membr of the legislature.

RELIEF.

"When I sing I get tears in my eyes. What can I do for this?"

"Stuff cotton in your ears."—*Chicago Tribune.*

APPRECIATIONS.

North Carolina, July 15.

I take much pleasure in renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the W. T. B. & T. Society. I am renewing a few weeks ahead as I would not wish to miss a single copy, for I prize the religious features, especially Pastor Russell's sermons very highly. God is truly using that servant (Matt. 24:45 to awaken the sleepers to a knowledge of the error of the Creeds and falseness of tradition, and to give everyone who is hungry for truth a view of God's wonderwul "Plan of the Ages" for His creatures. Also a better knowledge of God Character which has been so terribly misrepresented by all the creeds. I am indeed glad to see you are man enough to take your stand on the side of truth and justice, instead of popular favor with a certain blinded class, who will not see their errors or rather will not confess them, and do not want others to know them. But, thank God, Chist's Kingdom is near at hand and soon all blinded eyes will be opened and all families of the earth be blessed who will obey the laws of the great Mediator, Christ Jesus. May God reward you for your stand for truth and its great help to all the truth hungry ones who read your paper everywhere. I miss the Bible Question Box very much and hope to see them again, the Lord willing. Now thanking you for your faithful service in sending the paper so regularly, I want to receive as long as Pastor Russell's sermons are in it and I am able t subscribe for it.

Yours in the service of Christ, our Redeemer,

MRS. M. E. WALLACE.
240 Hill St., Rocky Mount, N. C.

Massachusetts, July 11.

I am a Watch Tower subscriber. Enclosed find money to renew subscription.

I value your journal because of Pastor Russell's sermons and comments on Sunday school lessons but I greatly admire the fearless manner in which you attack political corruption and patent medicine fakes and quack doctor swindles.

I am sure that you will do much good and I wish there were more as honest and fearless.

GRANT E. BELDEN.

California, July 13.

Just received our copy of your paper this morning, and have enjoyed reading it so much, decided I could do no more than write you of my own and my husband's appreciations of its many good features. We especially enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons, Sunday school lessons and letter box. We hope you will continue to publish these itmes and I am sure you will gain blessings by so doing.

Your sincere well Wisher,
MRS. RENA SHERMER.

"Should Mothers Vote" Discussed by Leader.

(Continued from Page One.)

able loss while force of mother love and human sympathy is fettered and shackled by political disbarment.

Children need mothers not only for their physical birth but for all their human bringing up. The higher parental sense must be socialized. The State has a parental function and mothers must direct it. I sometimes wonder if the Antis think a child has only one parent. Equal suffrage is a movement to establish the two parents equally, both in the individual and social home life of the child. The more men and women have of mutual interest and understanding the more permanent and beautiful does the home relation become.

In twenty-seven states the mother is not now an equal parent before the law.

The antis tell us that men have improved the laws for all, including women. Yes, so the Kings told our fathers when like true men they demanded a share in the governing of themselves.

Yes, there was an improvement in savagery, in the Stone age, in barbarism, else no progress has been made. But this is an age of mind; the human mind bent upon its environment. It took eighty-six years to get as good a child labor law as we now have in Pennsylvania.

If the average working life of a child is five years as has been estimated, then sixteen generations of child toilers have suffered unspeakable wrong and injury before this clumsy, half-suffrage system worked to bring relief. It is simply criminal if a more efficient way can be found.

Emerson said "True political economy is the care and culture of men." This practical element, this direct, vital human side of things especially appeals to women. They are not much interested in abstractions, in the game and gamble of politics. They tell us all women do not want to vote. True enough. No all the people ever want any reform. There were copperheads in the North who opposed freeing the slaves, there was the usual, bitter, sneering resistance to the public schools, there were tories who did not want a republic but remained devoted to monarchy "The powerful and ferocious forces of inertia," as Professor Moore calls them are always dragging at the car of human progress and liberty.

Should women accept a position of conservatism and dependence, they ought easily develop into a parasitic class. Many women are in that state now. Many working women are suffering from long hours, small pay and hard work that a life of ease and dependence seems attractive and many men cherish the paternal, guiding, protective, directing attitude toward "their women."

With better conditions, unless the spirit of independence, self reliance and social consciousness is aroused in women, their feelings of dependence would become intensified. If this should happen, it would spell reaction and degeneration for the race. We cannot maintain a race of strong, intelligent, tyranny resisting people, from weak, timid, compromising, dependent mothers, ignorant and indifferent toward that tremendous factor in human development, the industrial, political and social environment.

Prostitution is the most loathsome form of sex parasitism but not the most dangerous. The child bearing woman is the measure of the race. Her vigor, courage, self-reliance, understanding and activity in every important human affair is essential to a free, fine, noble race. "Resistance strong to all oppression."

Such resistance is man's first duty, his purest privilege, his highest glory. "Spirit of Liberty, weherfore art thou fair and worthy of all praise, except in women? How is it noble in her to cringe and fawn. And Glory in submission to a Master.
Wh should the virtue that makes
man a god
Make her "unsexed, virago,
Amazon?"
Not so, not so!
That which is good and right and
beautiful
Of moral excellence for one human
creature
Is good and right and beautiful
for all."

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Pure Silk Suits—Regular and Norfolk—$18 Values	10.00
Men's Cool Cloth Suits—$13.50 Values	9.50
Men's Auto Dusters—$1.50 Values	75c
Men's Auto Dusters—$2.25 Values	1.13
Men's Auto Dusters—$3.50 Values	2.50
Men's Alpaca Coats—$3.00 Values	2.00
Men's $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 Fancy Vests	1.95
Men's $20 Silk Lined Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits	10.00
Men's $25 Silk Lined Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits	12.50
Men's and Young Men's Overcoats—$12.50 Values	6.25
Men's and Young Men's Overcoats—$15.00 Values	7.50
Men's and Young Men's Overcoats—$20 Values	10.00
Men's and Young Men's Overcoats—$25 Values	12.50
Men's Fur Coats All Reduced to	One-Half
Men's Top Coats—All Colors—$22.50 Values	11.25
Men's Top Coats—All Colors—$25.00 Values	12.50
Men's Rain Coats—$6.50 Values	3.25
Men's Rain Coats—$12.00 Values	6.00
Men's Rain Coats—$15.00 Values	9.50
Men's Trousers—$1.98 Values	99c
Men's Trousers—$2.48 Values	1.24
Men's Trousers—$2.75 Values	1.37
Men's Trousers—$4.00 Values	2.00
Men's Trousers—$5.00 Values	2.50
Men's Trousers—$6.00 Values	3.00
Men's Trousers—$7.00 Values	3.50
Men's White Flannel and Striped Serge Trousers $5.00 Values	3.50
Men's and Young Men's Khaki Pants—$1 Values	69c
Men's and Young Men's White Duck Pants—$1 Values	77c
Men's Overalls and Jackets, Union Made—50c Values	39c
Waiter's Jackets—85c Values	59c
Waiter's Vests (Black)—$1.25 Values	63c

REVERSE.

"Your new auto is sixteen horsepower, isn't it?

"Um! Sixteen balky horse-power!!"
—*Brooklyn Life.*

WOULD DIVIDE AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, July 21.—The sixth annual labor conference, consisting of federal and state public officials elected by the labor party, voted that Australia should be divided into a larger number of states. The sentiment prevailed that decentralization was essential to the control of the government by the people. One speaker said there should be 18 or 20 states in the Australian continent instead of the six that now exist.

RESULTS OF ORGANIZATION.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21. — Milk wagon drivers in this city illustrate the gains that are possible through organization. Three years ago these workers were unorganized and were paid $55 per month. The rates today are $65 for the first six months, and after that $70 a month with commissions. In may cases wages now total $90 a month.

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GREENE COUNTY GRAFT ISSUE IN ELECTION

Judiciary Fight Mey Result in Convictions of Bribe-Takers.

Some day—perhaps as soon as January 1, 1916—Greene county, Pa., is going to elect a real honest-to-goodness judge.

When she does there should—if all signs fail not—be a general exodus from within her borders of numerous persons, who, at the present moment, are listed on the payroll as public officials.

Those who remain will do so at the risk of spending several months in a place where the sun shines striped on the floor.

For years past graft and corruption have been rampant in the little court house that stands within a block of the famous Farmers and Drovers Bank in Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa.

For the last four years but one public official has done anything to stop this wholesale plundering of the people and to punish the corruptionists.

But his efforts, up to the present moment, have been rendered futile because Greene county lacked a judge with sufficient stamina to back up this plucky prosecuting attorney.

Time and again has David R. Huss secured Indictments against these alleged grafters only to meet defeat through the far-fetched and apparently biased decisions of the Honorable James Inghram, president judge of Greene county, Pa.

About the first inkling the world got of Greene county graft and corruption came during the trial of Frank Rinehart, cashier of the defunct Farmers and Drovers' Bank, which took place in the Federal courts in Pittsburgh.

In the mass of testimony given by witnesses from the home town of the defendant was brought out evidence of the existence of a huge boodle fund controlled by Rinehart and used to aid in the election of Inghram as judge, Inghram at that time being vice president and member of the board of directors of the defunct bank and undoubtedly cognizant of the bank's condition.

He was elected with money stolen from the people of Greene county, but instead of attempting to do something to atone for the past his efforts while on the bench seem to have been devoted to protecting the grafters and crooks that inhabit the Greene county court house.

Not that we think that Judge Inghram is a crook or grafter. We do not believe that he received a penny from the bribers or bribe takers who have grown wealthy building bridges in and around Waynesburg. But his judicial record registers the fact that where evidence of wrong doing upon the part of county officers had been brought to his attention nothing eber came of it.

Take the notorious court house scandal where two county commissioners as well as several other politicians were indicted on charges of having held an indecent public exhibition in the basement of the court house. These two men, Timothy J. Ross and Lisbon Scott, were the two Democratic County Commissioners of Greene county. Jesse McNeely was the Republican commissioner.

Ask any resident of Waynesburg to tell you the inside facts of this scandal and this is the story you will hear:

"Scott and Ross were not in sympathy with McNeely's ideas concerning such matters as equitable bidding on bridge contracts and other public works coming under the jurisdiction of the commissioner's office. So in order to bring him in line they decided to work the old-time game of "getting the goods on him."

"A married woman with a past was induced to be the bait and poor McNeely on a dare was inveigled to the basement of the court house to meet her. He fell into the trap with the two county commissioners, the janitor of the court house, the commissioner's clerk and a policeman as witnesses.

"A few days later Mr. Ross was boasting of his reprehensible trick to everyone. The story came to the ears of Mr. Huss, the prosecuting attorney who immediately had indictments found against the conspirators.

"In the meantime the husband of the woman in the case appeared and under threat of prosecution blackmailed McNeely into paying him $250.

"One of the counts in the indictments found by the grand jury charged the defendants with conspiring to reduce to beggary one Jesse McNeely, and to hinder and deprive him from using and exercising and holding the office of county commissioner.

McNeely resigned as did the janitor and the commissioner's clerk. The woman in the case pleaded guilty. When the commissioners were placed on trial their attorneys made a motion to quash the indictments upon the grounds, principally, that the jury commissioners who selected the grand jury had not been legally sworn upon their induction into office and that therefore the grand jury was not legally constructed.

"And then in spite of all the circumstantial evidence of guilt at hand, the resignation of McNeely and the janitor and clerk, the plea of guilty of the woman, the admission of their participation in the scheme by the defendants—in spite of all this—the Honorable Judge Inghram quashed the proceedings."

Following Judge Inghram's decision the two Democratic commissioners immediately placed the janitor and clerk back on the payroll in spite of the fact that they retained the men who had

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Recruiting of Workers Booming

Scheme to Build Army of Munition Workers Successful.

[Thomas Reese, Staff Correspondent]

LONDON, July 17.—The scheme for the national enlistment of skilled munition workers is proceeding apace and by the end of the current week it is estimated that there will be 100,000 skilled engineers and allied workers offering themselves for service on war material work in any part of the country. Men already engaged on war work are of course asked not to volunteer as there would be no gain in the transfer of their services. Munition workers volunteering their help will of course be paid their full trade union rates,given railway fares when sent from different parts of the country, and will also have an allowance of 60 cents per day—called lodging money—to help towards meeting the expense of keeping up two homes if they are called away from their own domicile.

A notable fact with respect to the men who have already given in their names is the very substantial proportion who have been in their present employment for over five years. This shows that there are large numbers of British working men who realise that their services are an urgent necessary for their country's safety, and are, therefore, prepared to sacrifice comfortable situations.

Some sanguine enthusiasts had expected the response to the call of Lloyd George to be greater, but it must be remembered that not only was the appeal addressed to specifically skilled body of men, but that a very large number of this class had been recruited for the Army and Navy, while firms engaged on munition work had already snapped up every available man. The officials at the enrollment bureaus have been very careful in questioning the applicants, and it is estimated that, owing to this fact, the number of inefficients will not be more than two or three per cent.

H. E. Morgan, the assistant director of the Munitions Department, is again urging, in the course of an interview, the need for more men, said that if the total number of enrolments were sufficiently high, the authorities would only have to take a proportion of the men engaged on non-war work. Of the number who had already enrolled, a large proportion could scarcely be moved from their present employment without seriously impeding important industries. While every effort would be made to cause as little disturbance as possible to trade and industry in general, employers not engaged on war work must be prepared for a very large percentage of their men who enrolled being placed immediately in munition factories; but if the removal of a particular man would throw a large number of unskilled workers out of employment, even though not engaged on war contracts, that fact would be taken into consideration.

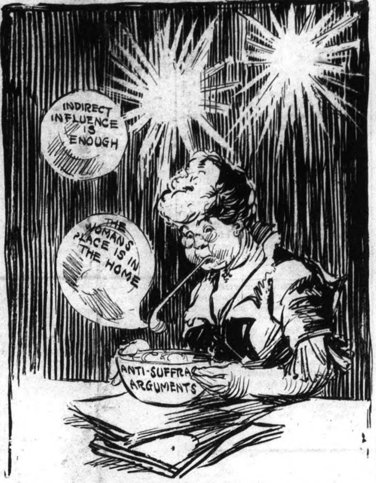
As to the method that would be followed in removing men from factories not already engaged in the manufacture of munitions, Mr. Morgan said that no man would be removed from his present employment until the reason given by his employer for his retention had been carefully investigated. The success of the scheme, rested, in part, on the goodwill of employers. They should realise the imperative need of the Government for the skill that would win this war, and endeavor to help men to enroll.

This would entail considerable sacrifice of private interests in some cases. It was possible for practically any employer to object to the taking away of his workmen on the ground that his firm was indirectly—through subsidiary trades—connected with the manufacture of munitions. But certain types of this indirect industry must be considered as of more importance than others, and the Munitions Department, being in the position to survey the matter broadly, would endeavor to discriminate as fairly as possible throughout the entire country. Employers' associations, representing various industries, might persist by persuading their members to pool their resources, and thus release a very large percentage of their men, for it was obviuos that a great proportion would have to be removed.

Every man accepted for enrolment will receive a badge, proving his offer of national services; when trans-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

BUBBLES



SUFFRAGE LEADER NAMED STATE'S "IDEAL CITIZEN."

Dr. John A. Brashear, President of Men's League for Woman Suffrage, of Allegheny County, Selected by Governor Brumbaugh and Editors as "Greatest Pennsylvanian" to Be Honored by Panama Exposition—Lauds Women and Gives Deceased Wife Credit for Success—Says, "I Shall Surely Vote to Give Wives of Other Men Privileges I Wished for My Own."

Pennsylvania's "greatest citizen" is a suffragist.

Dr. John A. Brashear, astronomer, of Pittsburgh, chosen to receive signal honor on behalf of Pennsylvania at the Panama Exposition by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh, following nominations by editors throughout the State, also is president of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage of Allegheny county.

When the women of the county banded together to secure equal rights and appeal, first to the legislature, and then directly to the voters to be given the privilege of the ballot they decided to form a men's league. This agreed upon, they sought for one to head the league and aid the suffragists in their campaign. After long consideration they selected it now happens, the State's foremost citizen, thus demonstrating, they assert today, their ability to choose the best man for office when the choice is theirs.

The first word from Dr. Brashear, when he was notified of his selection by Governor Brumbaugh, as the "greatest Pennsylvanian,' was to give the credit of his eminence to his wife, now dead.

"My success in everything," he said, "I attribute to my dear wife."

Dr. Brashear's second thought was the fight of other women for the right to have a voice as part of the governed in the government.

Considering this he said:

"There is no reason why a woman should not vote if she wants to.

"During the life of my wife I always desired that she should have the same privilege I was enjoying, and, in November, I shall certainly vote so the wives of other men shall have the privilege I wished for my own."

"I cannot predict the outcome of the movement for woman's rights," according to Herring. Shortly after, the "greatest Pennsylvanian" continued, "as I would predict a solar eclipse—by the heavens—but the time is surely and certainly coming when women will enjoy the privileges which are theirs by right. Hundreds of women today, possess intelligence far superior to that of many of our voters. Some of the greatest discoveries in the history of science have been made by women, such as Madame Curie, for example, and Mary Somerville. Indeed, most of the world's greatest men concede that their success is due largely to the loyalty of their wives. I would add that the investigation and discoveries of some of the greatest men of science would never have been possible had it not been for the devotion, active participation and original thought of a good wife or sister.

"I reiterate, my success in everything I attribute to my dear wife."

TWO STATE SUPREME COURTS SUSTAIN COMPENSATION LEGISLATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.— The court of appeals has placed New York among those states that declare workmen's compensation laws are both constitutional and necessary.

The Southern Pacific railroad attacked the law, using the time-worn defense that it offended the federal constitution. A longshoreman employed by the company in New York city was killed and a lower court awarded damages. The company insisted that the federal constitution was outraged, as that historic document declares that property cannot be seized without due process of law. The company included other reasons why the longshoreman's widow and children should not receive damages. Among them was tax on interstate commerce and violation of the federal compensation act, which applies to employes engaged in interstate commerce.

Judge Miller swept these defenses aside and held for the woman and children in a decision that was concurred in by his associates.

The court said:

"Any plan devised by the wit of man may, in exceptional cases, work unjustly, but the fact is to be judged by its general plan and scope and the general good to be promoted by it.

"No one has a vested right under the constitution to the maintenance of the common law doctrine that the master is responsible for the acts of his servants, which doctrine undoubtedly extended or curtailed by the legislature.

"No one doubts that the doctrine of assumption of risk and the fellow servant doctrine also developed by the courts under different conditions than those now prevailing, may be limited or entirely abrogated by the legislature. It would not be a great extension of that doctrine for the legislature to provide that the employe should assume the risk of accidental injuries, and if that can be done, it is certainly competent for the legislature to provide for the creation of an insurance fund for a limited compensation to the employe for all accidental injuries, regardless of whether there was a cause of action for them at common law.

"This subject should be viewed in the light of modern conditions, not those under which the common law doctrines were developed. With the change in industrial conditions, an opinion has gradually developed which almost universally favors a more just and economical system of providing compensation for accidental injuries to employes as a substitute for wasteful and protracted damage suits, usually unjust in their results either to the employer or employe and sometimes to both."

Two other cases involving the same points, were included in Judge Miller's decision.

LANSING, Mich. July 28. — The state supreme court has upheld the workmen's compensation law, passed by the legislature in 1912. While the court has interpreted several rulings of the industrial accident board, charged with the enforcement of the act, this is the first time the general

(Continued on Page Eight.)

FARMER BOSS CAROTHERS DISGUSTS LIEUTENANTS

His Numerous Attempts to Deal for Job Muddles Washington County Politics.

Farmer Boss of Washington County, C. E. Carothers in his anxiety to get on either the state or county payroll, has caused considerable confusion in the political situation in that particular neck of the woods.

Mr. Carothers is even jeapordizing his position as a political leader by his tactics of the past month. Dissension is heard on every side and charges are hurled that Carothers has done nothing but try to engineer deals which would land him on the payroll.

The Farmer Boss evidently has given up all hope of being named as secretary of the new State Board of Agriculture by Governor Brumbaugh, although his attempt to win favor with the governor by letting it become rumored that he was favorable to Henry W. Temple from Congress has not made him any additional friends.

J. CHESTER SUTHERLAND.

Now Carothers has decided to be a candidate for County Treasurer in spite of the fact that O. Evans Mikesell, present Sealer of Weights and Measures, claims to have 93 per cent of the vote for that office in his vest pocket.

As a result of Carothers' attempted dealing the situation in Washington county is very much muddled. There is no leadership because the leaders are candidates themselves and fear to give offense to any one by declaring for the other fellow.

It is probable, however, that in the near future Carothers will have some kind of a slate formed. But whatever plans the Farmer Boss might have they will be strongly opposed by J. Chester Sutherland, who in addition to being a candidate for Congress against Frank L. Bigham, of New Castle, and Henry W. Temple, of Washington, will attempt to overthrow the Carothers control of the county.

Of course there are and will be other candidates for Congress among whom might be mentioned John A. Elliott, of Beaver Falls.

Mr. Elliott's principal support comes from W. F. Penn, superintendent of the Morganza school. Mr. Penn is under deep obligations to Mr. Elliott, inasmuch as it was Mr. Elliott, who as a member of the Board of Managers of Morganza, presented the resolution electing Mr. Penn for a term of years when, under the law the superintendent can only be elected for a one year term.

James P. Mulvihill, the Western Pennsylvania represetnative of the booze interests, is also interested in Mr. Elliott's candidacy.

In the fight for the judgship in Washington county the battle will be between Judge Robert W. Irwin, the present incumbent, and Norman E. Clark. Judge Irwin's corporation connections and his shifty record in matters pertaining to the granting of liquor licenses is going to greatly handicap his changes of being re-elected.

Mr. Clark is a strong candidate, has a clean reputation and the ability and temperament to make an ideal judge.

Samuel Amspoker, another Washington attorney, has also announced his intention of making a fight for the judicial honors.

A real battle is being waged by three candidates for the office of district attorney. There are about five candidates for the job, but Isaac W. Baum, T. H. W. Fergus and Norman B. Hazzard,

(Continued on Page Five.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

EVIDENCES OF A TRUE HOLINESS.

"If Any Man Have Not the Spirit of Christ, He Is None of His"—Different Meanings of the Word Spirit—Consecration a Definite Contract With God—Sealed With the Earnest of the Spirit—Fruits of the Spirit of God—Necessity of Knowledge of the Divine Character—Justice the Foundation Principle—How Love Fulfills the Law—Proper Balancing of Character Necessary to Joint-Heirship With Christ.

HAMILTON, ONT., July 25.—Pastor Russell is here today. We report his discourse based upon the text, "God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love and of a sound maind." (2 Timothy 1:7.) The Pastor spoke as follows:

Bible students have learned not to think of the different spirits mentioned in our text as different persons. When, for instance, an evil spirit or disposition is mentioned, we do not think of it as a person; and when a holy spirit or dispositioned is mentioned, we do not think of it as a person. A holy person has a holy spirit or disposition. The Holy Spirit proceeds from God. It is His Spirit. It comes to us through the Truth; it is not another person, another God. (1 Corinthians 8:5, 6.) Likewise the spirit of fear is not a devil, a spirit being; and the spirit of a sound mind is not a God, nor an angel. Gradually we are getting the right focus on these matters to see that God is a Spirit; and that as a Spirit He has an influence—just as a human being has an influence. That influence is according to the character, according to the strength, according to the power to exert one's self.

Some have a power of evil-doing by which they could vanquish a hundred or a thousand; in one sense of the word they have a strong spirit. Others have a spirit of bitterness, and can stir up evil in others. Still others have a spirit of kindness, gentleness and love. But by nature we are all members of a fallen race; for we have many of the qualities that belong to the wrong spirit.

When the disciples came to Jesus after the Samaritans had refused to sell them food, they said, "Lord, wilt Thou that we call down fire from heaven to destroy them and their city?" Jesus replied, "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. You should not have such a disposition. The fact that they have ignored Me is an insignificant matter. If you desire to have My spirit, you must get rid of that disposition to render evil for evil, to do harm to others.

Our Lord was not talking about the Holy Spirit as a person, but as an influence. The Bible shows us that God, who is a Spirit Being, is not vindictive, but merciful, loving and just. Therefore He is a good Spirit, a Holy Spirit. God's disposition is a holy disposition; He is not disposed to do anything wrong or unjust or unkind. All who receive His Holy Spirit receive the spirit of a sound mind, of justice, of gentleness. And so the Apostle, in speaking about this matter, says that the Holy Spirit is manifest—can be seen—in those who possess it.

SPIRIT OF THE FATHER AND OF THE SON.

St. Paul does not mean that we shall see another being get into a man, as once we beleived, that the Holy Spirit, as a God, divided Himself up and entered into millions of people. Those who have the ieda that God can be divided amongst millions of people are very much confused in their minds. Whoever receives the mind of Christ, the spirit of Christ, receives the spirit of holiness. Our Lord Jesus gave up His own will to do the Father's will. Just in proportion as we give up our own fallen disposition and take instead God's way of viewing matters, God's spirit of Love, to that same extent ours is a holy spirit, to that extent we have received the Holy Spirit.

All the human family are fallen; and when God received us into His family through Christ it was with a view to begetting us of the Holy Spirit to a newness of nature. This start of the new nature leads us to view every subject from God's standpoint, to say to ourselves, "Is this the mind of God on this subject? I will study the Scriptures and do what God has said on this matter. When I came into the family of God I agreed to give up my own will altogether, just as the Master did."

No matter how good our Lord's will was, He gave it up in order to do the Father's will. "Not My will, but Thine, be done." "Lo, I come (in the volume of the Book it is written of Me) to do Thy will, O God." (Hebrews 10:7) The Father had a certain Plan marked out. The Son, as an intelligent being, would have thoughts of His own; but He surrendered all His own plans and thoughts in order that He might do the Father's will. The Father was pleased with this course; and as a result when our Lord Jesus gave up His own will He came right into line with God's providences. He was successful in His work because He was obedient to the Father.—Philippians 2:8, 9.

THE CHURCH ACCEPTED IN THE BELOVED.

The invitation of the Gospel Age is an invitation to do the same thing that Jesus did. The Master said, "If any man will come after Me [be My disciple, My follower], let him deny himself, take up his cross, and follow Me." (Matthew 16:24.) To deny himself is to give up his own will. Whoever has given up his will has given his all to the Lord. As the Apostle says, we present our bodies a living sacrifice. (Romans 12:1.) We give up our wills entirely; our Lord Jesus accepts us and presents us to the Father. But before He can do this, He must impute to us of His righteousness; for by nature we are imperfect through the fall, and the Father will accept nothing that is imperfect. As our Lord said, "No man cometh unto the Father but by Me." Again He said, "Him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out."—John 14:6; 6:37.

After we have given ourselves through the Lord Jesus Christ, He imputes the merit of His sacrifice to us in such form that the Father can receive us as His children, and start in us the beginning of a new nature—a new creation. When we get a proper view of this transaction, we shall not think that we must repeatedly give ourselves to God. We shall be concerned about living up to the contract which we have made, and which God has accepted and sealed with His Holy Spirit. This seal is the earnest of our inheritance; it binds the contract which we made when we gave ourselves to God in consecration. (2 Corinthians 1:21.) We have signed a contract giving our all to Him; we have received the earnest, the hand payment; and through the coming days we are to keep giving ourselves without cesastion in harmony with the Lord's will.

INCREASE IN GRACE AND KNOWLEDGE.

Daily we should search the Word of God that we may understand the Divine Message and get the Spirit of the Truth, we must see what is the real meaning of the Bible so that God may be greatly pleased with us, as He sees how earnestly we are trying to do His will in everything. Thus His Spirit will grow in us. More and more we may be filled with the Holy Spirit. It is a Spirit of meekness, gentleness, long-suffering, patient endurance, and love; it is the Holy Spirit of God; and the more we have of its fruits, the more we shall have of the Spirit itself. But we cannot have these fruits, developed from the teachings of God's Word, unless we have the Holy Spirit, the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Christ, influencing all our acts, words and thoughts.—Galatians 5:22, 23.

When first we entered the School of Christ, we were babes and acted, like babes. But the Apostle says that we are not to remain babes. We are to put away childish things, to be no longer children tossed about by every wind of doctrine. As babes we were fed upon "the sincere milk of the Word," that we might grow thereby. (1 Peter 2:2.) But as grown men we no longer desire milk as a steady diet, although we enjoy a glass of milk occasionally. (Hebrews 5:12-14.) We prefer to come to our Father's table, the table of the Lord, and receive the Truth—the strong meat that belongs to such as are of full age, the meat that will make us strong in the Lord and in the power of His might.

The Holy Spirit is not a spirit of excitement. We have known people to be filled with the spirit of excitement who did not seem to have the Holy Spirit at all. If we have the Holy Spirit, it will manifest itself in meekness, gentleness, patience, brotherly kindness, love.

What God has been doing for His people during the past forty years is wonderful. To every one of them the Bible has become a new Book. More and more the old things are passing away. It was not sufficient that we should have the Saviour and should believe in Him. That knowledge was only the beginning of our blessings. We still rejoice greatly to know that our sins have been forgiven. We still have the milk of the Word, assuring us of the merit of our dear Redeemer's sacrifice. But we are not living on a milk diet now. We need something stronger than the knowledge that our sins are forgiven. This is far from the end of the knowledge bestowed upon the people of God.

Growing in gace and in knowledge, we are learning more and more to see what the Divine will is and what the Holy Spirit is. Things which once we thought very consistent and reasonable are now very inconsistent to us. As we receive more of the spirit of a sound mind, we see how foolish were many of our minds—folish were many of the things which once we believed. There is new light coming into our minds—appreciation of the lengths, breadths, heights and depths of the Love of God, which passes all understanding.

THE SUM OF ALL THE GRACES.

Whoever comes into relationship with God receives a begetting of love; for God is Love. Love worketh no injury to his neighbor. Therefore the Apostle says, "Love is the fulfilling of the Law." God's Law is a Law of Justice; and, as the Scriptures set forth, whoever receives the Spirit of the Lord, the Spirit of Love, will at least render justice in others. No law requires more than justice. Whatever we do more than justice is that much of sacrifice on our part. But we cannot do all that we would like to do; for in our flesh dwell no perfection. Nor can we live up to the full Law of God. But we can see to it that our will is to do nothing less than justice; and that if in anything we come short of justice, if in anything we have infracted the Golden Rule, it has been contrary to our minds. Then we shall not rest until we have made right the wrong act, word or look—whatever was an infraction of the rights of others.

Should some one say, "This is a hard rule," we reply, "You will never be ready for the Kingdom unless you have the right spirit, my dear brother." This principle of justice, which is the foundation of God's Throne, is the foundation of His character. To do to others what we would have them do to us is the right thing to do—pustice. If we cannot do justice in every act, we can at least do it in our minds. "With my mind I serve the Law of God," said the Apostle, even if he could not on every occasion do it in every act and word.

Whenever we find that we have violated justice, repentance is the proper step; and every true repentance means an acknowledgment of the wrong to the one who has been wronged. To be sure this course is very humiliating. But such experiences are the best things that we can possibly have; for by these we develop humility, which, in turn will help us to meekness and gentleness. Thus in the Divine arrangement the people of God are learning helpful lessons, that give them more and more of the spirit of a sound mind. They can think better than formerly they did; they are able to build themselves up. As they find that this or that quality of character is weak and imperfect in their natural disposition, they learn to level up their whole disposition in harmony with the spirit of justice. This work going on in their hearts is making them fit for the Kingdom.—2 Peter 1:5-11.

THE GREAT TEST UPON THE CHURCH.

God is calling a very special class for joint-heirship with our Lord Jesus Christ. These must be very loyal to the Lord, very just in their appreciation of the rights of others, in order to be accounted worthy. The Father sees that our bodies are very imperfect; but He promises that if He finds our heads and our hearts right, He will give us in the resurrection a right body, a glorious body. Then, with right heads, fully committed to those principles of righteousness which represent the Divine character, in the condition in which He shall be able to use us.

The new body will not make the character, but will be merely the agency through which the character will demonstrate itself. If we do not develop the character now, the moral character of our Lord Jesus Christ, we shall not receive a place in the Messianic Kingdom. All that are there will be fit for their position. God has taken long enough to find this class. He will not make any mistake. Every one who has developed Love Divine has had just such experiences as you and I have had—experiences along the line of justice and righteousness. The two are similar; for righteousness is justice, and justice is righteousness.

But it is not the Divine will that we should have justice merely; to be like God we must also have sympathy, have a kind feeling toward others. God has that kindly feeling for His creatures. Away back in the beginning, knowing about His Plan for the creation of Father Adam, and knowing about our sins as they would come upon us because of Adam's disobedience, He made provision for our redemption, for the restitution of the world, and for the call of the Church. All this is beyond the requirements of justice, God could not do less than justice to every member of the human family. Just as surely as He calls upon you and me to deal according to the Golden Rule, so He does all things acording to the principles of justice.

Justice is the foundation of God's Throne. The whole superstructure of His Kingdom is built up on justice. He will not do less than justice, and this is what He requires of every creature. Nothing less than absolute justice will be permitted. But the great test now upon the Church is this—that we should have the love which will lay down life itself for the brethren. While God demands nothing more than justice, yet if we do not render more than justice, we cannot reign in the Kingdom. The Father is seeking those that have the spirit of love—those who are kind, loving, forgiving, helpful. He desires them to have His Spirit.

The Christian knows that all things work together for good to them that love God. This knowledge is to him a spirit of power, of strength. Circumstances and conditions which would overwhelm others would be what he would expect to have. But the child of God is courageous, knowing that his Heavenly Father will not permit anything to come to him that will not be for his good. In proportion as he receives the spirit of a sound mind, the spirit of the Lord, and in proportion as the Holy Spirit works in him, he will become more and more like our Lord; and this spirit will enable him to have more and more compassion on those who are out of the way. It will give him broader views of life, and more general views of mankind; and as God sent His Son, and as the Son came and did things for the good of man at His own expense, so all who have His spirit will strive to bless mankind.

The spirit of a sound mind broadens and deepens the character along all its good lines. It helps its possessor not only to take more correct views of his own disposition, but to be more sympathetic toward others. As he realizes more and more the impairment of his own mind and body and his own seed of mercy and helpful correction, he recognizes the similar derangement of the whole world of mankind and the general need of sympathy and assistance. As he learns to rectify the deficiencies and inequalities of his own mind, he sympathizes more and more with those who are without this regulating principle—this spirit of power, of love, and of a sound mind. Thus he gradually becomes more patient, more sympathetic, more generous, more loving—more like the Redeemer, who is Godlike.

Appreciations.

North Carolina, July 22.

The following editorial clipped from the Sunday School Times August last will no doubt be of great interest to your many readers.

THE COLLAPSE OF CIVILIZATION

Is That What the War in Europe Means?

Civilization can never finally prevent war. But many sincere people have eagerly, confidently believed that it would.

Newspaper reading is a sobering experience to-day. Not only does it give us word-pictures of the most unthinkable war in history, but it reveals also, with pitiless certainty, the unconscious cause of that war. Yet the brilliant reporters and editors who make our newspapers, and who are dealing with the war situation with what is often masterly power, almost to a man fail to see the reason of war and the cure for war.

A shaft of searchlight on civilization flashes out when one reads in the daily paper, for example, that "Newport anticipates long and brilliant season as a result of curtailed gaities in Europe. Adjoining paragraphs in the account of Newport's gaieties state the General Naval Board is in daily session at the Naval War College; four submarines were engaged in maneuvers near Brenton's Reef Lightship, with the torpedo boat Vesuvius engaged in torpedo firing; and mixed handicap tennis doubles at the Casino reached the second round.

It is the civilization that lives, not only for pleasure, but for commerce, science, education, national honor or reputation, personal happiness and advancement of every sort, rather than for the glory of God, that *insures* war.

War is only one of many expressions of sin. Christ is the only cure for sin. Sin, indeed, is war: war against God. Every individual human life in which Christ is not Saviour and Lord isat war with God; and every nation which does not recognize Christ as Supreme Lord of its every national policy and action is thereby habitually at war with God. Only Christ can bring men and nations into peace with God.

When we say this we recognize that there has never been, since our Lord came to this earth, such a thing as a Christian nation. There are many nations in which live many Christians, both as private citizens and as public officials; but the world has yet to see a nation whose acknowledged and implicitely obeyed head is Christ.

If the individual in which Christ does not live as Saviour and Lord is at war with God, whether he menas to be or not, because of the deadly, sinful nature within him,—that "mind of the flesh" which is "enmity against God,"—equally true is it that all civilization which is not absolutely dominated by Christ, so that its habitual motives and actions seek only the glory of God, is a warring civilization. No matter how peaceful such civilization may seem to be outwardly, it is in a state of ceaseless war against God,—and that is the deadliest war of all.

Yet that is the condition of the civilization of the world to-day. And if civilization is thus, even though unconsciously to itself, engaged in an eternal warfare against the Creator God, how can it by any human activities or efforts or agreements be set free from war among men? It is hopeless for those that are warring with God to expect to be permanently at peace with one another. To look for temporal peace while an eternal warfare is going on is to look for fruit where there is no root. Temporal wars will come to an end when eternal warring comes to an end, and not until then. So assured and final peace by agreement among those who continue to engage in a common war against God is a mocking will-o'-the-wisp.

That is the reason why civilization has collapsed to-day in Europe. It will continue to collapse after every human attempt to set it up again. Civilization without Christ as Lord is a failure before it is set up. It is a permanent state of war; and we cannot have peace while war is going on.

A writer in a Chicago paper declares that "the very foundations of our faith in human civilization are torn up by the roots as we see this thing—this impious, loathsome thing—start on its way." He misses the fact that the sooner our faith in human civilization *is* torn up by the roots, the more hope for us. He recognizes that "there can be no true victory in this war": but his reason is a false one, for he adds, "otherwise in vain are the inventions of the century, in vain the liberalizing and hu- to engirdle the globe." But no humanizing movement can ever save this globe. Humanity is a sin-poisoned, sin-wrecked thing. Nothing but a superhuman, supernatural Lord can save our world.

Most people would thoughtlessly agree to the statement that the motives of war "are as primitive and as diamertically opposed to civilization" as "a blood feud in Kentucky, or the game of hunting heads in Borneo." Yet that is not true. War and civilization are not opposed to each other; they are essentially the same. "Civilization seeks certain desirable things for the glory of man. War seeks certain desirable things for the glory of man. Civilization that is not supremely dominated by Jesus Christ is a condition of war against God. That is why civilization leads with an almost inevitable certainty to the more obvious condition which we call war.

What is the solution, the end of all war, as seen by those who look hopefully to civilization for the way out? It is given at the conclusion of the typical article that has been quoted. "What is the answer? More rational public opinion. And that can only come from education. . . . I mean the education that comes from the field, the lathe, the scalpel, the test-tube, the microscope."

* * *

It is indeed a matter of profound thanksgiving to Christians here and the world over that the present administration of the Uunited States includes, in its President and other leaders, true, stalwart, Christian men. May they be guided unerringly, by their Lord in this great world-crisis! But the only sure, blessed hope, as we stand in the midst of a collapsed civilization, is our Lord's word that he, the Prince of Peace, will himself establish peace upon this earth, and not by the futile agreements of men, but by his own arbitrarily and blessedly exercised power when he returns in personal presence to this earth. Then, and then only, shall we begin to know the meaning of a Christ-made, Christ-centered civilization. Then shall we know the reign of the Prince of Peace.

For years and years the Sunday School Times has been teaching that the Kingdom was set up at Pentecost and that the closing creeds of Christendom would soon convert the world and the Christ would return and reign on the earth as soon as all the earth accepted the conflicting message of bad tidings of great misery for all who were not members of some sect of Christendom but in the face of cold facts as presented by Pastor Russell, "that only the reign of Messiah will bring the world's desire" of peace on earth good will toward man. The Sunday School Times sees the handwriting on the wall and is not afraid to say so.

Yours truly,
J. W. HEATHERLY.

New York, July 22.

I like the Tribune very much. You are doing a noble work in behalf of a suffering world. I like especially Pastor Russell's sermons and other features. I like also to see your voice raised against patent medicine frauds, against capitalistic greed and against political corruption.

I was first introduced to the Tribune by a good Christian friend who is doing much to spread the light of the Gospel. The greatest joy and hope that can come into one's life is thoroughly to understand the Divine Plan as explained by Pastor Russell. May God's blessing rest upon the Tribune.

Yours very truly,
EDWARD A. BROWN.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

Kansas, July 21.

Once more I write to tell you how greatly I have appreciated your paper and do still, but as I am not able to renew must ask you to discontinue it. I shall miss it very much as it is the only paper I get that has dear Pastor Russell's sermons in it.

I greatly appreciated the allegory in June 24th issue by M. C. Jewell. I have also been much interested in your fight against wrong and ever holding up the banner of the right. May you continue to put forth these truths, well knowing that in the end you shall receive "wages" if ye faint not.

Respectfully yours,
ELIZABETH B. JONES.

Dear Friends of the I. B. S. A.:

Does anyone know of a sister that is in need of a home? I would like very much to find a sister (middle age preferred) who cares for children and could assist me with them after the manner described in Vol. 6., also to assist with housework. We haven't much of this world's goods, but have felt that perhaps in the cities there were others much worse off than we. So if you know of anyone who would be satisfied with a humble country home, I would appreciate hearing from such. She could be of much benefit to me as I am in delicate health; and I would endeavor to make her as happy as posible with my means. The fellowship of one of like precious faith would be as dear, for I am almost isolated. Ref. A. Blickenskoff (Leader P. E.) Pomona, Kansas.

Your Sister by His grace,
MRS. ELIZABETH J. JONES.
R. F. D. No. 3, Pomona, Kan.

Massachusetts, July 22.

I notice my subscriution to the Tribune has expired. Have renewed same through Watch Tower office.

Your paper is much appreciated on account of Pastor Russell' Sermons and other religious features.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN T. CLARK.

Massachusetts, July 23.

My subscription to the National Labor Tribune has about expired. I am now sending money to renew my subscription for another year. Your highly esteemed paper, the Tribune. I appreciate very much Pastor Russell's sermons and other religious features are so very instructive and interesting. You certainly will be rewarded for the stand you have blesing continue with you in this work.

Very truly yours,
J. R. McCAUSLAND.

QUEEN OF SHEBA VISITS SOLOMON

1 Kings 10:1-10, 13.—August 1.

King Solomon's Renown—A Distinguished Visitor — Solomon's Great Engineering and Architectural Feats. His Literary Attainments—"The Half Was Not Told"—"A Greater Than Solomon"—Riches of Divine Favor.

"Wisdom is better than rubies."—Prov. 8:11.

IN answer to King Solomon's prayer for wisdom God gave him wisdom and riches that made him world-famous. By the middle of his reign King Solomon had accomplished marvels for his nation. Its fame spread to every land. He was known as the wise king, the peaceful king, the rich king.

The visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon was probably about the middle of his reign. She came, it is supposed, a journey of 1,500 miles, with quite a large retinue of servants and camels and with valuable presents of gold and Arabian perfumes. Our lesson gives the queen's own statement of her object in coming to see King Solomon, and of how she found the facts to be more than double all the stories told respecting King Solomon's wisdom, riches and prosperity.

The Wonders of Solomon.

The Temple of the Lord, materials for which his father David had prepared years before, was one of the first marvels of King Solomon's reign. Then the king's palace and the corridor, or ascent which led from his house to the Temple, were marvelous for any time until the wonders of engineering and architecture brought forward during the past century, noted in the Bible as the period of God's preparation for Messiah's Kingdom.—Nahum 2:3.

Another great engineering feat was called the Pools of Solomon—the system of water supply for Jerusalem. These pools were connected by covered aqueducts, the first known in history. Additionally, he built fortresses throughout his kingdom, and extended its boundaries to the full limits set by the Lord long before. (Genesis 15:18.) Near Joppa (Jaffa) he had a harbor for ships, which is now cut off completely from the sea, and, having gradually filled up with earth, has become a beautiful orange grove.

The Queen of Sheba's Visit.

But his largest port of entry was at Tyre—not in his dominion. He did business through the king of Tyre; and unitedly their ships traversed the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, etc., bringing commerce from all parts of the world and affording facilities for importing goods not produced in Palestine. Thus he became so rich that figuratively it was said that the precious metals were as common as stones in Jerusalem.

Although busied with these enterprises, King Solomon at heart was loyal to God; and his reign, by the time of the Queen of Sheba's visit, seems to have been wonderful. Later, satiated with the blessings of life, the king seems to have been less wise, less a man after God's own heart, and less thoughtful for his people. It is difficult, especially for the poor, to realize how great are the temptations of the rich and the danger that even a wise man may become foolish through the gratification of his every desire. Incidentally, we should not forget King Solomon's literary achievements. He wrote three thousand proverbs and a thousand songs. Surely the Lord did for him all that He had promised.

It was this great King Solomon that the Queen of Sheba visited, with presents of gold and spices, desiring to learn to a certainty respecting his wonderful wisdom. She had questions to ask, probably respecting God and the future life; for apparently she recognized in King Solomon more than human wisdom, and accredited to him wisdom from on High. See Verses 8 and 9. "Solomon gave unto the queen all of her desire, whatsoever she asked; besides which, Solomon gave her of his royal bounty"—a present.

Solomon and The Queen of Sheba.

"A Greater Than Solomon."

Jesus remarked on this story, and marvelled that there were no more to appreciate Himself and His wonderful lessons respecting the Kingdom of God. (Matthew 12:42.) For people to travel a long distance merely to know about the wisdom of God such as King Solomon possessed, would imply that if it were known that a still wiser One could be conferred with, He would be sought; and if it should be known that this wiser One was heir to the world and was seeking a Bride, how many might be expected to hasten to Him and accept the generous proposal!

This is exactly the condition of things. God's Son, according to the Divine Program, is selecting a Bride class. The first opportunity to be of this elect company was given to Abraham's natural seed. Had they accepted their privileges, the Church would have been completed in Jesus' day. Nevertheless, a wonderfully large part of that little nation accepted Jesus. Then the door of this High Calling was thrown open to the Gentiles. Their unreadiness is indicated by the fact that it has required eighteen centuries to complete the elect number.

Greene County Graft Issue in Election.

(Continued from Page One.)

been appointed to fill the vacancies resulting from the resignation of these two men.

Emboldened by their victory in this notorious case these two commissioners now felt free to go the limit with their bridge contracts.

The attention of the district attorney was again called to the alleged acts of these commissioners with the result that they were arrested on May 31, of this year on charges of conspiracy to defraud the county in the building of two bridges.

Mr. Huss presented a strong prima facie case at the hearing before the justice who after thinking the matter over for several days discharged the defendants. District Attorney Huss immediately filed a petition with Judge Inghram asking that the grand jury then in session be instructed to find indictments against the three commissioners on charges of conspiracy to defraud the county. This was supplemented by a request from the foreman of the grand jury.

But Judge Inghram was a candidate for re-election and so he hemmed and hawed until the grand jury had completed its work. Then public opinion started to assert itself and under pressure of it and knowing that another grand jury would not be called until September he finally granted the petition of the district attorney.

The charges made by District Attorney Huss in these bridge cases allege grafting on a scale not even attempted by the Pittsburgh councilmanic boodlers. Evidence in the hands of the district attorney shows that relatives of the county commissioners were silent partners in the contracting companies that received a majority of these contracts; that no one representing the county inspected the work and that when estimates were to be made up the measurements were made with the contractor holding one end of the tape line and a commissioner the other end.

What Greene county needs is a judge who will back up a man like David R. Huss in his efforts to bring these grafters to time.

Inghram and Huss are both candidates for re-election. The one should be defeated and the other returned to office.

In a subsequent issue the National Labor Tribune will take up in detail the political situation in Greene county which promises to become extremely interesting in view of the fact that its former political boss, Frank Rinehart, is ready to get into the game once more.

Recruiting of Workers Booming.

(Continued from Page One.)

ferred to actual munition work he will receive another, indicating that he is actually engaged on war work.

The British General Federation of Trades Unions now reports a membership of 1,086,000. At its special meeting on July 1st, this organization announced that there are 750,000 trade unionists in the new British armies. Furthermore, it was decided to invest $100,000 in the National War Loan.

The trade unions have certainly taken up this war loan with a great activity. The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation have invested $250,000, the iron and steel workers $100,000, and the Typographical Society $25,000. Many other unions have also subscribed large sums. This is the loan for an unlimited amount, but which is expected to bring in somewhere about four thousand million dollars. The interest payable is 4½ per cent and the capital value is repayable at not far distant dates, whilst of course the stock can be trafficked in just as ordinary investment stock is. The loan has been so arranged that almost the poorest person can take an interest in it. For people of small means war loan bonds of the face value of $25 each are issued, whilst for people having still less money to lay out, war loan vouchers of $1.25 each can be secured.

It turns out that after all the threatened trouble on the South Wales coalfields is by no means over. The miners on April 1st gave three months notice to terminate the existing wage agreement. On the other hand the employers wished the old agreement to remain in force until the end of the war. Various meetings of the Conciliation Board have taken place but the coalowners remained firm in their determination not to enter into a new agreement at the presnt time. While the men's leaders did not desire to force a stoppage, they seemed bent upon compelling Government intervention. Accordingly there was no surprise when it was announced that the Government was sending down to South Wales by special train a delegation.

Several sittings occurred and eventually the following draft proposals as a basis of settlement were agreed upon between the members of the Executive Council of the miners and the Government delegates:—

(1) Abolition of the maximum wage rate.

(2) Payment for six turns for five actually worked to night workmen.

(3) $1.25 per day to be paid to surface workmen.

It was further suggested that the agreement should remain operative during the period of the war. These proposals were finally agreed to by a narrow majority of the delegates assembled in an adjoinink hall.

Out upon the coalfield, however, several thousands of men remained idle as a protest against the temporary acceptance of these proposals.

Further deputative meetings were called and the leaders of the South Wales miners laid before the Government a draft of what they suggest should be the terms of the new agreement. This provides that the rate of wages should be 22½ per cent above the 1915 standard rates, which are, of course, those laid down by the President of the Board of Trade to the recent Cardiff conference. The general rate of wages shall be not less than 10 per cent above the 1915 standard rates. The average selling price was fixed at $3.87 per ton, and the terminating period of the agreement is suggested as April 30th, 1918.

It is stated that Mr. Runciman, for the Board of Trade, was not in position on July 7th to give a reply to the miners' statement of their interpretation of the Government proposals and also the effect of their original demands. Mr. Runciman arranged to meet the executive again on July 8th. It is understood that he will also see the South Wales Coalowners' representatives.

On July 7th James Winstone, president of the South Wales Miners' Federation, said: "The position is still serious, and that is all I can say." Asked as to a suggestion that the Government should take over the control of the South Wales coalfield for the period of the war, Mr. Winstone said that certainly he agreed with the suggestion. He was astounded that, at the present critical period, the Government had not taken steps in such a direction.

Two State Supreme Courts Sustain Compensation Law

(Continued From First Page)

purposes of the law have been supported by the state's highest tribunal.

Justice Steere's opinion, signed by every member of the court, is, in part:

'I't is to be recognized at the outset that the workmen's compensation legislation of this class, based on the economic principle of trade risk in that personal injury losses incident to industrial disputes are like wages and breakage of machinery, a part of the cost of production, works fundamental changes in the familiar principles underlying and governing the doctrine of liability for negligence as heretofore applied to the relation of master and servant.

"But it by no menas follows that this comparatively recent and radical legislation upon the subject enacted to meet changed industrial conditions and afford relief from evils and defects which have developed under the old rules of law in negligence cases for personal injury of employes, violates the spirit or letter of our constitution.

"The policy, importance and propriety of this legislation in its general plan and purpose, are not open to question and we do not find it subject to the constitutional objections urged in this record."

ANOTHER ROCKEFELLER STRIKE.

Bayonne, N. J., July 24.—Several thousand Polish and Italian laborers employed by the Standard Oil company are on strike for a wage increase. The workers are unorganized and the Rockefeller interests are using the same methods they employed in Colorado and elsewhere to break the strike. Conditions under which these men are employed is terrific. Tank steamers are loaded with oil for the foreign trade at this place.

ORGANIZE CASUALTY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The new state compensation law is effective the first of next year and manufacturers are preparing for this event by organizing a casualty company.

Thomas S. Dando, who favors the plan, says that employers in this country last year paid to casualty companies more than $21,000,000 in premiums, while the losses paid by the companies amounted to $9,500,000 Unionists point to these figures as the reason why opposition is shown against workmen's compensation legislation.

APPRECIATIONS.

"TIME OF RESTITUTION."

With apologies to Rudyard Kipling.
"What's that I 'ear upon the air?"
asked Files-on-Parade.
"A snatch o' song, a snatch o' son,"
the Color-Sergeant said.
"What makes the sky so blue, so
blue," asked Files-on-Parade.
"The sun is shining brightly now," the
Color-Sergeant said.
"For the night of sin and darkness,
crime and poverty and shame,
And the devil's rule of meanness, and
all results of the same,
"Will all be facts in history; the
proper one shall reign,
"And there'll be a restitution in the
morning."

"I 'ear the world's just at an end,"
said Files-on-Parade.
"The dispensation's bound to close,"
the Color-Sergeant said.
"For good or bad? Let's hear the
news," said Files-on-Parade.
"Some 'appy days is on us now," the
Color-Sergeant said.
"They tell us that the prophets 'ave
all spoke in one acord—
"The devil must give up 'is job and
leave it to the Lord;
"And big times of refreshing is plain
promised in God's Word.
"And there'll be a restoration in the
morning."

"What makes the times so 'ard, so
'ard " asked Files-on-Parade.
"'Twas all foretold, as plain as day,"
the Color-Sergeant said.
"It's hard to make a living now," said
Files-on-Parade.
"'Twill be a good sight harder yet!"
the Color-Sergeant said.
"There's to be a time of trouble, such
as never was before,
"And all kingdoms and all governments go down forever more.
"Rank anarchy shall sweep the earth
as a new broom sweeps the floor.
"But there'll come a restitution in the
morning."

"What good will such a trouble do?"
asked Files-on-Parade.
"To break men's hearts, to break
men's hearts," the Color-Sergeant
said.
"And what's the lesson to be
learned?" asked Files-on-Parade.
"That men might turn to righteousness," the Color-Sergeant said.
"They've had their chance to rule and
run the world these centuries past.
"But run the thing in sinfulness—a
pace too fast to last.
"So Christ now henceforth takes the
wheel—His Saints before the mast.
"And they'll bring a restitution in the
morning."

"Who wins the war across the sea?"
asked Files-on-Parade.
"They all go down, they all go down,"
the Color-Sergeant said.
"The Allies hold the biggest hand,"
said Files-on-Parade.
"A mighty hand shall strike the
earth," the Color-Sergeant said.
"For the Germans and the Russians,
French and English, one and all,
"Have had their lease of power—it
has come their time to fall.
"The things they've done and 'aven't
done must answer to the call.
"But there'll be a restitution in the
morning."

H. P. WEAVER.

New York, July 22.

I like the Tribune very much. You are doing a noble work in behalf of a suffering world. I like especially Pastor Russell's sermons and other features. I like also to see your voice raised against patent medicine frauds, against capitalistic greed and against political corruption.

I was first introduced to the "Tribune" by a good Christian friend who is doing much to spread the light of the Gospel. The greatest joy and hope that can come into ones life is thoroughly to understand the Divine Plan as explained by Pastor Russell. May God's blessing rest upon the Tribune.

Yours very truly,
EDWARD A. BROWN.

Washington, July 23.

Enclosed find P. O. for renewal. I continue to appreciate the Tribune's weekly visits, and like very much to read the pages especially those containing Pastor C. P. Russell's sermons and appreciations, not forgeting the other articles; the fair presentation of both sides of the labor questions in these days of partyisms, I am also careful to note no malice or hatred in its columns. May each issue of the Tribune be a success.

I would also like to know if any of the friends have any of these old Towers. I need only a few to fill up a list from 1895 down to date. Friend please look up your old extra numbers and help me out.

1895—Jan. 1-15, Feb. 15, Sept. 1-15, Nov. 1. fll fll fll
1897—Oct. 1-15, Nov. 1-15,
1898—Jan. 1-15.
1899—Jan. 15, Feb. 1-15, July 15.

I will pay for each number and postage. Please drop a card.

Yours in the Master's service,
C. H. GOERLICH,
3701 Smith Ave. Everett, Wash.

HARRIS
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS
FOR
Towns,
Boroughs,
Factories,
Country
Homes, etc.
Write for
Our Catalog
Today
HARRIS
PUMP & SUPPLY CO.
PITTSBURGH. PA.

MINERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

HAZELTON, Pa., July 28.—Miners in the Scotch valley have won their strike for union recognition and the operators have accepted the anthracite agreement as a basis for settling differences. These workers recently organized, but their employers were unwilling to abandon the good old practice of dealing with individual miners. The strike forced new viewpoints.

IRON MOLDERS RAISE WAGES.

JOPLIN, Mo., July 28.—Officers of the Iron Molders' union have negotiated a new wags scale and workers in this industry now receive $3.75 a day.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—First Class Engine Lathe, Universal Grinder and Milling Machine Hands. Men familiar with Tool Room work on above Machines. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED — First-Class Vertical Horizontal Boring Mill Hands. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO ARBITRATE CAR DISPUTE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28—After a two days' strike street car men in this city and vicinity have returned to work. Their demand for higher wages will be arbitrated. Mayor Gainer will act as the third member on the board.

RENO COLLEGE
Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Modern Languages.
Send for new booklet.
"MAKE YOUR DREAMS COME TRUE"
Phone, Court 2086

ASK FOR
HERMES
O. & P. MILK CO.
Pure Milk and Cream
Delivered to your door before
Breakfast at a savings
of 25 per cent.
Phone Grant or Main 100
DON'T FORGET HERMES ALL CREAM
ICE CREAM

CAMPAIGN ON.

A. F. of L. Leaders Expect to Extend Propaganda to U. S. Steel Mills.

The A. F. of L. through its representatives Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison of the international organization and J. J. O'Connor of the Machinists' union, threaten to extend the organization campaign into the mills of the U. S. Steel corporation and demand recognition.

The victory of the machinists in Bridgeport, Conn., where a large wage increase was secured for the workmen in the factory of the Remington Arms company has encouraged the A. F. of L. leaders to extend the work of organization into the camp of the enemy where necessary. The exodus of a great number of machinists to England and Wales within the past six months, together with the increased demand for skilled workmen, has proved to the internatonal organzation that this is an opportune time to extend the trades union theory into places where this gospel has been rejected in the past under less favorable opportunities for the craftsmen.

The work of organizing the machinists in the local shops on a much larger scale, began a few months ago, and is going on with increased zeal. Local shop magnates assert that a demand for increased wages will be made by the local machinists within the next few months, if business continues brisk. Organizers are said to be after men in the local Carnegie mills.

NO INCREASE FOR SHEET WORKERS DURING JULY AND AUGUST BY EXAMINATION.

The bi-monthly examination of the sales sheets of the Brier Hill Steel company, National Stamping & Enamel Company of Granite City, Newport Rolling Mill and Whitaker-Glesner company of Wheeling, made last week in this city develops that the sales of 26, 27 and 28 gauges is at the base rate, which continues the prevailing wages during July and August.

The settlement was to have been made here July 10, at Youngstown, but a delay in getting reports, the absence of James H. Nutt in Kansas City, Mo., caused a postponement with the result that the examination was held in Pittsburgh.

The puddlers at the last settlement got an advance of 10 cents per ton. The scale is now $5.70.

LAWSON JURORS SWEAR THAT JUDGE HILLYER'S ORDERS WERE LAUGHED AT.

Card Playing in Jury Room While Mine Worker's Life Was Lightly Discussed.

TRINIDAD, Colo., July 28.—Are certain members of the Lawson jury avowed "coal company men," or are they just ignorant of the meaning of an oath and their responsibilities as jurors

These questions are being asked because of affidavits, made by six of the jurors, that Judge Hillyer would not allow them to eat until they had reached a decision, and that the bailiff notified Juror Hall his wife was dangerously sick, when such was not the case.

Two of the affidavits were made by E. M. Forbes and Homer Canterbury. They repudiate former oaths and as a defense plead that they didn't know what they were signing. Some one has given them new ideas of the bailiff's announcement regarding eating. Forbes now swears the jury did not take the statement seriously—they laughed at the court's orders. Canterbury, however, is sure the judge only wanted to "suggest" that a verdict be quickly rendered.

C. S. Herring swears that some of the jurors were playing cards at the time they were informed of the judge's orders. Everybody laughed, Juror Hall voted to convict, is the significant ending of this affidavit.

Possibly William Orth is not a card player, and fell asleep during the game. He swears he did not hear the bailiff announce Judgel Hillyer's olrder, which he says, caused amusement among the other jurors. They explained to him "that they were to go without dinner until they agreed upon a verdict," and that "practically immediately thereafter the juror, Grover Hall, stated his readiness to agree with the others upon a verdict of guilty."

Juror Roseborough also testifies to the humorous mood the jury was in when they heard the judge's rule.

Bill Wilson furnishes the sixth affidavit. He was probably wide awake and not amusing himself with card playing. He says the bailiff opened the door and "announced" they could not eat until they agreed. Wilson believes the judge's order was merely a "suggestion" to continue deliberations without interruptions. Card playing was not classed as an "interruption" by Judge Hillyer, according to Wilson.

The affidavits is a weak attempt to ridicule the claim that the jury was interfered with by the court and the bailiff. The alleged jokes and card playing show that these jurors were unconscious of the responsibilities placed on them. The contrary affidavits by Forbes and Canterbury indicate how lightly they view an oath.

The six affidavits bear a striking similarity. When one recalls the desperate efforts made to convict Lawson, Judge Hillyer will not be charged with "being funny." It was necessary, however, for jurors to ridicule the court that former affidavits of a damaging character might be weakened. The affidavits show how quickly, to gain a point, the coal operators will discredit even their judicial servants.

WILL BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

RICHMOND, Va., July 28—A charter has been issued to the Labor Temple association, and the unionists are now disposing of the first $25,000 worth of stock. The amount of stock will total 10,000 shares with a face value of $5 a share, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents a month, $1 being paid with the application.

ESTABLISHED 1871
KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
5th AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD AND OUR OWN MEN'S CLOTHES ABOUT ½ PRICE

Simpson-Crawford's Stock Dovetailed Right Into Our Own, as They Carried the Same High Grades as "The Big Store."

Men's and Young Men's $12.50 Suits	6.25
Men's and Young Men's $15.00 Suits	7.50
Men's and Young Men's $18.00 Suits	9.00
Men's and Young Men's $20.00 Suits	10.00
Men's and Young Men's $22.50 Suits	11.25
Men's and Young Men's $25.00 Suits	12.50
Men's and Young Men's $27.50 Suits	13.75
Men's and Young Men's $30.00 Suits	15.00
Men's and Young Men's $35 to $45 Suits	22.50
Men's $7.50 Genuine Palm Beach Suits	4.75
Men's $10.00 Palm Beach Suits	7.00
$18 Pure Silk Suits, Regular and Norfolk	10.00
Men's $13.50 Cool Cloth Suits	9.50
Men's $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 Fancy Vests	1.95
Men's $4.00 Alpaca Coats	2.00
Men's $20 Silk Lined Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits	10.00
Men's $25 Silk Lined Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits	12.50
Men's and Young Men's $12.50 Overcoats	6.25
Men's and Young Men's $15.00 Overcoats	7.50
Men's and Young Men's $20.00 Overcoats	10.00
Men's and Young Men's $25.00 Overcoats	12.50
Men's Fur Coats All Reduced to	One-Half
Men's $22.50 Top Coats—All Colors	11.25
Men's $25.00 Top Coats—All Colors	12.50
Men's $ 6.50 Rain Coats	3.25
Men's $12.00 Rain Coats	6.00
Men's $15.00 Rain Coats	9.50
Men's $1.98 Trousers	99c
Men's $2.48 Trousers	1.24
Men's $2.75 Trousers	1.37
Men's $4.00 Trousers	2.00
Men's $5.00 Trousers	2.50
Men's $6.00 Trousers	3.00
Men's $7.00 Trousers	3.50
Men's $5.00 White Flannel and Striped Serge Trousers	3.50
Men's $35 Blue Serge Suits	22.50
Men's 50c Overalls or Jackets—Union Made	39c
85c Waiter's Jackets	59c
$1.25 Waiter's Black Vests	63c

PARCEL POST LIMIT EXTENDED.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — The postoffice department has ordered that the parcel post size limit be extended from 72 inches in length and girth combined to 84 inches in length and girth combined. The new order will permit the shipment of practically all the standard-sized crates used in the commercial exchange of berries and fruits.

Another order provides that on payment of one cent the postmaster at the mailing office may give the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth-class mail a receipt therefor. This order takes effect September 1.

STOP THE WASTE.
Save the small sums you spend for things you do not need and let your savings earn 4% in this strong bank.
$1 Opens an Account
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,
"Where Savings are Safe"
Resources Over 12 Millions.
Frick Building.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
ATLANTIC CITY
AND
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.,
EXCURSIONS.
$10.00 and $12.00
August 12-26.
Sept. 9th.
Good for 16 days.
On the return trip stop-overs permitted at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Further information, booklet and advance reservations for Pullman space, all agents.
City Ticket Office
525 Smithfield St., Oliver Bldg.
JOS. P. TAGGART,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

149 BECOME U. S. SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, July 28. — Under the new law admitting foreign-built vessels to American registry 149 ships, with a gross tonnage of 327,071 tons, were transferred to the United States flag during the fiscal year ended June 30. Figures announced by the department of commerce show that of this number 99 formerly were of the British merchant marine, 30 in the German and 6 in the Belgian. One Italian, three Norwegian and four Cuban ships also were transferred.

The Horse Shoe
Is An Emblem
of Good Luck
—so is a Bank Book which shows an account with the
PITTSBURGH
Bank for Savings
4th Ave. & Smithfield St.

WHEN YOU WANT
ICE
MADE FROM
PURE DISTILLED WATER
You Want
Consolidated Ice Co
WAGONS ON EVERY
STREET

GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK,
CARSON AND SOUTH FOURTEENTH STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4% Interest on Time Deposits.
J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

AUG 6 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

New York Public Library 476 Fifth Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 36. PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915. FIVE CENTS A COPY

TRACTION CO. "EDUCATES" PITTSBURGH PATRONS

Inventor of "M. U. F" Again Embarrasses Employers With Startling Confessions.

The Pittsburgh Railways Company is conducting a campaign of "education" in this city through large posters displayed in all the street cars. The statements published on these posters remind one forcibly of the literature disseminated by the Imperial German Government.

One of these documents reads as follows:

SOME INTERESTING DATA.

Last Year's Street Railway Receipts	**$11,670,000.00**
Street Railway Operating Expenses, taxes, renewals	**8,474,000.00**

You therefore receive back in car service 72½ per cent of your nickel before the payment of any rentals or bond interest.

The suave publicity manager of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, however, forgot to mention the reason that his corporation spent 72½ per cent for operating expenses, taxes and renewals last year. He neglected to state that the management of the traction trust was compelled to spend a large sum for renewals last year or face the alternative of suspending operations.

For years the traction magnates had allowed the rolling stock and trackage to depreciate while they turned over the profits to Messrs. Mellon, Calhoun, Callery, et al. And they are still turning over the profits to these same gentlemen, in fact, the remaining 27½ per cent that the publicity manager failed to account for represents the rake-off of the traction magnates.

Another interesting poster now being exhibited in the cars of the Pittsburgh Railways Company reads as follows:

YOUR NICKEL PAYS FOR MANY THINGS THAT DO NOT HELP STREET CAR SERVICE.

EXAMPLE

(a) Rebuilding track at higher level on Penn Ave. and Duquesne Way	**$100,000.00**
(No expense whatever to abutting property owners.)	
(b) Rebuilding tracks on a new location on West Liberty Ave.—half of this track is only eight years old	**130,000.00**
Total	**$230,000.00**

This money would have purchased 40 new cars of the latest type.

PITTSBURGH RAILWAYS COMPANY.

The National Labor Tribune respectfully suggests that there are many other things that your "nickel" nickel pays for that do not help street car service.

For instance, in the last mayoralty campaign the traction magnates contributed $36,000 to aid in the election of their candidate, Mr. Armstrong. This money—according to the computations of the publicity manager of the Pittsburgh Railways Company—would have purchased six new cars of the latest type.

Again the Philadelphia Company, owner of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, is said to have paid to T. Hart Given, present owner of the Pittsburgh Post and Sun, M. K. McMullen and others the sum of Two Million Dollars for the franchise they secured from the city council for a right of way for Grant boulevard. These two millions was made up from the nickels that you pay to the traction company, which if used for the purchase of new cars of the latest type would have given to the Pittsburgh Railways Company 333 such cars.

Then the Pittsburgh Railways Company every year pays to the Mellons and other owners of stock in subsidiary companies over Three Million Dollars annually on watered valuations. This money would purchase at least 500 new cars of the latest type.

The publicity manager of the Pittsburgh Railways Company **had but little idea of the amount of truth contained in his statement:** YOUR NICKEL PAYS FOR MANY THINGS THAT DO NOT HELP STREET CAR SERVICE.

WANT FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 4.—Unionists of this state are urging the passage of a law creating the office of factory inspector to enforce statutes intended to protect the lives and health of working people. In an open letter to the state assembly the Journal of Labor says:

"Some of the factories, mills and workshops of Georgia * * * there are conditions which appall an investigator and which shock the moral sense of any one who is not calloused by a criminal disregard of the health and morals of those who have been cast into the cauldron of cupidity."

PLUMBERS CONFER.

Everett, Wash., Aug. 4.—Unusual laws providing for sanitary plumbing and a consequent increase of health was one of the main subjects discussed at the conveltnon of the Northwestern Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, held in this city. The delegates represented Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia. General Organizer Bruce said employers should join with the workers in this movement, which would benefit the people as a whole.

NEED FOR ORGANIZATION.

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 4.—Writing in the Daily Capital, Clyde O. Teasner makes this point:

"How is this for prosperous Kansas? Statistics show that in the canning and preserving industries in this state 77.47 per cent of the employes receive less than $10 per week, 15.48 per cent receive less than $6 per week, and those who receive less than $10 per week 62 are men and 38 per cent are women and children. Their working time averages but little less than ten hours per day. Are we badly in need of federal labor unions?"

Trade Unions Purchase War Bonds.

Correspondent Tells of Details Preceding Cardiff Miners' Strike.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, July 22.

Swiftly and drastically the labor situation on the coalfields of South Wales has become the big topic of the moment, leading in the end to Government intervention in a manner without precedent in the history of this country.

On July 12th it was decided by a conference of delegates of the South Wales Miners' lodges at Cardiff to reject the Board of Trade's proposals for a settlement of the dispute between the miners and the coal-owners in regard to the new wage agreement. The most sensational feature of the action of the conference was the adoption of the following resolution:

> That we do not accept anything less than our original proposals, and that we stop the collieries on Thursday next (July 15th) until demands are conceded.

Three hundred and four delegates attended, representing 156,493 members, and the card votes on which the decision was taken, each vote representing 50 members, was:

For the Executive's proposals	1,037
Against	1,894

The South Wales miners' leaders were thus rendered helpless and unable to move in yew of the decision of the conference to insist on all their demands being conceded. In these circumstances the conference flouted their own leaders and the Executive Council, who had recommended the continuance of work under day-to-day contracts pending further negotiations. This recommendation the conference rejected, and consequently the leaders felt that they could take no further steps towards preventing a stoppage.

Richards, the general secretary, in conversation, stated that it was impossible to avert what he considered would be a calamity .It would depend entirely upon what steps the Government took to meet the emergency. Members of the Executive Council who advocated a peaceful course were often refused a hearing by the general body of delegates. So determined were the delegates to proceed to extremes that they declined to accept a proposal to secure the views of the miners by means of a ballot.

Recapitulating the history of this dispute readers of this journal may recall that the South Wales miners on April 1st handed in notices to terminate the wages agreement and the ordinary service contracts in order to enable them to negotiate for a new permanent wages agreement. The demands made were of a drastic character. It was asked—

> That a new minimum rate of wages shall be established at a figure higher than the maximum rate under the expiring agreement. That all the 1879 and 1877 standard rates be abolished and replaced by new standard rates 50 per cent and 35 per cent higher respectively. That all men employed on afternoon and night shifts be paid at the rate of six turns for five worked. That every adult surfaceman be paid a minimum rate of $1.37 per day.

The following is an outline of the terms offered by the Government:

> The standard rates of surfacemen which are below 80 cents per day to be advanced to 80 cents per day. The payment to men employed on the afternoon and night shifts of six turns for five. Hauliers employed on the afternoon and night shifts to be paid the same rates of wages as thos employed on the day shift. A new standard of 50 cents on the 1879-standard to be established, and standards in operation other than the 1879 standard to be correspondingly adjusted; this alteration in the standard not to involve any change in wages. The minimum and maximum clauses in the expired 1910 agreement not to be operative. Any question of interpretation arising on these terms to be submitted in writing.

The next step was taken on July 13th when in the House of Commons President Runciman of the Board of Trade announced that the Government had decided to apply by Proclamation the provisions of Part I of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, to the difference which has arisen in the South Wales coal industry, on the ground that the existence and continuance of that difference is prejudicial to the manufacture, transport,

(Continued on Page Eight.)

O'NEIL AND AD. GUMBERT IN NECK TO NECK RACE

Battle for Commissionership Hottest in History of County.

The campaign for city and county offices is on now full blast. Out in the country the telegraph poles are groaning beneath the heavy blanket of announcement cards that have been spiked on them. In the city the saloons and political offices have made big additions to their art galleries.

With the primaries but seven weeks away the battle lines are being drawn closer and as the days go by the fight becomes more bitter. Before the month is over the time will be at hand for the Oliver organs to start their usual daily contribution of vitriol and libel.

Most of the candidates for the more important county offices have been in the fight long enough to have ascertained their weak spots. Some are trying to capture the labor vote; some the anti-Catholic vote; some the saloon vote and others the local option vote.

The hardest fight will be for the office of Republican commissioner. J. Denny O'Neil, one of the present incumbents, is having the battle of his life, his opponent being Ad. Gumbert, formerly sheriff of Allegheny county. O'Neil is counting upon the local option vote and is also expecting to get much support from the Patriotic Societies. It is possible, however, that the Patriotic Societies may divide their vote, giving half to O'Neil and the balance to Gumbert, inasmuch as there is no bar to Gumbert's eligibility to this vote. If this happens O'Neil's chances of being returned a winner will be immeasurably affected as Gumbert is popular and in addition is working hard for success.

Frank Harris, also a candidate for commissioner, will receive one of the nominations handily unless something as yet unforseen happens between now and the primary election.

There are two other candidates for county commissioner who are to be considered: Percy Smith and William McClurg Donley. Both of these candidates have been extremely active, the latter doing extensive advertising. Mr. Smith is now jury commissioner and last year was a candidate for lieutenant governor on the Washington party ticket, receiving a very large vote in Allegheny county.

To date no opposition has been placed in the field against John D. Graham, candidate for Recorder; Edward Freibertshauser, candidate for Treasurer, and William R. Bailey, candidate for Clerk of Courts.

However there are several independent candidates for these offices, some of whom will make a strong showing at the primaries. Charles Kiser, of Wilkinsburg, is a candidate for Treasurer and may receive the support of the Oliver organization while Adolph Edlis, former city treasurer of Pittsburgh and a former member of the legislature is also a candidate. Mr. Edlis was the earliest candidate in the field and has been making a thorough canvass of the county.

Robert McGrath, a labor leader well-known in Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office of Register of Wills, the contest being between McGrath and William Conner of Braddock, the present incumbent.

Hyatt Cribbs, of Verona, and John P. Moore, of Knoxville, **are fighting it out for the job of Controller and all accounts agree that the race is going to be a merry one.** Both candidates are on the job night and day soliciting votes and both have strong backing.

Three candidates aspire to be Prothonotary of Allegheny county, the same being William B. Kirker, present incumbent; David B. Johns, former chairman of the Allegheny County Republican Committee, and William McKee, a labor man.

Mr. Kirker, who has been prothonotary for eleven years, is making a desperate fight to hold on to his job, and in order to strengthen his position is putting on additional help—which help, although being paid by the taxpayers, spends its time in the highways and byways seeking stray votes for their master. The latest audit of Mr. Kirker's office shows that he has 75 employes on the payroll. The work done by this battalion could be taken care of by 25 competent clerks.

There is not the least doubt, however, but that Mr. Kirker will be on the retired list after the 1st of January, 1916, and that David B. Johns will be occupying the position.

James McF. Carpenter, appointed judge by Governor John K. Tener, now a candidate to succeed himself, has no opposition to date. However there is no telling what a day may bring forth and some strong opposition to Judge Carpenter may spring up over night.

METAL WORKERS TO ASK MORE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—At a meeting of executives of metal working unions it was decided that demands be made for a general wage increase. It was agreed that the local unions should present their demands at one time. It is probable that an eight-hour day will be included in the request. There was no strike sentiment at the meeting, the workers present believing that their demands will be conceded.

BUTCHERS ORGANIZE.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 4.—Butchers in this city have organized and affiliated to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America.

OPPOSE SUNDAY WORK.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 4.—The Barbers' union is opposing Sunday labor, and proposes picketing several shops whose proprietors believe in ceaseless toil.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO. TO MERGE IS RUMOR

Pennsylvania and Cambria Steel Companies Also in Combination.

Rumors of gigantic coalitions of steel interests have been flying in the air for the past few weeks, some of them highly ridiculous—others possible but not probable.

It seems that someone obtained an inkling from somewhere that some big deal was on and being unable to get the real dope started to manufacture enough to make a "story."

That some combination is in the air and will shortly be announced is certain. But when it is published the names of the Crucible Steel Company, the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company will not be found among the list of combining corporations.

The National Labor Tribune is in possession of reliable information to the effect that the forthcoming consolidation will bring together under one management the Cambria Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Pittsburgh Steel Company.

There is no doubt that negotiations for the consolidation of the Cambria and Pennsylvania Steel Companies have been under way for some time and that the delay in the consummation of the program was due to the change which included the taking over of the plants of the Pittsburgh Steel Company.

This latter concern is, or was, exclusively a Pittsburgh corporation. Its officers and directors were men well known in the iron and steel business in this city. It appears, however, that a large part of the money invested came from New York City and that at the last meeting of the stockholders this Eastern capital forced several changes in the management.

For some time past the plants of the Pittsburgh Steel Company located at Monessen have been working to capacity on war orders for barbed wire and its earnings have taken a big jump.

Neither the Pennsylvania or Cambria Steel Companies are equipped to take care of this wire trade and such a plant would be necessary in any combination of interests such as is rumored.

Inquiry at the offices of the Pittsburgh Steel Company concerning the alleged merger brought evasive answers—but no denials. That some big deal is on foot was plain from the attitude of the officials interviewed.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Aug. 4.—The B. C. Federationist, official newspaper of Vancouver trades unionists, prints this story with its pointed moral:

"Vancouver firemen are learning the disadvantages of having no organization. At a meeting of the fire and police committee on Wednesday, a delegation from the firemen was present to press for the same treatment covering wages as that extended to the civic police. Plenty of evidence was proffered to show that other cities dealing more leniently with the firemen.

"In 1911 the firemen of Vancouver organized a union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and affiliated themselves with the central labor body. They also, at that time, made a number of demands for betterment of conditions. After a flutter around city hall circles for a few days, the fire and police committee agreed to concede practically all of the demands—provided, however, that the new union would surrender its charter and stay away from organized labor. Unfortunately the firemen were persuaded to fall in with this suggestion. And today they are being rewarded in a way usual in such cases."

"ROOM AT TOP" FALLACY.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—During the recent street car arbitration proceedings, President Busby, of the surface lines, told the commission one company official started as a workman earning but $1.50 a day and was now receiving $10,000 a year. Mr. Busby insisted that this indicated the oppotunities wthin the gasp of the most humble worker.

The Daily Journal comments as follows on the incident:

"Up to date the companies have named only one man who has climbed from the ranks to an important position and an income exactly one-sixth as large as that paid to Mr. Busby, who never served in the ranks. The other day 14,000 traction employes struck to secure decent living wages. The 'chance to rise' in the traction service, therefore, appears to be one in 14,000. If Mr. Busby, while in general law practice, had been offered a case where the odds were 14,000 to one against his winning, would he have taken that case on a contingent fee?

"This chatter about a 'chance to rise' and 'room at the top' is the cheapest piffle with which privilege ever tried to still the just complaints of labor."

IRON BUSINESS INCREASES.

Cleveland, Aug. 4.—A local publication devoted to the iron and steel interests says that the demand for iron and steel for uses not connected with the European war is steadily increasing. This refers especially to automobile companies not catering to war business and large manufacturers of agricultural implements. It is stated that one of the largest independent concerns in the Pittsburgh district, now operating at 85 per cent of its capacity, believes that 70 per cent of its orders represent domestic consumption.

URGES WARNING UPON MEASLES.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Measles in this state is a more serious disease than scarlet fever and other maladies generally considered comparatively dangerous, according to the statement issued by Prof. S. M. Gunn of the state department of health. About 500 babies die in Massachusetts each year of measles, the professor says, although a large number of these deaths are charged to bronchiel pneumonia.

GRANTED WAGE INCREASE.

FALL RIVER, Mass. Aug. 4.—The strike of plumbers and steamfitters has ended, the employers signing the new agreement which gives the journeymen and their helpers an advance in wages, the union shop and better working conditions. The strikers were away from the shops a week, and the minimum rate to be paid to the journeymen will be $3.50 for an eight-hour day.

MINNESOTA UNIONISTS MEET.

Winona, Minn., Aug. 4.—The thirty-third anual convention of the state federation of labor, held in this city, declared for a state insurance administered by the state, and indorsed a movement looking to the repeal of the garnishment law. President Hill and Secretary-Treasurer Lawson were re-elected, and Hibbing was chosen as the next convention city.

STEEL WORKER'S ORGANIZE.

Warren, Ohio, Aug. 4.—A local of steel workers has been organized in this city and affiliated to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

JUSTICE THE BASIS OF TRUE CHARACTER.

"Failure to Recognize Justice Has Brought About the Time of Trouble—Justice the Foundation of God's Throne—Justice the Underlying Principle of the Mosaic Law—Difference Between Justice and Love—The Christian Obligated to Keep the Golden Rule—Justice in the Home, in Business, in the Church—Appreciations of the Rights of Others—Love's Victory Over Justice Through Self-Sacrifice.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1.—Pastor Russell is here in attendance upon the I. B. S. A. Convention assembled in our city. Today he delivered a strong discourse on the Golden Rule—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." (Matthew 7:12.) He said:

No part of God's instruction to His Church is more important than this exhortation to justice. Everything that God does is based upon absolute justice, and He invites His people to be like Him—to cultivate and develop in our characters the great qualities which He possesses, and which He has magnified and illustrated to us. Many have the thought that justice is a very ordinary matter, which practically everybody recognizes and follows. But such is not the case. Many would say, "Do you not know that we are Christians, and that to practice justice would naturally be the duty of all Christians. Why do you not rather exhort us to cultivate love?" We reply, Justice should always take precedence; we have no right to do less than justice to any member of the human family or, for that matter, even to an animal.

The trouble with the whole world is the failure to recognize this very principle. Justice is the foundation of God's Throne. It is the basic principle upon which He would have us build character, and upon which He deals with all His creatures. It is because this principle of justice is not being recognized that the world is in trouble, and that the great tribulation is coming upon our race, the Scriptures assure us. While in mankind in general there is very little to love, yet every human being should receive justice. As followers of Christ, we are to be the foremost in exercising justice toward all.

What a grand world this would be if every human being would resolve to carry out the instructions of this text! There would be no doing of a neighbor before he could "do" you; but there would be a sparing of the neighbor, a taking into account his weaknesses and his interests. Whoever would take advantage of another would do something contrary to the welfare of the other. As ye would, as Jesus said, that others should do to you, do ye even so to them.

USTICE THE BASIS OF THE LAW.

Thirty-five hundred years ago God called the Israelites out of Egypt. In substance He said to them, "Four hundred years ago I made a Covenant with Abraham that his Seed should bless the world. Are you ready to have that promise fulfilled to you? They declared that they were ready. So He brought them to Mount Sinai, where they entered into a Covenant with Him to do whatever He directed. He gave them the Ten Commandments and said to them, "If you wish to be the Seed of Abraham that is to bless mankind, keep these commandments."

That Law Covenant was based upon justice alone; it did not ask them to love their enemies. According to whether or not they would render justice would be the Divine decision as to their worthiness of being considered Abraham's Seed that would bless the world. But they were not able to render justice, to do to their neighbor as they would that he should do to them. This failure was due to their fallen condition, because sin had become ingrained in human nature. (Romans 3:20.) The grasping disposition which has ever since manifested itself amongst that people began to appear; and so, although God bore with the nation for more than sixteen hundred years, not one of them obtained the reward of everlasting life which was offered to those that would keep the Law.—Leviticus 18:5; Romans 10:5.

It is not an easy matter to keep that Law Covenant of Justice. We see that the Jews failed to do so. We know that the Apostle declared that by the deeds of the Law no imperfect flesh shall be saved. Nevertheless God says, "Unless you keep the Law, you shall not be the Seed of Abraham that will bless all the families of the earth."

THE CHURCH AND THE LAW.

The Scriptures point out that the Church of Christ is the Spiritual Seed of Abraham. (Galatians 3:8, 16, 29.) Therefore they are obligated to keep the Law. To enable them to do what no fallen flesh can do, God has made a special arrangement for the Church, though not for the Jewish nation, the typical people. Knowing that mankind were so fallen that none could keep perfectly His Law, He sent His Son into the world to help our race. Our Lord, being perfect, uncontaminated with the fallen race of Adam, "Holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners," was able to keep the Divine Law and did so. Then, in obedience to the Divine will, He offered up Himself in a sacrificial sense. The merit of the life which he sacrificed constitutes a credit which, according to the Father's Plan, our Lord will give for Adam and his race as their ransom-price, at the end of the Gospel Age.

As soon as our Lord shall have offered that merit to the Father, the whole world will be turned over to Him; and immediately He will begin His great work of ruling and blessing all the families of the earth. The long delay has been because of another part of the Plan. It was the Divine will that He should select a Church from the world, to share with him the great future work of blessing humanity. Therefore He will not begin His reign until the predestined number of the Church class shall have been selected, tested, and changed by the power of the First Resurrection. Then the Spiritual Seed of Abraham will be complete.

It is well to note that the Spiritual Seed of Abraham is not the natural kind. Even Jesus as a man could never have blessed the world. He could have set up a good human government, but could have no right to give life to the dead Therefore He could never have rolled away the curse of death, with all its concomitants. So it was for Him to do something more than keep the Divine Law—something that Justice never required, something of self-sacrifice. Keeping the law merely authorized Jesus to live forever; and if He had set up His Kingdom without giving His life as a Ransom, He could not have blessed mankind; for all are sinners under condemnation to death.

Besiles keeping the Law, Jesus presented His body a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, and His reasonable service of sacrifice—prompted by love. It is our first duty also to keep the Law, to live up to its standard as nearly as possible. But having enlisted under the banner of Christ, it is additionally our duty to present our bodies a living sacrifice, as those who walk in His steps, faithful unto death. Thus we Christians are obligated beyond all other people. All are obligated to the Golden Rule of Justice, but we by love—something much more than justice.

If we could, we would be absolutely just in thought, word and deed. But this we cannot do; for none of Adam's race can keep the Divine Law. Selfishness is deeply ingrained in our natural body; and by reason of this fact we fail to reach full perfection. But when we fail, we are not condemned; for with us the conditions are not the same as with the Jews. (Romans 8:1.) The blood of Jesus Christ cleanses us from all imperfection; the mercy of Christ covers all that we cannot do.

This does not excuse us, however, from doing our very best. If with our hearts we recognize the Golden Rule, we shall seek to conform even our thoughts to it. We shall think and speak as generously of our neighbor as we would wish him to act toward us. This principle would be exercised daily toward all. No matter how imperfect we are to begin with the work of God's grace should more and more transform us, that we may be more and more like our Lord Jesus.

HOW LOVE FULFILLS THE LAW.

As far as our hearts are concerned, we must become exact copies of God's dear son, though not reaching His glorious standard. To that we may not attain while in the flesh. Daily we may need to ask Divine forgiveness for our shortcomings. But He who knoweth the heart is pleased to see us doing the best we can do, seeking to grow in grace, in knowledge and in all the requirements of the Divine standards. This was the disposition of our Lord Jesus; and the Father loves all who manifest the same spirit. It is not enough that we recognize the downward tendencies of sin, and start out to walk in God's ways of righteousness. If we have His spirit we shall meditate on His character and coy his attributes. Whoever seeks to do good to all will never wish to do less than justice. He would rather do more. Therefore the Apostle says, "Love is the fulfilling of the Law."

When our Lord gave His Church a new commandment (John 13:34), it included everything that pertained to the Law. Whoever has this love will appreciate that it was love, not justice, that led our Lord to leave the Heavenly glory and sacrifice His life on behalf of humanity. The Father did not command the Son to make sacrifice. God does not command anyone to sacrifice his personal interests on behalf of others. He has a Program to be carried out. If the Son desired to carry it out, He would receive the reward promised.

So our Lord was quite willing to endure death itself, even death on the cross, from love for the Father. Having the Father's disposition, He sympathized with fallen humanity. God had purposed to redeem mankind and to bring all the willing and obedient back to Divine favor and blessing. Our Lord Jesus longed to do this work. This was more than justice. If we have enlisted under His banner, to share with Him in the sufferings of this present life and in the future glory, honor and immortality, then we covenant to follow the Law of Love. "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor." Love would do more than keep the Mosaic Law. Love includes everything along the line of justice; it would lead one to sacrifice for his neighbor, for his friends and for his family. This is more than justice.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO OTHERS.

Many of God's people seem not to realize that justice takes precedence of love. God requires justice; and if we have agreed to give Him more than justice, we are not thereby excused from rendering justice. Everywhere around us we find injustice. There are parents who do not deal justly with their children, who take advantage of their children in various ways. A parent owes it to his children not merely to bring them into the world and to get them to work for the family interest, but to provide them with a reasonable education and a religious home training Each should know what are his own rights in the home and should observe the rights of others.

A good man's sons might run away from home, but very seldom will a rightly trained child do so. In many homes the children are not treated according to the principles of justice. Often parents fail to realize the rights of grown sons and daughters, but continue to treat them as children. Parents should cultivate that broad sympathy which would enable them to help their children to decide all their affairs. As a child matures, there should be an independence of thought. Suddenly it breaks over the boundary; and if the child has been properly trained while the body has been growing, the youth is bound to think and act for himself, but will always seek the guidance of the parents.

There are employers who have failed to give their employes all their reasonable rights. Of course, one cannot give everybody all that each might ask; for some people would demand everything and then not be satisfied. But with the right kind of employer the employe does not find it necessary to ask for his rights. The employer will insist that he shall have them.

Then there are people intent upon managing their friends. They are always telling others what to do and how to do it. We should be modest and respect the rights of others, but should not attempt to force our opinions upon them. When others ask us what to do and how to do it, then it is time to tell them, should we consider it proper to do so. If people come to me for advice I say to them, "If I were in your place I think that I would do thus and so; but the matter is for you to decide." By speaking in this way, we put the responsibility upon the proper individual.

LOOKING FROM THE OPPOSITE SIDE.

We have spoken about the obligations of parents. Let us consider the obligations of children. The Golden Rule would say, As you would that your children should do to you when you become advanced in years, do even so to your parents. Children should get this viewpoint. If every child were taught along this line, when it reached maturity the parent would have no need to worry about the child's manifesting gratitude for the parental love and care which it has received The parent would say, "My justice so deeply ingrained from childhood that they would be entirely dischildren have had the principles of satisfied with anything wrong."

We have spoken of the employer; let us now look at the employe. Imagine their positions reversed. What would each think it right to do for his employes or toward his employer? This of course, would bring about a great change between employers and employes.

So as we consider what would be the right thing to do, and are willing to do what is right, we become more just in our dealings with all, including our business associates. Whether we buy or sell, there is a fair, reasonable way of dealing. It is wrong to buy so as to cause those who sell to lose money. We should be satisfied that the man who sells goods to us should make a reasonably fair profit. If we were selling, we should expect to make a reasonably fair profit, not an unjust one. The Golden Rule would regulate the matter.

JUSTICE IN THE CHURCH.

While the whole Church is built upon the principle that the Gospel Church are to lay down their lives for the brethren, nevertheless some of God's dear children fail to recognize the principles of justice in their dealings with each other. Whenever a difficulty arises, we need especially to examine our own hearts and conduct to see whether the fault be ours. These difficulties nearly always result from a violation of the principle of justice.

The foundation of God's Throne is Justice. The Church that is built according to His arrangement is based upon this same principle. Each member may yield his own rights, but he must not transgress those of others. We should be very glal to see others act justly toward us; but we should not necessarily stand on our rights anywhere. Love ignores many of its own rights. Our Lord's life on earth was one of sacrifice. In the Church or in the family or in business we should use good judgment in the doing of God's will rather than in taking advantage of others.

As we do this, we are cultivating the spirit of justice. Do we not see how this applies in every direction? For instance, God's Law was originally given to Adam; God's Jusice inflicted the death penalty for the breaking of that Law. We would not set aside His Law, His Justice, but He would bring in a blessing through the Lord Jesus Christ. Love gains this victory over Justice, not by violating Justice, but by sacrificing self. So it is for us to sacrifice ourselves in the interest of the Lord, the Truth and the brethren; and by thus doing, we are really conserving our own best interests and are growing in grace, in knowledge and in character-likeness to our God.

Appreciations.

Missouri, July 31.

This is the first time I have written "The Tribune" since the new management has been in charge.

I wish to say I am well pleased with all features of your paper, and am not only glad but very thankful that you continue to publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lessons and other very interesting items of God's wonderful Truth. I especially appreciate this feature of your paper, and look forward with much interest to its weekly coming. In some way, last week's issue failed to arrive and it made us feel as if I had lost a friend. But it came again this week and I assure you it was very welcome. You see I am isolated from any Bible Class and when I read the sermon, Sunday School Lesson, and all the dear letters of apreciation from God's people it seems as if I had really been associated with them and can feel the loving heart-beat of each for each. How much we realize the great oneness there is in Christ and the beauteous harmony of His Truth! And how God makes up our every deficit.

I admire very much the firm stand you take for righteousness and you are doing so much to unearth "the refuge of lies" which shall be swept away.

I am sure God is very mindful of all that is being done in the name of truth and righteousness, and of every individual that helps in this great work, "For the eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth, to shew himself strong in behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward Him." (2 Chron. 16:9.) "His countenance doth behold the upright." Psa. 11:7.) "Thou Lord will bless the righteous: with favor wilt Thou compass him as with a shield." (Psa. 5:12.)

How glad we shall be when "destructions are come to a perpetual end" (Psa. 9:6.) and "Christ shall be the desire of all nations" and every tongue shall confess to the glory of God and the proud heads are laid low, and the "meek shall inherit the earth."

It is indeed a great privilege to be a fore-runner of this gospel message. And I say God speed the Reapers, and bless them. "Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people. Behold, the Lord hath proclaimed unto the end of the world, Say ye to the daughters of Zion, Behold, thy salvation cometh; behold, his reward is with him and his work before him." (Isa, 62: 10,11.)

May "The Tribune" prosper in proclaiming the glad tidings and may it continue to publish them till the whole earth resounds with a happy and joyous people offering thanksgiving and praise for the knowledge of this glorious message of a God of Love.

Very truly yours,
MARGARET RICHARDS.

Indiana, July 30.

I appreciate the Tribune very much and believe it is doing an important work in uncovering frauds and especially in publishing the sermons of Pastor Russell. I will certainly continue to support the Tribune as long as it disseminates the Truth in religious as well as secular matters.

Yours sincerely,
HAROLD POUND.

New Hampshire, July 30.

I wish to express to you my appreciation of the good work you are doing in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. I believe you could not find a greater preacher today and certainly not one who has been the means of bringing so much joy and happiness into other people's lives as he has; so therefore we wish to commend you for trying to be of service by giving space for the publication of the sermons of this noted Bible scholar and we hope that your paper will meet with continued success.

I have some extra Watch Towers of the following dates, that I will be glad to give to anyone who would like the same: Dec. 1, '02, Mar. 1, '05, May 15, '05, Mar. 15, '05; Sept. 15, '07; Oct. 15, '07; Oct. 15, '08; Sept. 15, '09; Sept. 1, '10; Feb. 15, '13; Nov. 15, '13.

Sincerely yours,
ARTHUR E. PRESCOTT.

FOURTH COPY OF LETTER FROM INDIAN CHIEF.

Mr. R. F. Johnson.

My noble friend:—Your most cheering and helpful letter received. And I am very glad that I have found a friend so true. Thank you also for the draft. It was some help. Tell your friend who sent me the additional dollar, I thank him for the gift, every little helps at "this time". Your advice is good, I will write Pastor Russell. I was talking with one man " I owe" yesterday and I am not in as bad shape as I first thought. If I can get fifty dollars this winter and my Wheat is good next Summer, I will be alright then. Thank you for your kind remarks about my "Easter Morn, Poem"—I have wrote several that are nice, in regard to the "Good Time Coming" I understand it very well, and "Believe it". It will be fine "to be with Mother again." It is true, what you said about my race, who died ignorant of the Truth.

Perhaps I have been chosen with others, to help save them when they come from their graves. Indians are fine people if they can be taught to *"drop idols"*, superstitions, *and know The True God*, and *True Gospel*, and they will listen to one of their own race, quicker than others. So I had better learn all I can, and be faithful.

You spoke of sending the WATCH TOWER to me, that is fine and I thank you, but you must not do too much. You have yourself to care for, so do not spend money on me, although I feel I am welcome to what you have done for me; and I feel it is from your heart. I hope in the days to come, we may meet and walk hand in hand in the Kingdom forever.

I will be glad to send you my Testimony, when it is written.

Your friend,
WHITE EAGLE.
Gillette, Wyoming.

OLD TOWERS WANTED.

Will pay any reasonable price for set of 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898 Watch Towers.

P. DeGREEN,
1376 Russell Rd.,
Cleveland, O.

"IN FLAMING FIRE!"

Ohio, July 29.

Supplementing our last which seems to have called forth considerable comment would say that the fire and oven heat referred to might find its severest application upon the membership of the true church in that St. Paul's experience led on to "fights" with "beasts" at Ephesus, while Alexander, the coppersmith, "withstood" the Apostle to the extent of single-handed combat. In the parallelism spiritual Sodom becoming awake to the withdrawal of her homage, will arise to a sharp encounter with the "disturber in Israel." It would not surprise us that the next demonstration might come in the form of "judgments" which would make manifest darkness and the further coalition of its forces, whilst on the other hand the good steel of the King's army will let off sparks from tempered metal. It is current news that a machine is on trial which records the tones of the voice in such a way as to differentiate between the story of the upright and that of the liar. Be this as it may we surely are living in a time when it behooves each to look well to his steps lest a piercing from one of the arrows of truth "lop off" one's chances from the tree of life. Moreover, since it is also a matter of current news that the Kaiser has announced himself as the Jewish Messenger in whom will be fulfilled the Messianic prophecies, we do well likewise to take speedily to the cover of our Rock. In conclusion would say all the watchers in Zion are having the eyes of their understanding enlightened by these "flaming fire" judgments which are encircling the world. As pure gold let us maintain the contest and race along under the Royal Banner.

Faithfully yours,
JOSEPH GREIG.

New York, July 28.

I want to add, we enjoy the Tribune very much. Are glad to see the noble stand you take for the right, and fight so fearlessly.

We enjoy too, and most of all, Pastor Russell's sermons, the Appreciation, Question Box and all. Sorry that feature has been discontinued.

Yours by His grace,
MRS. A. HARLER.

Ohio, July 29.

I am very much interested in Pastor Russell's writings and sermons and do not wish to miss any. I am sorry the Question Box has been omitted, as in them I so often found the answer to questions that came to my mind. Therefore hope to see them continued soon.

Yours respectfully,
ALFRED E. DUNBAR.

ARMAGEDDON—(Rev. 16:15-20)

When cannons roar in every land,
And all the great men faint with fear,
God says: "The wise shall understand—"
Shall understand His Kingdom's near.

When earthly thrones are falling dow,
Midst Armageddon's clash of spear,
O, brother mine why do you frown?
Lift up your head, His Kingdom's near.

When nations fight on land and sea,
'His promise comes my soul to cheer;
"Ye, brethren shall not in darkness be."
Of the present Lord and His Kingdom near.

When nations march with fife and drum,
And leave desolation everywhere,
Our hearts are atttuned to "Thy Kingdom Come"
And its sweet refrain, His Kingdom's near!

JAS. W. HEATHERLY.
North Carolina.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

Texas, July 28.

I notice by the label on my paper my subscription has expired. Please discontinue my paper until further notice. I have enjoyed the regular visit of the Tribune for several years and feel loath to part company with it. I have liked the way the Tribune has handled Pastor Russell's sermons better than any paper I have ever taken. I have never missed a copy since I subscribed for it, I think that remarkable. One paper I take seldom comes on time and occasionally I don't get it at all. My reason for discontinuing my paper is because I am short on funds and again because I am not sure that I will remain here much longer. I may again renew as soon as I get permanently located. No matter where I go I will always have a warm spot in my heart for the dear old Labor Tribune. It has been a power for good and I only wish it was in every home.

A. G. ECKOLS.

WISEST KING MISLED

1 Kings 12:1-24.—August 8.

Israel's Wisest King Becomes Most Foolish—Dissatisfaction Amongst the People—Solomon's Son and Successor—Revolt of the Ten Tribes—The Two Kingdoms—Reunited After the Babylonian Captivity—Lessons From King Rehoboam's Experience.

"Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."—Proverbs 16:18.

THE latter half of King Solomon's reign was less wonderful and less creditable than the first half. The king rested upon the marvels of the early part of his reign, became more and more interested in foreign affairs, and multiplied the number of his wives and of his troubles. The wealth represented in the great public improvements was really public wealth, in which all the people were interested; but the king's subsequent greater attention to personal aggrandizement was not in the interest of the nation, but merely favorable to certain classes.

Although neither rebellion nor protest was made against King Solomon, so far as the records show, nevertheless the people concluded to have a change in the kingdom under his son and successor, Rehoboam. This dissatisfaction was mainly in the ten tribes. The two tribes, in whose territory was the capital city, were satisfied with the great improvements which had come to them. Jerusalem had been favored out of all proportion to the remainder of the country. The other tribes had shared in a general conscription of labor at a comparatively small compensation, and felt that even-handed justice had not been rendered them.

The Kingdom Divided.

King Rehoboam's coming to the throne was the signal for a protest and a demand that the king guarantee the people against oppression—a demand very similar to that in connection with the Magna Charta. The demand was made at the time of the king's coronation. Then came representatives of the ten tribes, with Jeroboam as leader, saying, "Make thou the grievous service of thy father and his heavy yoke which he put upon us lighter, and we will serve thee."

King Rehoboam.

The young king bade them return after three days. When he conferred with the old men of his kingdom, they advised, "If thou wilt be a servant unto this people this day, and wilt serve them, and answer them, and speak good words unto them, then they will be thy servants forever." But this advice was not fully satisfactory to young King Rehoboam; so he inquired of his personal friends, younger men of his acquaintance. These gave opposite advice. Their thought was that to yield to the people would be merely to start rebellious demands which eventually would be unendurable. The king agreed with them.

But the ten tribes were not intimidated. They withdrew, refusing to participate in the anointing of Rehoboam as their king. Only two tribes, Judah and Benjamin, remained loyal to Rehoboam. Thus the kingdom of Israel was divided. Thereafter the ten tribes maintained the title Kingdom of Israel, and the two tribes were called the Kingdom of Judah, for over five hundred years—until the return from Babylonian captivity.

Since the captivity, the name Israel has stood for the entire twelve tribes, as at first, being so used by Jesus and the Apostles; and the name Jews was similarly used for all in covenant relationship with God. The great majority never returned. But others of them, remaining loyal to God and going to Jerusalem annually at the feast, as directed by God's Word, continued to be known as members of "the twelve tribes scattered abroad." Many of these came into contact with the Truth in the days of the Apostles.

Justice the Golden Rule.

Lessons from the past are valuable. Pride has accomplished much harm. All will agree that the wise men advised Rehoboam properly, to the effect that a ruler should be his people's servant; and that thus his kingdom would be enduring and his people blessed. Their advice amounted to an admonition that the king should observe the Golden Rule—that he should do to them, and for them, as he would that they should do to him, were conditions reversed.

King Rehoboam and The Old Men.

The Golden Rule, laid down by the great Head of Christianity, is despised and rejected as impracticable; but we hold that it has not had a trial. Those who have the power have always feared to trust the Golden Rule in their dealings with the people. Political parties, clamoring for something like the Golden Rule, have time and again climbed into power, only to refuse to use the rule after gaining the opportunity, contending that conditions made it impossible. Soon, however, it will have a world-wide test, and will demonstrate that it is the only rule by which human happiness can be permanently secured. Messiah's Kingdom will give mankind compulsory education along this line for 1,000 years.

AUG 14 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 37 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915. FIVE CENTS A COPY

McKEE'S CANDIDACY PART OF OLIVER SCHEME

Injures McGrath's Chances of Election by Continuing Hopeless Fight.

Following repeated rumors to the effect that the Oliver faction in the Allegheny County Republican politics would put a complete slate in the field to oppose the Jamison selections, J. Denny O'Neil, leader of the Oliver faction, on Saturday announced that he would support the candidacies of John D. Graham, candidate for Recorder, and William R. B[illegible]ley, candidate for Clerk of Courts.

This decision on the part of the representative of Senator Oliver, has clarified the existing situation. The lines are now drawn and with the exception of possibly a withdrawal here or there by some weak candidate, they will be maintained without change until the primary election September 21.

Friends of J. J. McKee, candidate for Prothonotary, are urging him to withdraw from the race. McKee, who is a labor leader, expects to receive the support of the working people, and were the circumstances surrounding his candidacy different such an expectation might be gratified

R. J. McGrath, another labor leader, is a candidate for Register of Wills, and for that position has the support of the Jamison faction. It is realized, however, that McGrath can be put over only with the united support of the unions. This cannot be obtained as long as McKee persists in remaining in the field, especially so, when a great number of people believe that he is being used by William B. Kirker and the Oliver faction to pull their chestnuts out of the political fire.

There is no possible chance for McKee to win, and his remaining in the fight benefits no one but Mr. Kirker and the Oliver faction. It injures McGrath's chances, and will finally result in the Labor unions being defeated all along the line.

It is believed by those on the inside that the amount of support that McGrath will receive from the Jamison organization depends largely upon McKee's decision to either stay or get out of the race.

Of course the Oliver newspapers are patting Mr. McKee on the back and telling him to fight it out. They are giving him plenty of space in their columns, but all the time they are kidding him. That is, he is being kidded, unless he has an agreement with that faction to stay in the race for the benefit of Mr. Kirker, and of course if such is the case he is being rewarded for his sacrifice.

Steve Toole, Democratic candidate for County Commissioner, is making a strong fight for re-election, and inasmuch as his fight is against the Guffey-Pittsburgh Railway organization, he should be re-elected. A victory for Mr. Toole by defeating Democratic County Chairman John A. Martin, who occupies the position of messenger boy for Mr. Guffey, will be welcomed all along the line.

Steve has a hard fight on, but it is thought that he cân lick Martin and his public service corporation colleagues.

A feature of the race for jobs on the Pittsburgh city council was the recent announcement by Dr. S. S. Woodburn, a member of the present body, of his candidacy for re-election. Dr. Woodburn has made a good public official in the past, and should be re-elected.

DEFEND SEAMEN'S LAW, NOW.

Racine, Wis., Aug. 11.—Says the Racine Call: "How strange it seems to read commendations for the La Follette seamen's bill. One scarcely believes his eyes when he picks up a paper which a week ago was picturing the most disastrous results to American shipping because of the new law, and finds therein strong editorial demands that the La Follette law be enforced and strengthened if need be or criticism of government official for not putting it into effect sooner.

"As usual, there is a scurrying for padlocks after the horse has been stolen, a terrific demand for investigation after it is too late to investigate. The probe of the Eastland disaster has shown the cause to be overloading and now comes the horrifying information that federal inspectors had authorized a larger passenger list than even our present archaic laws permitted.

"If the fifteen hundred who went down in this old tub, sacrificed on the altar of personal greed, serve to arouse the nation to a sense of its duty regarding protective navigation laws, they will not have died wholly in vain. But let the dividend pirate who have fought against proper regulation carefully regard the horrible price which they have compelled the Nation to pay for such laws."

IRON MOLDER'S STRIKE.

Hamilton, O., Aug. 11.—Nearly 150 members of the Iron Molders' union are on strike to enforce a warge scale of $3.50 a day and to also readjust piece work prices. Officers of the International Molders' union are assisting the strikers.

GRANTED STAY OF JUDGMENT.

Denver, Aug. 11.—The Colorado state supreme court has ordered a stay of judgment in the case of Louis Zancanelli, union miner, convicted last May, on circumstantial evidence, of killing George W. Belcher, a Baldwin-Feltz gunman. The unionist was sentenced to life imprisonment, but the supreme court's order means that he will not be removed to the penitentiary until the case is given further consideration by Colorado's highest tribunal. Judge Granby Hillyer, ex-coal company attorney, presided at Zancanelli's trial.

WORK IS STANDARDIZED.

Columbus, O., Aug. 11.—Working out a system to standardize the grouping of industrial accidents and causes so that the accident experiences of the various states will be available for general use, was the purpose of a three days' meeting here of a committee on statistics and compensation cost of the national association of industrial accident boards and commissions. The committee will make a written report to the meeting of national associations in Seattle next September.

SEATTLE TEAMSTERS ACTIVE.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 11.—Teamsters' union No. 174 is interesting non-unionists in the benefits of organization. Membership in the local is increasing and new contracts with employers are being signed as the result of this activity.

Welsh Miners Get Fairer Terms

Minister of Munitions Lloyd George Meets Men and Settle Differences.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 29, 1915.—The Welsh coal strike was settled at the eleventh hour. This was the labor dispute that had caused so much comment throughout the country. It will be remembered that the miners of South Wales, because they struck in wartime, were charged with unpatriotic action and every improper attempt was made in the press to direct public approbation of them. After all, however, the British public is not perhaps so big a fool as the newspapers at times fondly imagine. It was pretty generally perceived that the men had right on their side. The coalminers in other parts of the country—on the English and Welsh coalfields—had received several increases since the Welsh miners got their last one. In fact it was obvious to most people that the Welsh miners were not so much asking for an increase in money as for an allowance to balance the increased cost of living. The rise they asked for would not make them any better off but would simply prevent them from being worse off.

Lloyd George, the Minister of War Munitions, himself went down to Cardiff, South Wales, and apparently succeeded in getting the strike called off by going hot and strong for the coalowners. As has before been mentioned in these columns, the coal owners are getting roughly $1.50 per ton extra for their coal since the war commenced. The miners only asked for 9 cents of this extra price and that in order to counteract the higher cost of living.

The proposed terms of the agreement were issued late in the evening of July 20th. They were headed by the following preamble: On receiving an assurance that the South Wales Miners' Federation accepts the settlement on the following lines of the present dispute on behalf of those whom they represent, and that the men will immediately return to work on these terms, his Majesty's Government will undertake to secure the acceptance of these terms by the employers' representatives.

The most striking clause of the agreement is the last, which runs as follows:

> It is mutually agreed between the parties that no one shall be penalized for the part taken by him in the present dispute, and that every effort shall be made to maintain and to increase the output of coal to meet the national needs during the present emergency.

Briefly, the terms are those offered by Mr. Runciman (President of the Board of Trade) on July 1st, with two important additions: 1st. The new standard then offered, plus 10 per cent is to be established as the minimum, and 2nd, the agreement is to remain in force until six months after the termination of the war, and thereafter to be terminable upon three months' notice.

There are five clauses in all. The first provides that the proposals made by Runciman on July 1 and the interpretation appended to them shall be adopted subject to exceptions and modifications contained in the second clause. This clause provides among other things the following:

The new rate for surface men shall no longer be confined to "able-bodied workmen as understood at the various collieries;" the new standard of 50 per cent on the 1879 standard plus 10 per cent shall operate as the minimum; standard rates for underground day wage men which at present are less than 80 cents per day shall be advanced to 80 cents per day plus 50 per cent; any matter on which the owners' and men's representatives fail to agree in incorporating the new terms of agreement shall be referred to the president of the Board of Trade, whose decision shall be final. This agreement shall continue in force for six months after the termination of the war, and thereafter shall be terminable upon three months' notice on either side.

Clause 3 provides that the question of the rates for the anthracite collieries as compared with those of other collieries shall be a subject for inquiry. Clause 4 lays down that these new terms shall come into operation as soon as work is resumed. Clause 5 is the indemnity clause quoted above. These terms undoubtedly mean a victory to the men.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Plan Outing On Labor Day

Plans for the big gathering of workingmen at Schenley park on Labor day are rapidly maturing and prospects point to this being the most pretentious affair ever held in Pittsburgh on the day that is set aside annually for the great army of workers to enjoy a holiday. While it is held under the auspices of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania, the oldest trades union organization in this part of the state, great pains are being exercised by the executive committee of that body to make it clear that the outing is for all labor, organized or not organized.

The program is being worked out along these lines and with the official stamp of the city authorities on it, it should be a Labor day celebration long to be remembered. The speakers who will represent the workers are men of international prominence, who are not bound by any particular labor organization affiliations. Their topics will be of general interest to the workers of the Pittsburgh district and will not relate to any particular work of the body which is holding the outing.

Secretary John Fernau, of the executive committee, who has been a leading figure in Pittsburgh's trades union circles for many years, has sent a letter addressed to all labor bodies and their friends, wherein he extends a cordial invitation to them to join with the United Labor League in its seventeenth annual official celebration.

"This day properly belongs to labor," he says, "for through labor it became a legal holiday, not dedicated to any particular form of organization but really for the purpose of paying a deserved tribute to labor and acknowledging its potency in the great industrial work of the country. It is one day that all should forget their factional differences and get together for the purpose of making a creditable showing to the public, that will lead to a better understanding of the principles and objects which we strive to maintain.

"In arranging this year's celebration, the old custom of parading over long and tiresome routes has been abandoned, and instead a big outing will be held in public Schenley park. The program for the day included representative men and women of national and local reputation, amateur track and field meet, motorcycle races, soccer football, aquatic sports, concerts, boating and other amusements. In the evening there will be a grand Labor day ball at the Colonial auditorium and roof garden, Collins avenue and Rodman street, East End. Handsome prizes will be awarded for the best exponents of the terpsichorean art."

The members of the executive committee in charge of the big outing, in addition to Mr. Fernau are, W. T. Hamilton, B. of R. T., No. 106, Chairman; I. N. Ross, district assembly No. 3. Knights of Labor; Frank Froehlich, United Cigar Makers League, and William H. Champ, A. I. M. and T. Union.

PROFIT OF 27 CENTS A DAY.

Trinidad, Colo., Aug. 11.—Editor O'Neill of the Trinidad Free Press figured up George Kaurakis' profits after ten days' employment in one of the Victor-American Fuel company's mines. The company's statement to Kaurakis was:

For ten days' labor, $17.47. Deductions: Board, $10.50; doctor, 50 cents; blacksmithing, 25 cents; identification check, 25 cents; acceptances, $3; tips, 20 cents; total, $14.70. The miner's balance of $2.77 is an answer to the question, "Why do Southern Colorado miners strike?"

AWARD FAVORS PRINTERS.

Indianapolis, Aug. 11.—A local arbitration board has awarded the Typographical union a $3 weekly increase in pay and several minor changes in working conditions. The new rates apply to newspaers and the publishers have refused to accept the decision. They will appeal to the international board of arbitration, provided for in such cases by an agreement between the International Typographical union and the National Publishers' association.

ACCIDENT BOARD RULING.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 11.—The state industrial commission has awarded benefits, under the compensation law, to the heirs of a worker who was suffocated in a tank, even though the worker had contributed nothing to the support of his mother and sisters during the nine months preceding his death. The board held that this was probably due to lack of employment. Benefits were awarded based upon his average contributions for three years prior to his death.

A JOLT.

"I'm not going to that female barber-shop again; there's a rude girl there, don't you know."

"What did she say?"

"Why, she looked at my mustawsh and awsked me if I would have it sponged off or rubbed in."—*Christian Register.*

To Investigate Conditions in Factories

U. S. Department of Health Establishes Branch in Pittsburgh.

According to Dr. J. W. Schereschewsky, chief of the newly created Pittsburgh branch of Federal Public Health service work will be commanded this week to create government factory standards which it is expected will be maintained everywhere in the United States.

Some of the standards sought to be established, through laboratory experiments based upon actual conditions in shop, factory or mills, will be:

Factory illumination.
Shop hygiene.
Water supply.
Air supply.
Working space.
Industrial poisons, preventive
Effects of fumes and dust.
Safeguards.

Generalizing the aims of the experiments here, Dr. Schereschewsky said: "Pittsburgh has been chosen for these experiments because of its high position as the nation's industrial center. The government men will not be muck-rakers. We will not go about 'exposing' conditions only to leave them as they are. The government, which in any one of the states, operates only in co-operation with the states, will aim to fix the standards. It will remain for the states to adopt them, or for the individual employers, seeing their value, to apply them. We will seek to establish uniform standards applicable to a given industry anywhere, whereas states in the past have legislated alone for themselves, giving rise to much conflicting legislation.

"We expect to co-operate with the employers and the employes, through their unions, where possible.

"We will try and interest the hospitals in studying cases in relation to the occupation of the patient. For instance: There is an increase in diseases probably traceable to the fact that people nowadays live a more active psychic life and less active life physically—people don't use their bodies so much, because of the march of labor-saving inventions, and use their minds more.

"Nothing more hopeful has come into industry lately than the "Safety First' movement; but it is not enough to safeguard workers from accident. They should be safeguarded from disease, from readily preventable conditions which lead to disease.

"The government's aim will be the establishment of factory standards which can be economically applied.

"All our work will keep in mind that the individual is society's most precious asset—that it is a good deal cheaper to prevent than cure disease."

Only the government requirement that all building changes be approved by the supervising architect at Washington, Dr. Schereschewsky said today, is preventing him from starting at once the laboratory work, which, while field investigators gather the material, will be carried on at the Marine hospital at the United States arsenal grounds in Butler street. It is expected to bring patients to the hospital and follow their cases with the most expert treatment and study the government can provide.

Much of the first work at the hospital, once the changes are made, will be laboratory work, largely bacteria studies.

Illustrating through one example possible results, Dr. Schereschewsky today pointed out the practice general in industry of having lubricating oil running continually. A flow is kept on moving parts to keep them from running hot; likewise in drilling and cutting. The oil, replenished from time to time, is rarely replaced entirely, so that the same oil is used over and over again. In some industries epidemics of boils among the men have been traced to oil so used. Dr. Schereschewsky thinks it likely, if it should be proved that much-used oil has bad effects upon the men handling it, that boiling the oil might be recommended, as a sterilizer.

Fatigue will be studied, through laboratory tests of field investigations, in its relation to the temperature and humidity of the workroom. Illumination will be given special study, the statement being made that many more ailments than most people imagine are directly traceable to the effect working in poor light has upon a person's eyes.

WIRE WORKER'S STRIKE.

Palmer, Mass., Aug. 11.—Discrimination against union men, long hours, low wages and poor sanitary conditions are a few of the reasons why workers at the Wright wire mills struck.

LAWSON'S CONVICTION HOTLY DENOUNCED

Pinchot, Gompers, Morrison and Green Speak at Mass Meeting.

New York Public Library 476 Fifth Ave.

PHILADELPHI[illegible] August 9.—Gifford Pinchot last night propose[illegible] that the U[illegible]tes should buy the properties in Colorado owned [illegible] John D. R[illegible]ller and work them as public claims as a means [illegible]ettling definitely the labor strife there.

Mr. Pinchot's proposal was made at a meeting held on City Hall plaza to frame prot[illegible] against John R. Lawson, president of the Colorado mine workers, being sentenced to life imprisonment at the trial of strikers. The demonstration was under the auspices of the Federal Council of Church of Christ. Labor leaders, including Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Zane Batten, chairman of the Church Federation Lawson and attacked the integrity of the Colorado courts, declaring they were dominated by the Rockefeller interests.

William Green.

The crest of enthusiasm of an outpouring of 3000 persons, principally representative of organized labor, was reached when Mr. Pinchot and William Green, the latter secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, advocated prison bars for John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

"If Lawson is guilty, not of actual murder, but for leading the striking miners, then Mr. Rockefeller, as the leader and employer of murderous gunmen, should be in a cell the same as Lawson, they asserted.

It was the first big demonstration of a series planned by the labor men. It held peculiar significance for Philadelphia union workers, inasmuch as Lawson made his home here several years ago. He went from Philadelphia to Colorado to lead the miners there. William Lawson, a brother, who is clerk in the police reserve's roll room in City Hall, occupied a front seat.

President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Doctor Batten declared that organized labor does not wish a pardon for Lawson. "Not immunity, but justice and freedom from corporations-owned courts is the battle cry of union men," they said. Out of the Lawson protest, Mr. Gompers predicted, will rise a regenerated labor movement that will result in shorter working hours for all and a fair share of the ditsribution of profits.

In outlining his plan for Government control of the Colorado mines, Mr. Pinchot denied that he was a socialist or entertained socialistic views.

"I do not believe that the Government should take over all industry," he said. "But I believe there is a way, simple, practical, well proved by experience in other countries, and just adopted by our people for Alaska, which, if applied to southern Colorado, will put an end to these things for good.

"The conditions of labor in Colorado," Mr. Pinchot continued, have put a premium on political activity by the coal magnates. Political control of the State and the judiciary works out for them in increased profits. Employer without conscience is naturally driven by the very conditions of the Colorado coal mining industry and by pressure of profits to do all these things which have culminated in the unjust conviction of Lawson. In actual effect, we hire the coal companies the coal companies to be unjust and corrupt, and pay them well for it.

Mr. Pinchot assailed Mr. Rockefeller, exclaiming that if "it's right for Lawson to go to prison for life, then I want to see John D. Rockefeller, Jr., go to jail for life.'"

Mr. Pinchot predicted that Lawson would be acquitted by the Colorado courts after they had voluntarily granted him another trial.

The Lawson trial, according to Mr. Green, of the United Mine Workers, could be construed as a test of the judiciary, and if the Lawson verdict stands, he held that the portion of the public not influenced by corporation, would lose its belief of the integrity of the courts.

"As the representative of 500,000 men," he concluded, "I say they ask no favors in the Lawson case, no immunity, but that the working men shall be granted justice by the courts."

Mr. Gompers declared that the labor interests had learned that the Rockefeller interests had hired "gunmen" from Eastern cities to shoot the strikers. "The machine gun used in the West Virginia coal fields was taken to Colorado and turned on the miners there," he charged. He characterized Lawson's conviction as a blow struck at the labor movement, which he said, was the most potent agency working for industrial peace.

The denunciation of the Colorado judiciary was summarized in a resolution, offered by Doctor Batten, which was adopted amid

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

OBEDIENCE TO GOD THE BEST EDUCATION.

"The Wisdom of This World is Foolishness With God," Said St. Paul—Unbelief and Ignorance of God Abounding — Darkness of This World Palpable — God's People Walking in the Light—Knowledge of God's Word Costly—Time, Attention, Thought and Loss of Worldly Influence the Price — Illuminating Power of Scripture—Simple, Harmonious and Reasonable Are the Teachings of the Word.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Pastor Russell preached here today on the text, "Sanctify them through Thy Truth; Thy Word is Truth." (John 17:17.) He spoke as follows:

Today we find that the great majority of the people think very little about the Word of God, so that as a matter of fact our great colleges teach nothing pertaining to the Bible. Years ago it was quite customary that the Bible would have a prominent place in the schools, and the pupils were all under religious influences; for nearly every college was under the control of some denomination. This gave them a sectarian bias, however; and to whatever extent they were sectarian they were not free to study Truth.

But the world in its wisdom has been leaving everything pertaining to the Bible. Today our college-bred men are the greatest opponents of the Word of God. The great majority of those graduated from our colleges within the past thirty years are total unbelievers in the Bible as God's Inspired Word. Many of them are ministers, who select their texts from the Bible and who retain a certain respct for it. Their parents venerated it, and so the sons still cherish it as they would an old friend. They regard it as they would a pair or old shoes that their great-grandfather had used—not that the shoes would have any intrinsic value, but that they were great-grandfather's shoes. Then the Bible is a convenient place from which to get texts. They know, too, that a great many people are not college-bred and still reverence the Old Book. They like to condescend to the extent of showing that they do not altogether ignore the sentiments of the common people.

If cross-examined carefully, probably ninety-nine of every hundred of these would say, "I do not believe the Bible is the Word of God." Although many ministers do not so express themselves in the pulpit, they do so in private. As an instance of clerical unbelief in the teachings of Scripture, take the case of Rev. Dr. Aked. This well-known clergyman moved some years ago to the Pacific Coast, and became president of the Church Federation in San Francisco. Both orally and in print this gentleman expressed his utter unbelief in the prehuman existence of our Lord Jesus—his belief being that our Lord was merely an ordinary man, a fine man. This view was published broadcast.

The next day somebody came out in the San Francisco papers and said that with such sentiments Dr. Aked should resign his position as president of the Church Federation, that certainly nobody would be desirable in that position who did not believe that Jesus had more than human nature—who thus discarded the Bible. The day following, Dr. Aked resigned, saying that he did not wish to offend anybody, etc. The Church Federation of ministers met, and reelected him on the basis of his profession that he did not believe that Jesus Christ had either a prehuman existence or a superior birth! As far as I know, Dr. Aked is still president of the Church Federation; and those ministers that re-elected him, seventy-eight out of a hundred, were willing to come out in public and say so.

WHY TRUE RELIGION IS DISCOUNTED.

The point to which I am calling attention is this: The colleges and the ministers have abandoned the Word of God. The preachers like to select a text from it, just as they might on other occasions quote from Shakespeake. So far as we may judge, this is the general sentiment amongst them. Are they then sanctified by the Truth, the Word of God? If they declare that God has given a message the world or to the Church, where do they find it, if not in the Bible?

The majority of the preachers do not believe in personal inspiration, except in the sense in which some people may be said to have a sort of intuition for music, etc., and so might be called inspired—that artist was inspired when painting that picture or composing that tune. But as for any belief in such inspiration as the Bible teaches—that "holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Spirit," not knowing what they were saying—I doubt that five per cent of the ministers thus believ the Bible to be the Word of God. (3 Peter 1:21; I Peter 1:10-12.) With the religious teachers and preachers in this condition of unbelief, is it any wonder that true religion is at a discount with the people? It would be strange it matthers were different. Jesus said, "When the Son of Man cometh, shall He find faith upon the earth?" You are witnesses with me that He has come and has found very little faith.—2 Peter 3:3-9.

"THE WISE SHALL UNDERSTAND"

Away back in the time of the Prophet Daniel, God declared that in the Time of the End He would grant a special blessing upon Bible students. (Daniel 12:1-10.) And here we are, down in the Time of the End! Many are running to and fro in automobiles, electric trains, steam railroads, etc. Knowledge is increasing everywhere. But the worldly-wise do not understand; for these things of God's Word are hidden from the wise and prudent, and revealed unto babes—those not too wise in matters pertaining to this world. (Matt. 11:25.) These accept the Word of God and are guided by it. To these, therefore, has come a great blessing.

Our Lord also spoke about the end of the Gospel Age. His parable of The Ten Virgins refers not to the world, but to the Church—the wise and the foolish in the Church of Christ. (Matthew 25:1-13.) In the end of the Age all the virgins, all justified believers, were ready to meet Him. But the Bridegroom tarried, and for a while all the virgins slumbered and slept. Then came the Message, "Behold the Bridegroom"—He is here! All the virgins awakened. The wise virgins had oil in their vessels. They trimmed their lamps (Psalm 119:105); they saw the Truth, and were prepared to follow the Bridegroom to the Marriage of the Lamb.

But the foolish virgins did not have the light. When they asked the wise virgins for oil, the wise virgins declared that they could not spare it. The oil represents the Holy Spirit and the enlightenment which it brings. The foolish virgins go to buy when they give time for study and investigation—time taken from business, pleasure and worldly affairs, that they may obtain the oil which God is pleased that His people should have. Those who do not find time for investigation do not wish to have the light. Althho they are true Christians, yet they are not willing to pay the price and get the oil. Whoever is now rejoicing in the light of present Truth will testify that it cost him something—something of worldly influence, time, attention, thought—to have the oil and the light, to make ready to go to the Marriage.

How well the Master understood the present situation! God wished the light to cost something. To some of olden time our Lord said, "Sit down and count the cost"—how much the light will cost you—what discipleship will cost. After having put your hand to the plow, do not look longingly back to the things of the world. God is not pleased with such service. Whoever prefers the world, the flesh and the Devil may stay with them. During the Millennial Age the Lord will deal with that class, and will give them mercy, blessings. But now He is calling for a special class that delight to do the Father's will, that do not need to be urged, pushed and whipped. They must have the spirit of the Master, of whom it is written: "I delight to do thy will, O My God. Thy Law is written in My heart."

THE CHURCH CALLED, NOT COMPELLED.

Should any of this class come under a measure of difficulty, and temporarily become weak in the doing of the Lord's will, He will give them the necessary experiences, if their hearts are right. He will awaken them from their lethargy, just as in the parable all the foolish virgins were awakened.

God is not seeking to deceive people or to force them into the Kingdom. During the Gospel Age He has merely sent forth His Message to gather out those who wish to respond. God has been taking out a people for His name—using no force, nor compulsion, merely His Word. We heard the call, speaking peace through Jesus Christ. Our hearts responded, and we came back into harmony with God. The Word informed us that through the death of His Son, God made all arrangements for covering our sins; and that He was willing to receive us just as if we had not been sinners—willing to take us into His family and make us His heirs, joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Lord.

But all this was merely the voice, the promise, of God. There was nothing to insist upon our becoming children of God; and if we were received into His family it was because we willingly, intentionally, gave ourselves to Him. All through the Gospel Age the Word of God has gone forth. If He had sent force, He could have quickly have gathered all that He desired. After a few miracles the people would have waked up and said, "What will happen to us if we do not get right with God?" That class will be dealt with by and by. Messiah's Kingdom will manifest the Power and the Wisdom of God.

THE TRUTH A SATISFYING PORTION.

Coming back to our text, we see that the Lord sent forth His Word, to accomplish a certain mission. His Word is Truth—not truth on every subject, but on the most important ones. Of these important subjects the principal one is that which God purposes to teach all His intelligent creatures—obedience to Himself. All other education will prove to be valuless, perhaps injurious, unless associated with obedience to God.

The world is becoming very much discontented. People are unhappy; they. They crave more money and less work. Nobody is satisfied except true Christians. The majority of professed Christians are under the delusion of the present time. But the true Christian has that which is satisfactory. Having given his all to the Lord, he has received the blessed assurance that all things shall work together for good to them that love God, to the called according to His promises. Therefore he is content to let the Heavenly Father shape his affairs. Should he get out of work, God knows how to provide employment. He could feed Elijah by the brook, the ravens bringing the Prophet the necessary food.—1 Kings 17:5, 6.

One cannot fellowship with the world, and at the same time be great in the Lord. We prefer to be amongst those to whom the Master will say, "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things; I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." The knowledge that God is for us and loves us is a satisfying portion to heart and mind. Having left the world to follow Jesus and daily seeking to walk in His steps, the Church class are loved of the Father. They are the ones whom He has called.

THE HIDDEN MYSTERY.

In the beginning God created the Lord Jesus, the Logos. (Colossians 1:15; Revelation 3:14.) Then the Logos, as His active agent, made the different orders of spirit beings, and finally man. (John 1:1-3.) After man had fallen into sin, God said, "We will let him have his experience with death and its concomitants. In due time I will send a great Redeemer, to ransom Adam and all his posterity. During the Seventh Thousnd-Year Day of man's existence this Redeemer will take charge of humanity. Meantime I will have nothing to do with them until they are restored to perfection."

But while God was thus resting from His earthly creation, He considered it a good thing to bring in a New Creation. The first of this New Creation was the One who redeemed mankind. He passed through his experiences and and testing eighteen hundred and more years ago. But this was not all of the Divine Plan. As the Apostle says there was a secret which God had kept hidden from before the foundation of the world—His purpose to have not merely a great Redeemer for mankind, but a people taken out from amongst humanity to be the Church of the Fist-borns. These were to constitute the New Creation, of which the Redeemer would become the Head.

This work of gathering the Church clas has been progressing for nearly nineteen centuries. All who have been begotten of the Holy Spirit are members of the New Creation, to whom old things have passed away and all things have become new. (2 Corinthians 5:17.) From the very moment of their spirit-begetting, the light of the Truth begins to enlighten the minds of these New Creatures. They begin to see something of the lengths and breadths, the heights and depths, of God's character. It is a revelation. The Word of God is illuminating; the Holy Spirit has great illuminating power, and gradually fills more and more with the light of the knowledge of the glory of God.

SANCTIFIED BY THE TRUTH.

Of this class God says, "Gather My saints together unto Me, those who have made a Covenant with Me by sacrifice." (Psalm 50.5.) He does not say, Those who have made a covenant to enter some church system, although some may have made a covenant with God and ignorantly with some church system also. Many people like to count themselves in amongst God's people, yet they have never entered into a covenant with Him. Apparently they think that they will receive the same reward as will those who have entered into such a covenant; but they are mistaken. No one will receive the Prize of the High Calling except those who have entered the race in the proper way and have run according to the prescribed rules.

Whoever makes this Covenant of Sacrifice is walking in the Master's footsteps. Our Lord made it at the age of thirty years. At Jordan He gave Himself, a perfect man, His time, His will—everything— to do the Father's will, whatever that might be. The Father indicated His acceptance by begetting our Lord with the Holy Spirit and by giving Him the enlightenment that goes with it. Whoever would be His footstep follower must also covenant to give his time, his influence, his money—everything—to the Lord. Then the Lord says, "I will place in your care those things which you have given Me. If you demonstrate your faithfulness as steward of these little things, I will know that you can be trusted with the greater things of the Kingdom. If you try to withhold what you have consecrated you have not the spirit for which I am looking. I am seeking those who love Me and desire to serve Me."

From first to last the Bible is in harmony with itself. This is God's Message. This is His way of reaching His Elect, whom He desires to take out of the world. For nineteen centuries the Church has been engaged in calling men apart from the world that they might gain Divine favor and joint heir-ship with Jesus in His Kingdom.

"Sanctify them through Thy Truth; Thy Word is Truth." The world does not have this Message; therefore its truth cannot sanctify. Mankind are seeking otherwise, and are getting more or less confused and further away from God through their studies. It is a remarkable fact that we seldom find any one well versed in the sciences who has any faith in God or in the Bible. Men have only the truth that the Prophet Moses discounted. (Hebrews 11.26.) This is the world's portion today. But the Science which will sanctify toward God, the science in which we are in harmony with God, in which we are now happy and will be during the Time of Trouble, is ours. Faithful is He who has called us, who will also sanctify us, according to the riches of His grace in Christ Jesus our Lord.—1 Thessalonians 5:23, 24.

Appreciations.

Kansas, Aug. 6.

I want to tell you I am a subscriber of two of four papers and how much I appreciate the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons.

I enclose you a copy of a letter actually written recently by a Bible student to his former pastor.

I hope you will publish same. If so, I am sure you will have an extra demand for copies of your paper.

Faithfully yours,
F. GRUSEL,
Winfield, Kan.

Sterling, Colorado.

Dear Brothers: Regarding my making an appointment with you for a short heart to heart talk concerning the step I have recently taken, I would indeed be glad to have the same with you, if I foresaw anything but one result. You are an educated, cultured man, while I am not. You would get the best of me. I would become tongue-tied, but never convinced. I think I can state my case better by writing a letter.

I wish to state that I am trying to the best of my ability to live an earnest, sincere Christian life. I make no claim to being an intellectual, brainy man—quite the reverse. Every day I see many men who are far smarter than I. Yet I think I am no fool or trifler. Least of all would I be trifling in matters concerning one's salvation, for these things are serious. I also try to use judgment in all things—to make no step until I have considered it well and carefully. Rest assured that I did not ask for this dismissal on the spur of a moment. I have considered it well and carefully from every viewpoint for at least three months. Neither am I one that can be blown about by every kind of belief that blows, or carried away by divers and strange doctrines.

Many is the time on my knees that I have commended myself into the keeping of Him who is able to keep and save to the uttermost and I am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed into His care. No one is able to pluck me out of the hand of Him who bought me and redeemed me with His own precious blood. On bended knees I asked for light on the Most Blessed of Books, which to me now is the most wonderful thing in all the world, The Holy Bible. Sometime after I chanced to get hold of a book entitled "The Divine Plan of the Ages," and I am more and more convinced that it came in answer to that prayer. So why should I throw over something that I think has been sent as an answer?

Several times since, when doubts have arisen. I have prayed that if I were on the wrong track it would be shown to me and I would willingly dump it overboard, but it still remains for me to be shown. I cannot but believe that the great God is directing and caring for me and that my confidence and trust in Him is not mis placed. Anyone who believes that I am on the wrong track has an exceedingly hard task should he desire so to convince me.

This is an age of progress and we see wonderful advancement on all sides. In art, science, invention, agriculture, etc., but apparently none or little along religious lines. If man has the increased brain capacity to make such rapid and wonderful strides, why not along religious lines, instead of holding on with superstitious reverence and dogged persistence to beliefs that are I know how old. Perhaps since the Reformation. Surely our forefathers were not the only ones able to bring out facts from the inexhaustible Storehouses of Truth, the Bible.

Some hold up their hands in horror if one has a new idea regarding religion. My Bible tells me to prove all things—hold fast that which is good. Because I cannot believe some of the things I have been taught and believed for many years, I cast them from me and no one can ever make me take them up again. Hereafter I shall believe nothing nor accept anyone's views on religious matters unless it can be backed by God's word, and I am getting a good many hundreds of Scripture passages memorized, whereas a year ago I do not believe I knew a half dozen. I sat in Egyptian darkness and had no incentive to search the Scriptures, the same as I see dozens around me every day.

I presume that about once a week I took up the Bible and read some few passages. I did so because I considered it my duty, not because it was a pleasure and a privilege as it is now. After reading the New Testament several times I perhaps understood one-third of it. As for the Old Testament, I simply could not get interested in it, though now I find it is indeed sublime. Now the Precious Book is opened several times each day and every day and I find there a royal banquet of good things that are indeed most satisfying to the soul hungering and thirsting after truth and righteousness, and I would gladly spend more time devouring God's precious promises if it were possible. I mean to speak in kindness only, but I wonder why the Methodist church does not put out some books that create such an interest in the Inspired Word that nearly all other reading matter is sidetracked. All other reading holds absolutely no charms, except the local items in our home daily and a brief summary of reports concerning the great war now raging, which surely must be a fulfillment of Bible prophecy. And the Nations were angry, Rev. 11:18, to be followed by a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation. (Dom. 12:11). Except those days should be shortened (Matt. 24:22; Joel 2:12; Jer. 25:33; Zeph. 1:14-18; Isa. 2:10-22; 13:1 13; Ezek. 7:12-18).

Even the infidels testify that "The Scripture Studies" have made them believe in their Creator and brought them out of darkness into light. One man personally told me that they had done this for him. That he had thrown overboard all belief in an Omnipotent God and a hereafter, but now has peace and fellowship with his Creator and a satisfaction in living that is more than gratifying. The writer of these lines can truthfully say that the Scripture Studies have brought peace and joy and a love and zeal for God that before were unknown.

There is the cry everywhere that Russellism is taking out and capturing members from all the churches. Could not one in fairness inquire as to the reason for this? If the true bread of life is being broken by the churches, why are some of the sheep so many years in these folds becoming dissatisfied and wander away seeking new pastures? Why are they hungering and thristing and longing for something different and better? Ast the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O God. My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God. Psa. 42:1, 2.

Dear Brother, I was for several years a member of the Methodist church here in Sterling and was an earnest seeker after light, but I found not the satisfaction I desired. The Methodist church had its chance at me then, but has none now, henceforth and forevermore. I am gone—having been completely stolen away. All the Methodist preachers on this terrestial ball are powerless to draw me back. I have found something that is indeed most satisfying, something that as yet no one has been able to disprove because Scripture references are constantly given to prove statements and views set forth. If one has faith in the Inspired Word, he cannot help but believe that these teachings are true. I should judge that about nine-tenths of the opposition to Russell is due to an absolute failure to know or understand what he really teaches and a belief that religious views so long held are altogether correct and infallible in no way. The other one-tenth, I would believe, is due to jealousy. Those are my views, I do not say they are correct. His teachings are certainly most beautiful and harmonious, vindicating God's character and the Bible also.

I hardly believe we are living in such a time, but were it necessary I would lay down my life rather than give up a belief that I believe is correct in most of its teachings. I am not blind to the difficulties of the situation, and I am well aware that no man or human system is perfect. It must be admitted that Russell has the drawing card, for not only has he been catching members from all denominations, but occasionally he catches a minister also. Some who have the seeing eye and the hearing ear and think perhaps someone else has also some truth. If more would investigate a little, they would perhaps see the two salvations that are in the Bible as plain as the nose on a man's face.

From God's word I have learned things that I never dreamed were there at all. Open thou mine eyes, that out of thy law I may behold wondrous things. (Psa. 119:18). Passages of Scripture that were before mysterious and seemingly without meaning and impossible to be understood are now as simple as A. B. C.

Many, many Scriptures that I never heard explained or even touched upon in church or Sunday school I find are intensely interesting. Surely the Great Jehovah did not give them to the world of mankind without intending that they should some day be understood. If the theologians of our day do understand those Scriptures, it appears to me they should be explained. If not, they should have no complaint to make when some one else does. It has dawned upon me that some of the Old Testament prophecies are not understood except by a very few, and some of them have been relegated to the rear as applying to centuries gone by. Some are going to wake up with a rude shock one of these days to find out that they are still future. I never even so much as heard a word regarding the times of restitution of ALL things, which it seems to me should be quite an important subject, since spoken of by the mouths of ALL the holy prophets since the world began. Acts 3:19-23. All the prophets from Samuel on down have likewise foretold of these days. And so it is. The Old Testament abounds with prophecies relating to restitution. Let the churches teach us something about restitution and how a millenium of peace is to be brought about and ushered in, for we see plainly that selfishness more and more predominates and evil men wax worse and worse just as Paul says they would in *the last days* (2 Tim. 3:1-5, 13). Paul's statement of these conditions as they shall be in the last days hardly seems to fit with the generally accepted explanation that universal peace and the millenium come before the last days.

We are living in a grand and awful time. God's time for the revealing of things kept secret from the foundation of the world. Every secret thing shall be revealed. It is absolutely impossible for them to be kept hid longer, hard as some may try to keep them hid. I, for one, absolutely refuse to sit in Egyptian darkness longer—I am going to know something about God's word. All that the churches are teaching concerning the Bible has become absolutely unsatisfactory to me.

We are admonished to believe not every spirit, but to try the spirits whether they are of God or not; 1 Jno. 4:1. I have been trying Russell and so far I have not proved him otherwise. What I have been taught regarding God's word heretofore compared to what I have learned from Russell I might compare as one would contrast a knowledge of the alphabet and a college education.

Some may say, better stay with the mother church, you will do yourself lasting injury. So said the Catholics to the early Protestants. We think they did a good work and instead of receiving everlasting injury, quite the reverse.

Regarding the sheet from the Central Christian Advocate, which you enclosed, if you thought me so fickle as to change my religion on account of the article printed thereon, you are badly mistaken. Evidently the author did not believe in the Scripture admonition to speak evil of no man, Titus 3:2; to put away all bitterness, wrath, anger, clamour, evil speaking, Eph. 4:31. I do not recollect that any of the writers of the Scriptures speak even so villainously of the Adversary himself. The writer states that Russell teaches that the world would end October 14, 1914. I have not only read, but have studied Russell's explanation of Bible prophecy and he teaches absolutely nothing of the kind. The statement is absolutely false and cannot be proven. I know whereof I speak regarding that statement. He does teach that the Times of the Gentiles (Rom. 11:25; Luke 21:24) end this October but he sets no particular day. If his calculations are wrong anyone is welcome to prove it. Instead of teaching the end of the world according to the general view, he teaches the very opposite. We are reminded that the earth abideth forever (Ecl. 1:4). He teaches a dispensational change and time of trouble, to which the Scriptures refer so much. After having so taught for twenty-six years, it looks very much as though he had hit the nail squarely on the head when we consider the great war raging on the other side of the world. Any earnest student of Bible prophecy cannot help but see that something must happen shortly. Ye, brethren, are not in ignorance that the day should overtake you unawares.

So when I find this mis-statement and such a spirit of animosity in this article, I do not take any stock in the statements regarding the lecture bureau or the Mission tour. When they could not catch our Master in His teachings they resorted to evil speaking. So it is today.

The writer mentions Russell's having crowned himself with the title "Pastor." Farther on he mentions his claws being sharp against "Christ's Churches." It would be pleasing if he had stated where he got the crown "Christ's Churches." I think I am absolutely safe in saying that not one Scripture mentions "Christ's Churches." Upon this rock I will build my church—not churches.

I have also heard the cry about immorality and ordination, (straining at a gnat). What passage of Scripture says that a man should be ordained by an earthly institution in order to teach or preach the word of God? I fail to see how Christ's and Paul's teachings can be accepted since they were not so ordained. Paul tells how he was ordained an apostle (Gal. 1:1, 11, 12). That the gospel he preached was not after man, of man or by man. In I Cor. 2:13 he says he spoke not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Spirit teacheth. I have listened to addresses by men who had hardly a good common school education and have sat spellbound drinking in every word uttered with rapt attention—the Spirit gave them utterance. Again, I heard addresses by educated, cultivated men—oratory, eloquence, grammar, beautiful arrangement of words, etc., but so uninteresting that my mind perhaps wandered here and there and I caught little of what was said.

I have my eyes open and know that the true ordination consists in having been begotten of the Holy Spirit. Acts 4:13 we find that John and Peter were ignorant and unlearned men. No doubt the other apostles were also, but wonder of wonders, on the day of Pentecost, how they spoke in unknown tongues, and what a wonderful work they did, although unordained by an earthly institution.

All willingly admit that Russell teaches *some* truth. Who is not willing and generous to admit that all the denominations do as much. But because of the gnat of ordination they want the message withheld that thousands upon thousands testify is so refreshing and comforting. They would rather that the infidels sit in the darkness and gloom of infidelity than be brought out into marvelous light If you ever saw Russell's picture, you saw a kindly face and not that of a demon.

I enclose part of the cover page of a Watch Tower. In the "To us the Scriptures clearly teach" are found eighteen Scripture references—one a whole chapter. Eighteen references in fifteen lines. In looking over the articles of religion in the Methodist discipline, a litle over nine pages, I find, I believe, but one reference to the Scriptures. I am wondering why the foundation stones upon which those articles should have been built were not inserted so that we might know the reason for those beliefs.

Brother, if the churches want to combat Russellism, let them do it in a fair and square manner in the open. Let them disprove his teachings or teach something that will both draw and hold members as well as strengthen, sustain, nourish and satisfy. As I said before, Russell has created in me a love and zeal for God I never knew before besides joy and satisfaction that are hard to explain. I am not going to quench that love and zeal, quench not the Spirit, to do so would be only to commit the unpardonable sin—excuse me. Neither will I hide my light under a bushel, but I come out boldly and declare my stand for what appeals to me to be the best. I believe in one having the courage of his convictions.

Regarding the form I used in announcing my withdrawal, I supposed it to be nothing else but printed and not had the remotest idea that it would be taken otherwise. For having used it I have no apology to offer—none in the least. As you may perhaps think I had assistance with this letter, I will say I had non. It is entirely my own composition. No one had anything to do with it in any way.

All I have said I have meant to say in kindness and in a spirit of brotherly love. If I have said anything that hurts, I hope it is because it is the truth and not on account of injustice on my part. I trust I have said nothing that would have been better unsaid. Russellism for me until it is proven wrong. I remain,

Yours truly,
TRUE FRIEND.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

Lawson's Conviction Hotly Denounced.

(Continued from Page One.)

cheers, when Edward Keenan, president of the Central Labor Union and chairman of the meeting, called for a vote.

The resolution urged the removal of Judge Granby Hillyer, who sentenced Lawson, and demanded an investigation of causes of lawlessness and violence in southern Colorado, and also that mine guards, militiamen and mine sympathizers should be called into account.

The resolution also denounced "the coal companies for their flagrant dominance of the govrenment and courts in various parts of Colorado," and demanded that "the Government seek to regain public confidence by a fair and impartial administration of the laws."

Welsh Miners Get Fairer Terms

(Continued from Page One.)

tracts. There is still great activity on Government contracts in the leather, heavy boot, and ready-made tailoring trades. The improvement in the bespoke tailoring trade is not maintained, and there is a decline in the shirt and collar trade. The felt hat trade improves, but the silk branch continues depressed. In the other clothing trades employment is fairly good on the whole, and shows little ments and the active demand for labor owing to the requirements of the Allied Forces, have brought about a shortage of labor in many industries, and there is now very little unemployment, except in a few luxury and other trades which have been adversely affected by the war. Transference from one trade to another, and the substitution of female for male labor are extending. The coal mining industry continues to be very active and the high pressure of recent months is maintained in the engineering and shipbuilding trades.

There is some decline in cotton weaving, and the spinning branch is affected by the shortage of male labor. Employment in the woolen and worsted trades is less brisk owing to the completion of some Government con- The increasing number of enlist- change.

Owing to heavy enlistments from the building trades, the number unemployed is low, although building operations continue to be restricted. The coachbuilding trades are busy, and overtime on Government work is general. The food preparation trades continue busy but the fishing industry is still restricted by the war. In agriculture the shortage of labor so noticeable in recent months is less marked in the northern counties of England and in Scotland. Dock laborers in London and Liverpool continue very fully employed. The shortage of seamen for merchant vessels continues.

There is a disposition shown by the Government and by many leading employers to ask working men and working women in the busy trades to dispense with their usual annual holiday this year and to a large extent this has been agreed to. A very bad example has, however, been shown to work-people by the House of Commons. This body of lawmakers has adjourned now for six weeks with of course full pay during this period. No matter how one regards the business of lawmaking it is scarcely so exhausting as many of the operations now undertaken by working people in the various active quarters. The action of the Government in agreeing to members of Parliament taking this six weeks' holiday in a time like this when other people are being asked to surrender their holidays and when matters may arise from day to day and almost from hour to hour requiring the attention of the House of Commons is universally reprobated. The average working man and the average citizen is full of a desire to get on with things and not take a holiday of any extent this year. The least the Houses of Parliament could do would be to follow so good an example, or anyhow not nullify its own suggestions to the main body of our population.

In this connection I might mention that the Northern Miners' Executive in a circular to the lodges on July 15th have stated that in case the Eight Hours Act was suspended in Northumberland the following general conditions are proposed to govern suspension: (1) Suspension to be for the war period only; (2) Extra time to be paid for at the rate of one-and-a-quarter time; (3) Overtime on the basis of six hours' shift; (4) Extra shifts or overtime not to be compulsory; (5) Week-end shifts of six hours; (6) No workmen to be dismissed owing to the suspension of the act; (7) Minimum wage of any class whose hours are increased to be proportionately.

Some months ago I mentioned that the transport workers, longshoremen and dock laborers of Liverpool, in their keen desire to help things along in these days of national crisis, had agreed to a Government scheme which practically enlisted them as soldiers, giving them soldiers' money and status whilst allowing them to continue their ordinary occupation at full trade union rates. This scheme is now working well and the men are generally referred to as Lord Derby's Dock Battalion—Lord Derby being, with James Sexton, the Liverpool Dockers' Union secretary, at the head of the scheme. The men are treated exactly as regular soldiers; and are subject to the same discipline if they disobey orders. They are not allowed to smoke or drink during working hours. At the same time every man must be a member of the National Union of Dock Laborers, so that in no sense can the organization be used to supplant legitimate labor or to beat down wages.

Indeed the pay is on a satisfactory scale. A company sergeant-major receives $1 a day, sergeants 56 cents, corporals 40 cents, and privates 25 cents. In addition each man is guaranteed a minimum of $10.50 a week (i. e., including his pay for work done). If he is able to earn more it is paid in full.

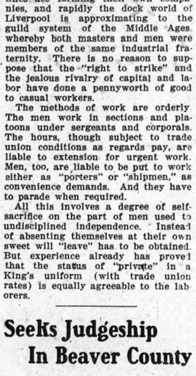
The men wear uniforms. For parade purposes they are dressed as soldiers. But they have aneasy-fitting dungaree for actual working hours. They are bound by oath to obey the orders of all official ranks. Also they salute officers of commissioned rank. Such officers as are also gentlemen are as glad to return the salute of the dockers as of any regiment of the line. Indeed they are an integral part of the forces of the Crown.

When the battalion began operations it consisted of 350 men. Now there are about 500. Various shipping lines are forming their own companies, and rapidly the dock world of Liverpool is approximating to the guild system of the Middle Ages whereby both masters and men were members of the same industrial fraternity. There is no reason to suppose that the "right to strike" and the jealous rivalry of capital and labor have done a pennyworth of good to casual workers.

The methods of work are orderly. The men work in sections and platoons under sergeants and corporals. The hours, though subject to trade union conditions as regards pay, are liable to extension for urgent work. Men, too, are liable to be put to work either as "porters" or "shipmen," as convenience demands. And they have to parade when required.

All this involves a degree of self-sacrifice on the part of men used to undisciplined independence. Instead of absenting themselves at their own sweet will "leave" has to be obtained. But experience already has proved that the status of "private" in a King's uniform (with trade union rates) is equally agreeable to the laborers.

Seeks Judgeship In Beaver County



Attorney C. B. McCarter, of Beaver Falls, Pa., is a candidate for the office of Judge in Beaver County. Mr. McCarter has had a long and successful career as an attorney and his many friends are out hustling for the necessary votes.

In his platform Mr. McCarter declares himself in favor of one term for judges on the ground that such a practice would prevent a judge from using his office to further his chances of re-election.

Mr. McCarter favors National prohibition of the manufacture and sale of whiskey and other alcoholic liquors, and also has a scheme for the simplification and reduction in the expense of obtaining abstracts of title.

12 HOURS PAY, EIGHT HOURS WORK.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 8.—An eight-hour day with the same wages heretofore paid for 12 hours' work will be granted all employes of the Gulf Refining Company at the Port Arthur and Fort Worth Refineries it was announced here today at the headquarters of the company. The change goes into effect August 16 and will affect several thousand men.

CARPENTERS ARE UNDER PAID.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The Central Labor Union has forwarded a protest to the commissioners of the District of Columbia against the low wages the municipality pays its carpenters.

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Silver Spring, Md., July 30, 1915.

I have sent renewal of my subschiption to Watch Tower with other order. I thank you for not discontinuing the paper, though my subscription is overdue. The Labor Tribune is of interest to me by virtue of its special mission, but mainly on account of its publication in clear print of Pastor Russell's sermons and of the other religious features.

Very truly yours,
F. W. WATKINS.

New York, Aug. 6.

I have a surplus of various dates of Watch Towers, from 1898 to 1914 inclusive. Anyone is welcome to them if I am advised, dates wanted.

I also am short for finding the following. Can anyone supply me?

1909—Apr. 1, May 1, June 15, Dec. 15.
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G. P. HAVILAND,
536 So. Seventh Ave.,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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P. DeGREEN,
1376 Russell Rd.,
Cleveland, O.

Washington, Aug. 5.

I have been a reader of your most excellent paper for a year and my time has expired. I am sorry indeed but must ask you to discontinue for a while at least, as times are very hard, am not able to pay for same, but can heartily say the Tribune is the best exponent of the truth in courageously publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, and other religious truth articles. We surely believe Pastor Russell to be a truly saintly and mighty man for God in boldly preaching the truth like St. Paul in scattering the darkness and leading millions to the light. Our prayers are ever for him and all his co-workers, and you as Editor in upholding the truth.

Yours in the Redeemer's Name,
W. K. FORSEY.

Tennessee, Aug. 6.

I want to thank you for continuing my paper over time. I am today renewing my subscription, though the Watch Tower to and am also sending you a new subscriber. I also want to thank you for the sermons by Pastor Russell; also the question box is greatly appreciated.

Yours in His Love,
BELLE RICHARDSON.

Pennsylvania, Aug. 7.

I notice my subscription has about expired. I am sending money to renew my subscription for your paper. We appreciate it on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and all other religious features.

Yours very truly,
A. H. KAUFFMAN.

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EDGAR L. KUESTHARDT,
Port Clinton, Ohio.

Virginia, Aug. 5.

I have paid my subscription through W. T. B. and Tract Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., and can continuously say, with many others, that I am delighted because God has allowed me to see "The breadth, and length, and depth, and height, and to know the love of Christ" as it is so wonderfully shown in Pastor Russell's scripture studies and his weekly sermons sent far and wide by your untrammeled paper. It brings 'glad tidings of great joy" which soon will reach all peoples, and make wars impossible, when love will be the theme, and God the King.

Respectfully,
T. R. LEEDY.

Wisconsin, Aug. 4.

Through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society I am renewing my subscription to your paper, and am also sending subscriptions of four friends.

My sister and I value the paper highly, especially for Pastor Russell's sermons, and the other religious features. The article on Behemoth and Leviathan was one in which we were greatly interested.

We are very glad to be numbered among the friends of The Tribune.

Respectfully yours,
Miss Mary E. Doe,
Lock Box 384,
Barron, Wis.

SEVENTEEN—Tribune

PATTERN MAKERS RAISE WAGES.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 11.—The Lake Torpedo Boat company locked out its pattern makers because these workers demanded a wage increase. Representatives of the federal department of labor assisted the union in opening negotiations with the company, which resulted in the new rates being granted. All pattern makers have returned to work.

BREWERY MEN RAISE WAGES.

Baltimore, Aug. 11.—Several hundred men employed inside the breweries and drivers of brewery wagons, are affected by an agreement signed by the brewers of this city. In some cases hours are reduced from nine to eight and in other cases, where nine hours is continued, an increase of $1 a week is granted.

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WANTED — First-Class Vertical Horizontal Boring Mill Hands. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 11.—While Queensland, Australia, workers have found that compulsory voting makes political victory possible, the British Columbia Federationist does not enthuse over the plan. Editor Wilkinson says:

"That does not strike us as a very useful foundation for any political party to rely upon. The importance of the political franchise is no small one, but it is doubtful if people who are forced to use it are fit to use it."

DEMAND $2 A DAY.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 11.—Laborers employed by the Topeka Paving company struck for $2 a day. The general manager is sure he can "find men who will work for $1.75 a day."

RENO COLLEGE

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POLITICIANS AND FALSE RELIGION

1 Kings 12:25-33.—August 15.

Revolt of Israel's Ten Tribes Great Mistake—God's Dealings With Typical Israel—Jewish Remnant In Early Church—Divine Plan Did Not Fail.

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image."—Exodus 20:4, 5.

JEROBOAM was not a bad man in the sense of sympathizing with viciousness and crime or of wishing to enslave his people. On the contrary, he was a man of courage and love of liberty, who desired to deliver his people from what he considered oppression. Under his leadership, ten tribes of Israel revolted from the House of David, with the avowed object of being free from the oppression of the kings.

King Jeroboam's Sin.

This was a great mistake, as is every move which ignores God and His arrangements. The Divine arrangement for the nation was that its affairs were all to be under Divine care as God's kingdom, with David's family as God's representatives. Gradually, however, the religious interests had gathered about Jerusalem. The more religious of the people liked to be near the Temple, especially as under the Law they were obligated to go there to worship at least once or twice a year.

Whatever were Jeroboam's good thoughts respecting the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, he quickly manifested the spirit of a politician. He reasoned that the going of the people to Jerusalem to worship would mean that sooner or later they would be drawn back to the kings of David's line; and that to preserve his own power he must establish a new religious cult. Two golden calves were prepared, one in the north and the other in the south, that thus the people might think that worship and sacrifice could be performed anywhere. Moreover, he arranged for religious festivals at times different by about a month from the celebrations at Jerusalem. His people readily fell in with his plan. It seems only too true that much of the religion of the masses is but a form of godliness.

Were God's Plans Defeated?

Many might be inclined to say that God's plans were thus defeated by an ordinary man; but the Scriptures show that the very opposite was the case—that God's plans were forwarded by Jeroboam's opposition. Let us see.

God had promised Abraham that through his posterity ultimately all mankind should be blessed. Four hundred years elapsed before any movement was made in this direction. By that time Israel was in bondage in Egypt. Through Moses God sent them word that He was ready to fulfil the Promise made to Abraham. They gladly followed Moses to Mount Sinai, where the Lord entered into a covenant with them, that if they would keep His Law perfectly He would qualify them to be the promised Seed of Abraham. But like all imperfect men, they could not keep God's Law.

Then God promised to send Messiah, whose Kingdom would bless them and afford them opportunity of sharing in the Abrahamic Promise. God's dealings with Israel were, therefore, of a typical character. Their Atonement Day, their Law, their mediator, their sacrifices, all typified better sacrifices under a better Mediator, Christ. God's entire course with them was with a view to preparing them to be associated with Messiah in His Kingdom.

The deflection of Jeroboam and the ten tribes drove into the territory of the two tribes the most loyal of the Israelites. To these the idolatries established by Jeroboam were properly repulsive. This continued for years, until the ten tribes went into captivity to Babylon, when more of the people gravitated towards Jerusalem. Later on, God overthrew the kingdom of Judah, and allowed these people to go into captivity; but they preserved their religious sentiments while in Babylon.

The Return From Babylon.

"Idolatry."

When the Lord delivered the people from Babylon, only about 50,000 returned to Palestine; and they represented the faithful, who trusted in God and sacrificed all Babylonian advantages, returning to a desolate land. These became the nucleus of a new people who, in the days of Jesus, were in wonderful readiness for Him. Approximately 25,000 accepted Christ, with a full consecration unto death, as His footstep followers. The remainder of the nation being then cut off from special favor, the door opened to the Gentiles, that they might become fellow-heirs with the 25,000 consecrated Israelites. The value of God's dealing with Israel is evidenced in the fact that it has required 1,800 years to gather from all other nations the remainder of the Elect, the total of which is 144,000.

Thus our lesson indicates no failure on God's part, but wisdom, in permitting the rebellion of the ten tribes. Soon the elect Church, the Spiritual Seed of Abraham, will be completed; and then God's Promise to him will begin to be fulfilled.—Gal. 3:8, 16, 29.

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(In Basement Store)

HAVE A RIGHT TO PICKET.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 11.—Magistrate Dolan has ruled that strikers have the right to picket and has dismissed several girls and men employes of the Riegel Sack company. There are about 200 girls among the strikers, who have formed a union and are being assisted by A. F. of L. organizers. The workers' grievances include a system of fines, "speeding up," wage reductions, and other poor working conditions. Jersey City trade unionists have joined the strikers in protests against officious police methods which has resulted in numerous arrests. The decision of Magistrate Dolan will tend to check the intimidating tactics of these guardians of the law.

OIL WORKER'S WAGES RAISED.

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 11.—The age-long dictum, "Ask and you shall receive," is again sustained by the Standard Oil company's announcement of wage increases in its New Jersey plants. Approximately 15,000 workers will benefit by the increases, which range from 10 to 15 per cent. While the New York offices of Standard Oil make no reference to the Bayonne strike as one of the reasons for this "liberality," it is quite probable that the protest of these unorganized workers, together with the strike at Caven Point was carefully noted at 26 Broadway.

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OIL MAGNATES AGAIN SCORED IN REPORTS

Conditions at Rockefeller Refinery Denounced by Investigators.

CHICAGO.—The report of George P. West and C. T. Cheney, who investigated the strike of Standard Oil Company employes at Bayonne, N. J., last month for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, was made public tonight by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission.

The investigators declare that the action of the Standard in asking that strikers be denied the privilege of gathering in the streets and in bringing strike-breakers and guards to Bayonne was responsible for the rioting there.

The report says:—

"The company, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is the most important of the Standard Oil groups, and this group is the principal contributor to the wealth, prestige and power of the largest estate in the country, if not in the world, that of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and his immediate family. The facts regarding the company's labor policies must, therefore, be regarded as of special significance, because of the tremendous power wielded by the group of men who control this industry and because of their announced intention to enter the field of industrial relations with a view to widening their influence and actively propagating what they deem to be the proper theories and principles that should govern the relations between employer and emlpoye.'

"The following findnings of fact are to be considered in the light of the foregoing:

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, although conducting an enormously profitable enterprise pays wages too low to maintain a family on a comfortable, healthful basis.

It fixes wages not with relation to the earnings of the company, but by taking into consideration wages paid by other companies in the same locality, and then fixing the wage as low as, or lower than, the prevailing wage in that locality.

In Bayonne it paid common laborers less than those of two companies whose plants adjoin its refineries. This is in direct contradiction to the claims of the company, in a statement issued at 26 Broadway, that it always paid the prevailing wage, or better. The statement of the general manager of the company that the interests of other companies in the same locality are considered in the fixing of wages constitutes, in effect, an admission that the company combines with the poorest and least generous employers to fix the wage rate.

The company maintains a settled policy of refusing to deal with any labor organization or "professional labor man," and even refuses to permit those employes who cannot speak English intelligibly to engage an attorney as their spokesman and representative.

Developing this last point further in the report, it was said that Paul Supinsky, a Jersey City lawyer, visited General Superintendent Hennessy, of the company, as spokesman for a committee of six employes who had hired him to negotiate for them. It was further stated that Hennessy, "acting in conjunction with Mr. Gifford, general manager of the company, refused pointblank to consider the demands and expressed indignation that the men should have engaged a non-employe of the company to aid them in presenting their grievances."

"The men are made to understand," the report continued, "that they must seek no outside assistance in their dealngs with the management, and that any show of independence or any hint of compulsion will be vigorously resented.

"The company has instituted no machinery by which real or fancied grievances may be adjusted peacefully and promptly. The officials say that any man has access to the general superintendent, but the employes allege that they would be discharged before reaching the office.

"General Manager Gifford is not a believer in child labor legislation and thinks children should be allowed to go to work earlier. He and Mr. Hennessy aparently have little respect for the foreign-born men whose labor produces the company's earnings, and are proponents of the extremely individualistic and reactionary industrial theories decarded by enlightened employes and by economists many years ago."

The report recites that the company employed a detective agency of New York city to furnish guards and strike breakers. It quotes the attorney for the agency as referring to these men as "a lot of thugs." The investigators add: "Their appearance amply justified his use of the term."

"The strike was broken by Sheriff Eugene Kinkead," the report said, "who first overawed and disorganized the strikers by assaulting and arresting one of their leaders, and then strengthened his control over them by promising to use his influence to obtain an increase in wages and by arresting 30 of the armed guards."

In another section of the report it was stated that the Sheriff's alleged assault was upon "a young Elizabeth City Socialist named Jeremiah Baly."

The report asserted that the Sheriff had suggested Baly as a member of the Strike Committee, and when the men went to the plant to draw back pay they insted that Baly should go with them. It was further stated that Baly refused to go to the pay window and that the Sheriff first "beat him viciously' and then arrested him.

"Sheriff Kinkead's course had the approval of Standard Oil Company officials," the report says. It adds:

"The outcome of the strike constitutes a complete victory for the Standard Oil Company as to its vital policies—that is, its refusal to recognize or permit collective action or to make any concessions to the men except of its own free will and accord."

The report accused the Standard Oil Company of urging the Bayonne police to keep strkers off the streets, and asserted that the attempt to do so caused, the first riot on July 20. The arrival of strike breakers from New York city on July 21 was blamed for a conflict between the police and strikers.

NO AMALGAMATION OF MINERS' UNIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 18. — No amalgamation of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners is the report signed by committees representing the two organizations, which have been making a study of this question for some time.

The report, signed by both committees, is as follows:

"After having made an exhaustive investigation of the question of amalgamation between the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners, and after giving full consideration to the present condition of each organization, we are forced to the conclusion that because of the many obstacles that now present themselves, and which will be explained in the reports hereinafter provided for, that any attempt to consummate an amalgamation at this time would be premature.

"While we jointly agree that to effect an amalgamation of the two organizations at this time would be impracticable, in consideration of the views expressed by the representative committees, we hereby decide that each committee prepare a separate report, stating in detail the result of their findings, and that the same be submitted by each committee for the consideration of their respective organization."

In its supplemental report the committee representing the United Mine Workers says its reasons "for our not agreeing upon a plan for an amalgamation between our organization and the Western Federation of Miners at this time are purely reasons of policy occasioned by present circumstances affecting both organizations."

The committee calls attention to the harmonious relations that have existed between their organization and the Western Federation of Miners, and urges that they continue even though "an official amalgamation has not been consummated." The committee also calls attention to the exchange of cards between the two unions and urges all United Mine Workers now in Butte to deposit the cards with the Western Federation of Miners.

FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 18.— Both branches of the state legislature have approved a bill providing state aid of $100,000 the first year and $125,000 each year thereafter for county tuberculosis sanatoria and directing that each institution admit cases of incipient tuberculosis.

Spinners Get Five Per Cent Increase

British Tailors Also Receive Better Wages With Minimum Rate.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, August 5.

—Now that the Welsh miners' strike has been called off this country is practically free from any labor disputes. The Welsh miners' settlement can only be regarded as a victory for the men, although to save their faces the coalowners try to disguise this. There is no need here to recapitulate the story of the struggle for justice on the South Wales coalfields. Sufficient it is to say that after three months of peaceful negotiaton, the men were driven to resort to a strike because the coalowners refused to meet them on any important point. When the strike was declared the Government made one false move. It "proclaimed" the South Wales coalfields. By this I mean it used the powers given it under certain clauses of the Defense of the Realm Act (passed since the opening of the war) to forbid strikes or lockouts. Every striker incurred a penalty of $25 a day whilst he remained on strike after this proclamation. The miners ignored the whole matter and the proclamation was rendered useless, as it was impossible to deal with 250,000 defiant men on these lines.

Then David Lloyd George, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer and now Minister of Munitions, was sent down post haste to Cardiff, the scene of the disturbance. In twenty-four hours he had settled the whole matter. He saw men and masters, and induced the latter to give way upon the outstanding points desired by the men. The settlement has not given every man an advance in wages. That was asked for. What it does do is to give the men the right of an application for a raise at any time whenever the selling price of coal and other factors are held to warrant it. This latter thing in itself is a great victory and was vehemently fought by the coalowners before they gave way. The decision of the Government Committee on Production appointed to deal with the application for an advance of the wages to operatives in the cotton-spinning was received on July 23rd at the headquarters of of the various organizations.

The award is one that all parties have bound themselves to observe, and is as follows:-

The Committee have given careful consideration to the arguments and statements laid before them by the respective representatives and to all the crcumstances of the case, and their finding is that the wages of the operatives concerned should be advanced five per cent. upon the standard piece price lists, the advance to come into operation as from the first settling day following June 17, 1915, and to be regarded as war wages and recognized as due to and dependent on the existence of the abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war.

The award is in acordance with general anticipation. It gives the bulk of the operatives half the amount for which they asked. On a rough estimate the award has increased the wages bill by more than $60,000 a week. Over 200,000 operatives will be affected.

The weavers, who are a larger section than those engaged in the spinning department, are unaffected by the award. They have already made two unsuccessful applications for advances, and on hearing the result of the award in the spinnig trade, promptly announced their intention of laying their claims for higher pay before the government.

The United Textile Factory Workers' Association held its annual conference at Manchester on July 26th. There was a large attendance of delegates reprsenting all the unions of cotton operatives, with the exception of the Cardroom Amalgamation, and resolutions were adopted calling for the abolition of fines and deductions from wages, condemning the type of weaving shuttle now in use, calling for the amalgamation of the whole of the textile workers into one trade organization, suggesting amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, pressing for the abolition of all forms of artificial humidity in cotton weaving factories, opposing compulsory arbitration, and protesting against the exploitation of the food of the people by speculators.

On behalf of the Amalgamation Association of Beamers, Twisters, Draw-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Suffrage Foe of Senseless Tradition

Sweeps Away Out - of - Date and Useless Ideas.

Ideas grow out of necessity, circumstances and conditions, but they linger on in some minds, long after the conditions which produced them have disappeared.

In places where thoughts do not circulate very freely, these ancient mental relics remain, outworn, out-grown, ideas as pitifully absurd in the new period as those old hats and sleeves seen on the photographs we keep hidden.

It is hard to convince the unsuspecting possessor that many of those notions are valuable only as the relics of a museum.

No one dreams of trying to use, today, that first model of a locomotive, or Fulton's steamboat, or the harpsichord, though we preserve a few specimens for study and comparison with the latest and most highly perfected instruments of the present. It interests us to trace the evolution of an idea.

The general stirring of thought which results from the popular discussion of great social movements is of immense educational value to the community.

It is worth while to "shake out our hearts," to be called upon to bring forth our collection of intellectual odds and ends, ideas, notions, and beliefs, usually gained in a very haphazard way, and have them tested in the light of this day, its needs and demands.

Incidentally, this is one service which the suffrage movement is contributing to society just now. Ancient, useless, out-of-date "ideas" and cumbering mental cobwebs, which obscure our mins and impede our progress, are being swept away by the increased stimulation and circulation of thought in the strong, vital current moving irresistably toward domeccracy. Wherever the suffragists' clarion call rings out, rousing and irritating the sluggards with its imperious summons to public duty, there is no fossil more frequently aimed at her by "Those Opposed" than the "Woman's place is at hom" gem of all antiquities.

I know that "the public is, and always has been badly brought up," that our educational system is defective, but my busy brother, my weary, discouraged sister, look and read from the Book of Life whose pages are open and all about you. We are forced to adapt ourselves to our environment or we perish. We learn the law by our collisions with it. Who dare say where "the place" of another soul is in this world where "discontent is man's original virtue" and advance can only be made by establishing new precedents?

Shake up your thoughts and gather a few fresh facts and you will learn that this conseption of woman was ancient, at the time Solomon wrote the 31st chapter of Proverbs.

In this latest and most delightful book of "Meditations," Dr. Crothers reminds us of the amazingly capable woman whom Solomon there described. The genial Doctor comments, "Having taken over the woolen and flax industry with the business of spinning and weaving; having engaged in agriculture and dealt in merchandise and real estate, she superintended the general charities. There was nothing left but for her husband to sit at the gate and praise his wife." This biblical model woman set a pace that is the despair of the most energetic and corageous of women workers of this very day.

Let us briefly consider this "Woman's place is at home" catch-word. Will it bear testing? There are nearly nine million workers in the industrial army of this nation. There are three million widows, tho-thirds of which number are without any means of support save their own labor power. Only about one million women own homes of their own. If all these women should or could take the 'antiis" at their word and tomorrow should walk out of their places of labor, out of mills, shops, factories, bakeries, laundries, restaurants, hotels, canneries, orchards, fields, vineyards, offices, stores sweatshops, hospitals, school rooms and all the myriad places where women toil and serve, if they resolved to stay home, the world would soon go down on its knees to beg them to return to help do its work. If they persisted in their determination, it would not be

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Westinghouse Plants Guard Employes

Safety Committee Adopts Rules to Prevent Accidents.

When the safeguarding of tools, processes, etc., was placed upon a systematic basis several years ago, a mechanical engineer of matured experience was selected to take charge and given the title of Supervisor of Safety Appliances; in addition, the handling of all accident cases was brought under his jurisdiction.

It was assumed and properly so, that there was probably room for improvement in what had been previously done in the matter of safeguarding, not alone because of a gradually accumulated experience over the intervening years, of the best ways of handling safety problems but also because the work had heretofore been handled by a number of departmental heads working more or less independently and therefore, with diverging views.

Accordingly, it was decided to divide the entire equipment of the plant into three arbitrary classes from the standpoint of safety:—

1. Tools, equipment or processes dangerous in the extreme and which should be guarded without further delay.
2. Tools, equipment or processes on which accident, though possible, would not be serious in character.
3. Tools, equipment or processes on which the possibility of accident is so very remote as not to require guarding.

A monthly appropriation was then made by the management and the work of safeguarding systematically commenced, which has since been steadily continued.

Coincidental with the appointment of the Supervisor of Safety Appliances two other rules were formulated:—

4. No tool or equipment of any kind whether new or repaired should be put in service or even erected until properly guarded.
5. In the purchase of new tools, preference should be given, other things being equal, to those safest in their operation and best guarded.

The effectiveness of the plan outlined as far as the actual safeguarding of the equipment is concerned, is conclusively proven by the statement that the average percentage of disabling accidents in the plant for the past two years due to the absence of safeguards has been less than one-fourth of one per cent.

However, the records show that approximately 22 per cent of such accidents are the result of carlessness on the part of employees. To endeavor to reduce this percentage, as well as for one or two other reasons, it is now proposed to change quite radically, the present method of handling safety work. The following is an exceedingly brief outline of the new plan:—

OBJECT.

The object shall be the safeguarding of the employees of the Company against any form of accident whatever while in the works.

SAFETY COMMITTEE.

A Safety Committee, consisting of a permanent chairman, a permanent secretary and chairmen of various temporary sub-committees, shall be appointed to have charge of this work.

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTE

Members of sub-committees including chairmen shall be appointed by the permanent chairman to serve until their successors are appointed.

Sub-committees shall be chosen for the investigation of safety conditions with respect to tools, equipment and processes as well as other items of a more general nature involving the safety of employees, such for example as walkways, belts for window-cleaners, blocking of stairs, electrical rules for the plant, etc.

SAFETY INSPECTORS

Additional to the sub-committees it will be necessary to have safety inspectors who will devote a portion of all their time to seeing that safeguards or measures once instituted are not done away with, due to removing machines for repairs or because guards do not work perfectly or for other reasons. If this is not done, much of the safety work will be neutralized.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

GREENE COUNTY'S CHANCE TO GET RID OF GRAFTERS

Judgeship is Key to Solution of Her Governmental Troubles.

Greene county, Pa., has the opportunity of its corporate life.

At the primary elections next month and at the general election in November the voters of this prosperous county will have a chance to purify its government of the odium that corrupt politicians and officeholders have fastened upon her name.

Today, all over the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the corruption that has been rife in this southwestern community and which was in existence long before Frank Rinehart and the Farmers and Drovers Bank of Waynesburg came into the spotlight is a matter of common knowledge.

Greene county today is to Pennsylvania what Adams county was to Ohio.

But the opportunity is at hand for the redemption of the past and the guaranteeing of the future against the thievery and corruption of political crooks operating practically with the full knowledge of the presiding judge.

The office of president judge of the Greene County Courts is the key to the solution of that county's political and governmental troubles.

If, at the coming election, a man is elevated to the bench who has no obligations to any political bosses or banks, who is fearless and fair, from that date on, Greene county will commence writing her history on a new page.

The present judge, Mr. James Inghram, although a candidate for re-election is not being seriously considered. His stock is at zero from which point it will never rise. The record of the past ten years of his tenure in office has come back and dealt him his political death blow.

There are several members of the Greene county bar who have come out and asked the people to award them the task of cleaning up the governmental filth and corruption now reposing in the court house.

Among the list are one or two candidates whose temperamental and legal qualifications fit them for this important position.

But, unfortunately, the majority of those seeking the office have private or political records that will not stand the cold glare of publicity's searchlight.

For instance, we have Mr. Challen W. Waychoff. If Mr. Waychoff were a candidate for the position of village constable or dogcatcher one might be inclined to overlook the past. But when a man undertakes to obtain from the people of a county the highest honor in their power to confer he must be prepared to place his character upon the dissecting table.

It is not our purpose in this article to go into the details of this young man's career. Indeed, it is hardly necessary, because although the memory of the public is notoriously short, yet, there are few residents of Greene county who have forgotten Mr. Waychoff's queer connections with the cashier of the Farmers and Drovers Bank just about the time that institution went under.

They will also remember his connection in a professional capacity with the famous Mrs. Roach-Commissioner McNeely case.

For an attorney with such a questionable past to even think of occupying the office of judge is preposterous. Mr. Waychoff, in our estimation had far better pursue the present even tenor of his ways. Mr. Rinehart, it is said, is extremely interested in the candidacy of Mr. Waychoff as also are the Three Musketeers—Messrs. Hoge, Scott and Ross.

Another candidate for the office of judge is Mr.—or rather—Senator B. N. Freeland. Mr. Freeland owns a controlling interest in the Democrat-Messenger and since becoming a candidate for the judiciary has also become a reformer.

It is significant, however, that the editorial columns of his newspaper have been singularly free from publicity which would have tended in past years to have checked the machinations of the court house gang. It is only since Mr. Freeland decided to become a candidate for judge that his mouthpiece has commenced publishing the news.

At the present time, Mr. Freeland is busy telling the voters what he intends doing should he be elected. If he was sincere the existing situation in Greene county would have been cleaned up long ago. As owner of the Democrat-Messenger he had far more power than the present judge—and he used that power in about the same manner as Judge Inghram used his.

Mr. Freeland also is president of the Peoples Bank and in our mind, if elected, would be more solicitous concerning the selection of a new depository for the county's money that in bringing to time the grafters and thieves no wmaking their headquarters in the Greene county court house.

In subsequent issues the National Labor Tribune will discuss the other judicial candidates. Up to the present time there are but two candidates in the field worthy of serious consideration at time the grafters and thieves now making their headquarters in Wise and J. W. Ray.

Both of these men are well and favorably known to the voters of Greene county and both gentlemen have the judicial temperament which is a vital and necessary asset to any attorney seeking such an honor. In addition, both Mr. Wise and Mr. Ray have had sufficient legal training to qualify them for the position and either man, would if elected, put a stop to the present scandals that have come out of Greene county.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

DIVINE JUDGMENT THEN DIVINE MERCY.

God's Plan For Human Deliverance Not Yet Completed—Divine Law or Retribution—Man's First Judgment Day—Death Sentence Pronounced the Race—Redemption Secured by the Death of Another Man—A New Trial For Mankind—Second Trial Individual, Not Racial—Messiah the Judge—Trial to Last 1,000 Years—Outcome Glorious.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 15.—Pastor Russell delivered a very interesting discourse here today on the text, "Do ye not know that the saints shall judge the world?" (1 Corinthians 6:2) He spoke as follows:

Much confusion prevails through failure to understand the Divine application of justice in the world's affairs. Hitherto we have not studied our Bibles with sufficient care, but have jumped at conclusions and endeavored to make the Bible fit them. In every man there is some appreciation of justice, some realization that punishment ought to be inflicted for wrong-doing. Even those who practise wrong recognize this principle, and are ready to condemn others and to assist in punishing them, even though hoping to escape the fruit of their own sin.

The Bible clearly teaches that to some extent national judgments and punishments have been in process for centuries, but that individual reckonings with Divine Justice are are for the future—except as violations of Nature's laws continually bring retribution. It is in view of this fact that the Lord's judgment is future that Christians are exhorted, "Judge nothing before the time." Our incomplete knowledge renders even the most saintly liable to error in judgment. Christians have the promise that before their work as judges begins they will be qualified for it by a glorious change from earthly imperfection to Heavenly completeness in glory, honor and immortality.

The Scriptures discriminate sharply between the judgment of the chrrch and the judgment of the world; and to read our Bible intelligently we must thus discriminate. God has not ignored sin during the past six thousand years. He is punishing the whole world every day. The penalty specified in Bible is death; and our race is dying at the rate of one hundred thousand daily—exclusively of the great mortality occasioned by the European war. This death penalty has concomitants of trouble leading up to it—sickness, sorrow, pain—all of which are really parts of the dying process, and therefore parts of the penalty.

This penalty is not graded according to moral differences among men. Divine Justice merely decided that Father Adam as a rebel against the Divine Law had forfeited life, and that none of the children could be born under conditions that would be perfect and satisfactory to God. Therrefore Adam's death sentence passed by heredity upon all of his children, irrespective of their degrees of sinfulness. None of them being perfect, none of them therefore being worthy of everlasting life, all of them must die, whether with much or little pain, whether by famine or pestilence or war or accident. Justice took no note of the method of dying, but merely of the fact that they must die. Similarly, human laws provide certain penalties for crimes, irrespective of the different conditions of the culprit.

THE PURPOSE OF JESUS' DEATH.

God might have allowed the race to to perish under the death sentence, or "curse." If so the accounts of justice tice would have been squared, and evern man at death would have gottenhis share of the penalty. Then there there would have been neither future life nor future judgment for him; for a death penalty is the extreme penalty of Divine Law, as well as of human law.

But God purposed something better than annihilation for His human creatures. He purposed an exhibition of His mercy in combination with justice—the redemption of Adam and all of his family from the death sentence. The first step in this redemptive work was the death of Jesus as a corresponding price for the first man, who personally sinned and who was personally condemned. The redemption of the original sinner, through whom the whole difficulty came, would constitute a satisfaction to justice on his account and that of all his family, who participated in his penalty.

Jesus' redemptive work was not with a view to getting people out of a fiery Hell of eternal torture; for there is no such place, according to the Bible. His death was to get mankind out of the Bible Hell—the tomb—the death state—Sheol in the Hebrew, Hades in the Greek. To bring Adam and his race back from the tomb signifies their resurrection. This is the promise of God's World—that because Christ died for man's sin therefore in due time "there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust."—Acts. 24:15.

The theory that nobody is dead—that those who die merely change their form and live more fully—is in direct conflict with our observation as well as contradictory to the Bible, which declares that "the wages of sin is death," that "the soul that sinneth shall die," and that Christ died for man's sin in order to recover him out of this penalty of death and to make possible his re-living, his resurrection from the dead.—Romans 6:23; Ezekiel 18:4; 1 Corinthians 15:21-23.

ANOTHER DAY OF JUDGMENT.

Having seen that God's judgment, or sentence aganst sn, went nto effect six thousand years ago and is still in effect—that the whole world is dying—we ask properly, When will the new Judgment Day begin—the opportunity for Adam and his race to have another trial through the death of Jesus?

St. Paul answers our query, saying, "God hath appointed a Day, in which He will judge the world in righteousness, by that Man whom He hath ordained, whereof He hath given assurance unto all men, n that He hath rased Hm from the dead." (Acts 17:31.) St. Paul does not say that this Judgment Day had begun in his time; but that it was future, according to God's appointment, and as a result of Christ's death. He clearly intimates also that Jesus is to be the great Judge.

In this view of matters, the appointed Judment Day is not to be a time of punishment for Adam's sin; for mankind already has been punished in the dying process of the race for six thousand years. Nor is the coming Judgment to punish Adam's race because of their inherited weaknesses; for all those weaknesses were included in the redemptive work which the Savior accomplished when "He by the grace of God tasted death for every man.

The coming Judgment Day simply signifies a fresh trial for Adam and his race. In the first trial in Eden, Father Adam failed; and he and his race all lost the perfect life with which he had been originally endowed as a son of God. The new Judgment Day is designed by the Creator for the benefit of Adam and his race. In other words, it will be a second great trial of the race, the difference being that the trial will be individual, and the rewards or punishments individual, not racial.

During the four thousand years from the time of Adam's sin and his coming under the death sentence down to the time of Christ, God merely left the world under its penalty and without any suggestion that well-doing or ill-doing would have any bearing upon their future destiny. The only exception to this rule was the little nation of Israel, Abraham's family. To Abraham, a man of faith and loyalty to God, came the first declaration of God's purpose to bless the world. (Galatians 3:8, 16, 29.) Neither Abraham nor his children were delivered from the curse. He was merely informed that God had purposed another Judgment Day, in which all the families of the earth would be blessed and in which Abraham's offsrping would be the great Judge, through whom all the willing and obedient might be brought back to everlasting life and perfection.

God might have continued to deal with humanity exactly as He had done during the first two thousand years—might have left them in ignorance of His purpose to roll away the curse and to roll on a blessing. But another feature of the Divine Plan made it expedient to reveal certain features of the Divine purpose. He desired to select two classes from amongst mankind before He would begin the general work of giving a fresh judgment, or trial, for everlasting life to Adam and his race. In harmony with His Plan God revealed certain things to Abraham and his natural posterity, the Jews up to the time of Christ. In His dealings with them He tested them and found certain noble, loyal, faithful characters suitable to His future purposes. They are sometmes styled the Ancient Worthies, and are referred to by St. Paul in Hebrews 11.

In the closing verse of that chapter, however, the Apostle refers to the Church of the Gospel Age as constituting a different class of God's servants, as designed to receive at His hands still higher honors than the others. Note the Apostle's words of contrast. After speaking very highly of the faith of the Ancient Worthies, St. Paul explains that they died wthout having received the fulfilment of the promises made to them, all of which were earthly; and that they could not receive the fulfilment of their earthly promises until after the Church would have received and entered into her spiritual promises by the First Resurrection.— Hebrews 11:39, 40.

SELECTING JUDGES FOR THE WORLD.

The Church, according to the Bible, is distnctly different from the world, and is to have a different kind of salvation from that provided for mankind in general. God's provision for humanity from the beginning was a perfect earth, suitable for perfect mankind; and all this was represented on a small scale by our first parents in Eden. God's plan has not changed. The recovery of man from the death sentence will bring him to perfection and a wold-wide earthly Eden, if he is obedient to the Divine arrangements. Otherwise he shall be destoyed utterly in the Second Death, as the Ssriptures repeatedly declare.—Acts 3:23.

As God prepared a worthy class during the Jewish Age to be His earthly representatives amongst mankind and and samples of human perfection during the time of the world's judgment, or trial, similarly He has during this Gospel Age been selecting another class, spirit-begotten ones, who are to be perfected on the Heavenly or Spirit Plane, made like their Lord and Redeemer. (2 Peter 1:4; 1 John 3:2.) To Christ and His glorified Church God proposes to turn over the whole world of mankind, including those who have gone into the tomb.

This Messiah will be backed by all the Divine Power in His work of rescuing mankind from the fallen condition. Satan will be bound; all evil influences will thus be restrained. The darkness of ignorance and supestition will bee scattered before the rising Sun of Righteousness. All mankind will be blessed—the living first, and afterwards the sleeping ones, "every man in his own order" or company—not all at once. For a thousand years a great work of judging will progress.

This judging will not be punishments on account of Adam's sin or of inherited imperfections and faults, results of that sin. So far as the wrong doings of the present life and traceable to inherited blemishes, they will be covered by the merit of the Great Redeemer's sacrifice. The only accounts remainng unsettled will be for those misdeeds and pernicious words of the life done or uttered contrary to knowledge. The degree of knowl, edge will determine the degree of sin.

Each individual then on judgment, on trial, will have in himself the record of his own violations of conscience. That is to say, the unforgivable sins, which must be punished, are those against the Holy Spirit, the Spirit of Righteousness, the Spirit of Truth—done intelligently against it. Thus the civilized could sear their consciences in a manner that the uncivilized could not; and those having a knowledge of God and appreciation of the principles of His righteousness could injure themselves for the future in a manner that more ignorant people could not.

Jesus declared that in the day of Judgment those who did evil without knowledge will be punished with fewer stripes than will those who did evil with more light. He gives us as illustrations the Sodomites of old, who were accounted most wicked, and the people amongst whom He was preaching, who counted themselves holiness people—Scribes and Pharisees. (Matthew 10:15; 11:22.) It will be tolerable for all, but less tolerable for those who have had more knowledge, more light, in the present life, and who have failed to live accordingly.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE CHURCH.

The period since Jesus' day, beginning at Pentecost, has been the Church's Judgment Day—her trial time. Only those coming into the true Church on the Lord's terms are privileged to have this special trial, and, if victorious its special reward of glory, honor, immortality in the Kingdom. The entrance into the Church is through the begetting of the Holy Spirit; and this begetting to the new nature is granted only to those who turn from sin, accept the Redeemer as their Advocate with the Father, and make consecration to God's will.

As New Creatures, these have much advantage in that God guarantees that "all things shall work together for good to them"—as spirit beings. This means, however, that they will be subjected to trials, difficulties, testings, much more severe than come to mankind in general, for they are being chiseled, polished, qualified, for the glories of the Heavenly Kingdom. They must walk by faith, not by sight. They must make a noble fight, in their hearts at least, against sin and its allurements. They must prove themselves loyal to God, to His Truth and to His service, at the cost of even life itself.

The whole question we are discussing is summed up by the Lord in His Message through the Prophet Malachi (3:15-18). The Prophet declares that now we do not see evil-doers punished even though they injure God's true people and blaspheme His name. But after God has made ready all the jewels of the Elect class and has set them in the gold of the Divine nature, there will be a change in prevailing conditions amongst men. Evil-doers will be chastised, with a view to their reformation. This failing, they "will be destroyed from amongst the people." Describing these Restitution conditions, the Prophet declares, "Then shall ye return, and discern between the righteous and the wicked."

DIVINE JUDGMENTS DESIRED.

What God purposes for the world through Messiah's Kingdom will be the grandest thing imaginable. Through this Kingdom, Dvine judgments—justice—will be enforced everywhere—yet sympathetically. Each will be required to live up to the perfect standard of the Golden Rule, to the extent of ability; and the Royal Priesthood will be fully commissioned to remit penalties for unintentional transgressings resulting from inherited weaknesses. The reward to well-doers will be gradual growth in knowledge, in grace, in mental, moral and physical strength.

Many find it difficult to understand how God's judgments could bring great blessings to the world. Hence we offer some suggestions: Suppose that the Kingdom were established, with Christ and the glorified Church in control, invisible to men, but all powerful and all-wise. Suppose myriads of agents and agencies for the carrying out of the Divine will through this Royal Priesthood operating like the sound waves of the wireless telegraph. Suppose a contrite sinner earnest in his full surrender to the Lord, and imagine his acceptance to Divine favor indicated by a miraculous healing of some infirmity or by an enlightenment of mind permitting him to appreciate the Divine will. On the other hand, suppose a lover of sin attempting to commt wrong and receiving instant punishment—his hand paralyzed in the act of forging a signature or of taking the property of another—his tongue paralzed in the act of uttering slander, profanity or untruth.

How quickly the world would learn righteousness under such conditions. These very conditions we would now be naturally inclned to expect, but do not see; for God's great Plan has not yet reached completion.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What is it? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

Appreciations.

Glasgow, Scotland, July 31, 1915

I am very sorry that through various causes I have not paid my subscription for Labor Tribune for present year up until now. I herewith renew and trust it is better late than never and please accept my thanks for sending on Labor Tribune in spite of my failure to pay you—am sending direct to save time instead of through Watch Tower office. I also thank you for continuing to publish Pastor Russell's sermons and all the kindred matter. But apart from that I commend you very much for the brave fight you are putting up from week to week for righteousness and freedom and having lived for years in America I can understand the great and crying need there is for such a fight. Of course you will pardon me but I think my own country, Britain, is far freerer from the curse of the vote catchers, than America with all her freedom, but still I love Amerca. Two of my sons were born there. The friends of my youth are all there; nearly all of my relations are there and I think my heart is there, and it hurts me to hear what the man in the street here in Britain is saying about America and the present war they say that in her great anxiety to remain neutral she is forgetting to stand up for right as against wrong and that the party in power is so afraid to lose votes that they are shutting their eyes to the greatest opportunity they will ever have to being called in to decide peace terms after the war. Looking at all this from the standpoint of the Bible and "Millenniel Dawn" teaching I wonder if the man in the street is perhaps right. Of course there is the common idea that a neutral country should not take sides; that the nations at war are all alike, but it seems to me we might as well say America and Mexico are alike or that the Israelites were as bad as the Cananites or that Judas was as good as Peter and so on. We know that right or wrong has something to do with individuals and surely it has something to do with nations, and so it looks from this side anaway. Your great nation is on trial and that she will triumph in that test I firmly believe, but she will have to shed the dross just as Britain has had to do this last twelve months. My prayer is that they will both come out of this great test pure gold, after all this testing of the nations is just what the Bible calls the Judgments of the Lord and they are abroad in all the earth and now is the time for the people to learn righteousness and this is a wonderful proof to me at least that we have now entered into the glad millenium reign and very soon the time will come when there shall be no more pain, neither sorrow nor crying for the former things shall have passed away even so may "Thy Kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth even as it is done in heaven." Again thanking you for your kindness, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
JOHN THOMPSON.

Pennsylvania, Aug. 2, 1915.

The Labor Tribune of Aug. 5 did not reach me, hate to miss one of them. I truly appreciate the many truths it contains. I hope to receive a copy if possible. I feel you truly are blessed in dispensing this Truth and will continue to receive blessings if faithful.

Yours in the One Hope,
MRS. N. M. WARD.

Texas, Aug. 13, 1915.

I am a new reader of the Tribune. Am so glad to note your freedom from religious prejudice. You will oblige me very much if you will allow me space in your columns to inquire who among the believers of present truth is a writer of gospel hymn-poems- Success to your paper, sir, so long as its columns remain thus wide open to all candid seekers after the truth, no matter what their doctrinal peculiarities may be.

G. N. FENN.

New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

Having recently received my subscription through the Watch Tower office, I want to assure you again that I appreciate your clean, out-spoken paper. When I read of the expected new management I feared that the part nearest my heart (the religious) might be cut somewhat, but no. I can only thank you for the effort put forth along that line. Wishing you success, both financially and otherwise, I am

One of your lasting subscribers,
G. P. HAVILAND.

Michigan, August 11, 1915.

Once more I write to tell you how much I appreciate the untiring zeal of the Tribune management in publishing the precious Gospel Message of "Good Tidings." Thousands are being enlightened and made happy through reading the Tribune, and many are realizing that this is a wonderful day in which we are living. "The Day of His preparation." Every hidden thing of darkness is now being brought to light. Error, superstition and fear are gradually giving place to Truth and light and soon we shall have that for which we have so long been praying, "They Kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth even as it is done in heaven." What a wonderful privilege to know the Lord now and be used of Him to tell this good message. All who are thus favored of the Lord should be very thankful indeed. I want to assure you of my continued prayers on your behalf, the success of the Tribune and on behalf of all the the servants of the Lord who are loyally and faithfully using their talents in His service.

"Soon shall that glorious anthem swell
And host to host the triumph tell,
That no rebellious foe remains,
But over all the Savior reigns.

He'll rule the world with truth and grace;
The nations all shall prove
The blessing of His righteousness,
And wonders of Hs love.

Sincerely yours for Truth,
MRS. C. W. HATT.

Oregon, Aug. 12, 1915.

Inclosed herewith find Postoffice order for which amount you will please renew my subscription to the Netional Labor Tribune. Although I am taking other papers printing Pastor Russell's sermons, yet I feel constrained nevertheless to again renew my subscription to the Tribune also, as a reward to the editor for helping to spread God's precious Truth abroad in the world, through the medium of those blessed sermons.

My maxim is to "Reward our friends and pity the enemies of the Truth." —"For I wot that in ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers."—Acts 3:-17.) I also feel prompted to do what little I can to sustain the editor who thus sustains the Truth of God, by publishing Pastor Russell's sermons; and I hope that by so doing I may in this manner assist the Rghteous cause of the Lord and like Aaron be "Holding up the Prophet's hand"—(our dear Pastor Russell.) I daily turn to the following Scriptural admonition: "Watch ye, stand fast in the fait quit you like men, be strong" (1st Cor. 16:13.)

In the church of Zion Citl, I through
grace a member am,
Let the world deride, or pity, I will
glory in Thy name.
On the Rock of Ages founded, what
can shake my SURE repose,
With Salvaton's walls surrounded, I
can smile at all my foes.

Christian love and and cheerful greetings unto all the dear friends in the Lord's Household of Faith; (that Faith which was once delived unto the saints."—Jude 3.

RASMUS F. JOHNSON.

Kentucky, Aug. 14, 1915.

I note in the August 5th issue of the Tribune of some Watch Towers that a Brother has to give to anyone that would like to have them. I have written to him but as there is no address given I am forced to write to you. I don't want to take up too much space in your valuable paper, I wish to say that I am well pleased with all the features of your paper since the new management. The back numbers I wish you would advertise if anyone can supply same I would like for them to let me know and I will send for them so as not to get too many of the same kind. (July 1 and 15 and Sept. 15, '01; Jan. 1, Mar. 15, July 1 and 15, '02; April 1, May 1 and 15; Aug. 1, Oct. 15, Nov. 15, Dec. 1 and 15, '03; April 1 and 15, Aug. 1 and 15, Sept. 15, Oct. 15, '04; March 15, May 15, July 1 and 15; Sept. 15, Dec. 1, '05; Jan. 15, June 1, July 1 and 15, Sept. 15, '06; Jan. 15, Feb. 1, JuJly 1, '07; Dec. 1, '08; Aug. 15, Nov. 1 and 15, '11; Jan. 15, 13; Jan. 1-15, Feb. 1-15, Mch. 1 and 15, June 1, Aug. 1, Sept. 1 and 15, Oct. 15, '98; Jan. 15, Feb. 1 and 15, March 1 and 15, April 1 and 15, May 15, June 15, July 1 and 15, Aug. 1 and 15, Sept. 1 and 15, Oct. 1 and 15; Nov. 1, '99; March 1, Nov. 15, Dec. 1 and 15. I put these in shape so as the printer can go right ahead. Thanking you for this and if any charges will pay for same, I remain,

Yours in Him,
BRO. GEO. A. ETZEL,
424 Caldwell, Louisville, Ky.

BULGARIAN MILK BACILLI.

"The bacillus of long life." Counteracts Auto-intoxication. Better health—longer life for the truth friends. Regularly supplied in dollar size bottles. Order direct from this announcement. Address all orders to

EDGAR L. KUESTHARDT,
Port Clinton, Ohio.

Virginia, Aug. 13, 1915.

Am today renewing my subscription to the National Labor Tribune, through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I notice that my subscription ran out some time ago. I wish to thank you for sending it over time. I still enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons, and it is chiefly for this reason that I am taking the Tribune, I like your way of handling the sermons. Sorry you discontinued the question box, but hope you will see your way clear to take it up again. The Labor Tribune is an all round good paper and should be in the home of every right thinking man.

Yours for right and justice toall,
MISS B. A. HARVEY,

(The "Question Box" was not discontinued by us, but by the Truth friends at Brooklyn. We would only be too glad to start it again.—Eds. Tribune.)

Maine, August 12, 1915.

I write to tell you I appreciate very much your paper, especially the religious features. I miss the "Question Box" of late. We are livng in "perilous times;" men's heart's are failing them, but we are glad to know that the new dispensation will soon be ushered in, then blessings will flow to all mankind. I have extra copies of The Watch Tower from 1903 to 1914 inclusive. If any of the I. B. S. A. would like them will be glad to send.

Yours truly,
MRS. A. J. R. HOYT,
East Wilton, Maine.

TO OUR MANY TRUTH FRIENDS.

There are few publications in this country that can boast of an intimacy between publisher and subscriber such as exists between the proprietors of the National Labor Tribune and its thousands of readers, especially those readers who are chiefly interested in the Pastor Russell features.

For over a decade have these sermons and other features of Pastor Russell been appearing regularly in the columns of the Tribune. Each week hundreds of letters come to this office from admiring devotees of this great leader all breathing appreciation of the manner in which the messages of the TRUTH are published.

When the new owners of the Tribune took over the publication early this year the policy of the paper was changed so as to exclude all whiskey and beer advertiisng from its columns. Further than that the editor commenced the publication of a series of articles in which the thousand and one patent medicine frauds and fakes were exposed, thus protecting the many readers of this paper from the wiles and schemes of these quacks.

The Tribune herefore has established itself as a publication that believes in ideals. Chief of these is the advancing of the cause of labor and the protection of the working classes from oppression of every character. Wherever it sees an opportunity to aid in the struggle against special privelege and unscrupulous capitalism it is always willing to enter the fray on the side of Labor. Whenever its co-operation has been sought by those who seek to do something for the masses who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow it never said nay. Listen—

Near the town of Burgettstown, Pa., one hundred miners are at work driving entries and headings preparatory to removing the coal from a 360 acre tract that lies along the main line of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. Within the next three months or so their number will have been increased to over two hundred and fifty. Every man employed in this mine is a union man; every man lives near the mine in houses that would be a credit to any city street, and—every man is a stockholder and part owner of this wonderful plant.

Every one of these union miners is the owner of or has subscribed for from three hundred dollars to one thousand dollars worth of the seven per cent preferred stock of this company.

Within a week the plant, with its modern electrical machinery and tipple apparatus will be in operation with its present output all contracted for. It is already a success and as it is under the direction of expert coal men it can not by any means be regarded as a problematical experiment. The president of the company, which is known as the Bertha Coal Company, is Mr. J. E. Stewart, who for 23 years has been associated in the capacity of general manager with the great Jones' coal interests; the secretary-treasurer is Mr. D. C. Eaton, who has also been with the Jones' interests for over 25 years.

Mr. John H. Jones, himself, who has constructed and is now operating some of the largest and most modern coal mining plants in the world is aiding the enterprise with his invaluable advice.

In order to assist these men in this novel co-operative scheme the National Labor Tribune has underwritten $10,000 of the seven per cent preferred stock. This stock has guaranteed dividends of seven per cent and sells for par at $25 per share. But in the opinion of Mr. Jones there is not the least doubt but that the dividend on this stock will be seventeen per cent.

The Tribune underwrote this stock because it felt that in doing so it would be enabled to both assist in this wonderful enterprise and at the same time give to its many readers an opportunity to participate in this undertaking which in addition to being a safe and highly compensatory investment will aid these union miners to make good.

The National Labor Tribune recommends to its many readers and TRUTH friends this undertaking and asks them to participate to the extent of subscribing for one or more shares of the seven per cent preferred stock.

Make your checks payable to the Bertha Coal Company and mail to the National Labor Tribune. Your certificate of stock will go forward immediately.

The company is capitalized at $200,000, one hundred thousand dollars of which is preferred stock and the balance, $100,000 common.

The preferred stock which is being sold is seven per cent cumulative dividends upon which will be paid from the first surplus earnings of the company. After the preferred stock has received its dividend of seven per cent, a like dividend will be declared upon the common and the remaining surplus will then be divided equally between preferred and common.

In the opinion of the officers of the company based upon statement made by certified accounts for period of five years, mines managed by officers of this company of similar tonnage show earnings on this capitalization of 17 per cent per annum.

Spinners Get Five Per Cent Increase

(Continued from Page One.)

ers and Machine Workers the chairman moved the above mentioned resolution in favor of all workers in the textile trades solidifying their forces by becoming one organization, and instructing the Legislative Council to prepare a scheme with that object, and submit it for the consideration of each organization. He and other speakers pointed to the waste of labor and money that could thus be prevented.

Two amendments were propesed, one referring the subject back for twelve months in order to allow the associations to discuss it first, and the other recommending that no further steps should be taken in the matter. Both were rejected, and the resolution was carried eventually by 73 votes against 32.

Two suggested amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were agreed to. The first was that an employer should not be allowed to poy an injured workman less than a weekly allowance of 50 per cent of an ordinary full week's wages during incapacity; and the second was that when agreements to pay compensation have been registered in court it should be illegal for employers to discontinue payment with the court's sanction until the workman has resumed his work or received a lump sum in commutation of his claim.

Minimum rates of wages for male and female workers and learners in the cheap retail bespoke tailoring trade have been made by the Tailoring Trade Board. The rate for males is 12 cents an hour and for females 7 cents an hour. The Board have also fixed a minimum rate of from 6 1-2 cents per hour for female workers in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade.

Though the London tram men who recently struck were beaten the London County Council agreed that their demand should be considered by the Conciliation Board. The award now grants concessions amounting to $290,000 a year. The demands for 25 cents a day more, a fortnightly holiday, and an eight hour day are refused, but the 72 cents a week war bonus is to be given to men earning up to $10 instead of being limited to those earning $7.50.

As an indication of the extraordinarily high level of employment in this country let me quote the case of the Brassworkers' Union. This union has 14,000 members located very largely in the Birmingham district. Here is a statement of the payments actually made to members out of work during July. For the week ending July 3, $14.25; July 10, $15.84; July 17th, $14.27, and July 24, $10.04. These are the total amounts paid for employment amongst 14,000 members, which means that out of that great number there are not more than three or four out of work now.

A perusal of recent trade union reports shows very strongly the general endeavor amongst organized workers to help things along in these days of national crisis. "Seven thousand of our members," writes John Barker (assistant secretary, Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shripbuilders Society) "have joined the colors since last August, and I place our members second to none in their deep, earnest desire and determination to do everything in their power to obtain a conclusive victory. Our railway members are among the strongest in that respect; therefore, one can readily imagine their chagrin to find themselves surrounded by all kinds of obstacles when they wish to enrol as munition volunteers; good, steady, realiable and thoroughly efficient workmen, who are straining like greyhounds in the slip to use their craftsmanship to assist our country. I most earnestly trust that our Government will break through any company's cast-iron regulations, and give railway shopmen and shedmen full scope in their desure to place their services at the call of the nation, and also to offer reliable guarantees that the positions of such men shall not be prejudiced on their return to railway service, and, further, to make it distinctly understood that in cases where our members belong to railway pension funds, etc., there shall be no diminuton or intereference with their claim on such funds."

"The pressure which the Glassworkers' and General Laborers' Union," says J. R. Clynes, Labor Member of Parliament and President of this Union, "has had to use in the case of the Nottingham City Council would long ago have moved any private employer or company of capitalists who had any corresponding means of affording moderate advances to their employees. At length the council have shown themselves willing to grant only a war bonus of 50 cents a week to men whose earnings do not exceed $7.50.'

J. T. Brownlie (Independent Chairman, Amalgamated Society of Engineers) suggests, with the view of accelerating the output of war munitions and minimising slacking, a rearrangement in the working hours, namely, that the time of commencing work to be 8 a. m. instead of 6 a. m., as at present obtains in many workshops. This would obviate the loss of time in the morning and secure greater regularity in time-keepng. In thousands of cases the starting at 6 a. m. means that the workmen have to leave home before 5 a. m. Lateness in the morning oft-times leads to the loss of a full day.

"During the Boer War I was employed in Woolwich Arsenal, and, with others, worked continuous overtime for three years. No complaints were then made about slacking or bad time keeping; as a matter of fact the workmen were thanked and congratulated by the authorities for the magnificent way in which they had responded to the call of the naton. The witality of the men was unimpaired throughout, due entirely to the fact that they did not commence work before 8 o'clock in the morning."

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18.—Persistence by the Electrical Workers' union has finally brought results and the Delta Electric company, working on a nonunion basis since the strike of 1906, has signed an agreement with the union.

Suffrage Foe of Senseless Tradition

(Continued from Page One.)

long until "to the scourge of starvation we would add the brute force of our armaments to drive them back.

The world of humanity has never lived without woman's labor. She is doing her ancient tasks with modern machines and methods. She demands the ballot that she may regain the control over her life, and labor which was hers when she owned her tools and did her work individually. There are fifty-thousand women in the city of New York who are supporting dependent children, aged ones, or sick husbands. The proportion of women breadwinners who have dependents to support, who must act the part of "the man of the family" is not greater in New York than elsewhere.

The helplessness of this vast army of women workers makes them easy prey for those who "pick pockets from their office chairs."

The Women's Trade Union League and the American Federation of Labor have asked for "Votes for Women" and they learned this need in the harsh school of experience. Our government is no longer civil or military. It is based upon our industries of which women are a part. They do not produce for their individual family, but for the world market.

Lloyd, of beloved memory, called taxes 'the price of government."

Women, today, demand that no other prices, whether hours of labor, wages, food, freights, tariffs or rents shall be fixed without the full and free consent of those to whom these questions are matters of life and death.

The great war in Europe has made such immeasurable demands upon women that they will never slip back to their old position. Men have been forced to recognize that one wheel of the cart is quite as necessary as another. It would be no more absurd to raise a slogan against manhood suffrage, "A man's place is in a coal mine," or "A man's place is in an office," than it is to oppose the march of woman suffrage with the slogan of many heedless, unthinking ones who rush in "where angels fear to tread," repeating the foolish shibboleth "A woman's place is at home." An over-burdened British sister recently answered:

"It's 'women this' and 'women that'
and 'Home's the place for you,
But its 'patriotic angels' when there's
outside work to do,
It's 'women ths' and 'women that'
and 'Woman's like a hen,'
But it's 'Do the country's work alone'
when war takes off the men."

Westinghouse Plants Guard Employes

(Continued from Page One.)

METHODS OF PROCEDURE.

Matters which it shall be deemed desirable to investigate shall be listed in the order of their importance by the permanent chairman, and subcommittees will be organized for such investigations as fast as circumstances warrant.

Sub-committees will meet as often as their respective chairmen deem necessary, the prompt and thorough conduct of business being kept prominently in mind.

Reports as to the finding of each sub-committee shall be made in writing and shall be duly signed by the chairman of such sub-committee, being filed as a regular part of the records of the Safety Committee.

Reports made by sub-committees shall be considered by the Safety Committee and duly accepted or rejected or returned for further investigation by the sub-committee.

Reports on the final action taken by the Safety Committee in connection with each subject investigated, shall be submitted in writing to the Management for final approval who shall take such action as may be necessary to put into effect the recommendations made.

NEW VOTING SYSTEM ILLEGAL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 18.— The state supreme court has declared unconstitutional the system of preferential voting prescribed by the Duluth city charter. Several Minnesota cities that are considering adopting this system will be forced to change their plans because of the court's ruling.

Supreme Court Judge Hallam dissented from the majority opinion.

The Duluth Labor World has this to say of the decision:

"It is not a question of whether the preferential system of voting is a good thing. It is a question of whether or not a community of 90,000 people shall have its judgment overthrown by any four men after it has solemnly decided by a vote of the only people affected by the preferential ballot that such a system is what they want.

"We hope the effect of the decision will be to overthrow a system under which such a decision is made possible. Home rule will be a joke so long as any four men in St. Paul can overrule 90,000 people in Duluth. The people will not be free until they can determine questions of public policy for themselves, unvexed by the possibility of judicial vetoes, judicial legislation or absentee court guardianship."

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APPRECIATIONS.

New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

The doctrine of restitution; a restoration of the obedient of the human race back to Edenic perfection as living, happy, fleshly beings in the Golden Age of Prophecy, is not well understood by many earnest Chrstians. Many learned and otherwise wise men have sought to discredit this beautiful and hopeful doctrine of God's Word by claiming that this planet earth would not and could not contain the vast number who have lived since Adam's day. With ready pencil some have computed that Adam's race if placed upon the earth touching elbows, would necessarily be standng on one another's heads for over a mile in height. Still another called a 'matnematical marvel" set forth the claim in an Indianapolis paper that 10,000 planets would not accommodate earth's death stricken race if all were resurrected on another earth. Truth is stranger than fiction; always more wholesome, and far more simple. One of the simplest ways of approximating the entire populaton of this earth—living and dead, is to multiply the number who die daily, about 100,000, by 365 and we have 365,000,000; Adam lived 6,000 years ago. If 365,000,000 die in one year, then multiply the same by 6,000 and find 219,000,000,000. However, since the race began with one pair and increased gradually, then divide by 2 and we have 10,905,000,000 sleeping in death—all dead since Adam. Add to this the living, about 1,6000,000,000, and find 111,1000,000,000. or all the human family living and dead.

Since another start was made at the flood in Noah's day, this number must be far too large; however, large or small all could be comfortably located in the states west of the Mississippi river and have a good sized garden spot besides. Evidently the earth was formed to be inhabited.—Isa. 45.18.

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GARLAND STRONG CANDIDATE

"Fighting Bob" Garland has announced his candidacy for re-election to City Council.

It is a strking fact—one that undoubtedly will appeal strongly to the voters—that the title "Fighting Bob" comes to him for his record in Council, he having been one of the original members of the small body.

Born in Ireland in 1862, he came to Pittsburgh while quite young and entered the iron and steel business, where starting at three dollars a week he finally became Manager of Sales for one of the large steel firms. Entering into business for himself, 15 years ago, in partnership with his brother, he has been prominent in the business world.

He is first vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, having been a director for 10 years; a director in the Third National Bank; director in the Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company and director of the Pittsburgh Athletic Associaton.

Aggressive and clean, he is the best type of man to sit in Council from the viewpoint of the labor forces. Almost invariably he has stood up in the interests of organized labor. Every time that he has espoused any question involving the nterests of labor, he has 'put his shoulder to the wheel" and has pushed it through.

As has been pointed out by persons interested in labor, "Fighting Bob" because of his unusual straightforwardness, is labor's asset in Councl, for when he makes a promise to help the cause he sticks unflichingly to that promise regardless of circumstances. The labor men can readily rely on his word.

In the Garland repertoire there is no "Sure, old boy; certainly I am with you any time" and then a stab in the back. When he is with a man he is with him to the end and it is on such a record of honesty of aim and purpose that he seeks re-election.

A fellow Councilman, one who has frequently opposed Mr. Garland in Council, said the other day:

"There is one thng I like chiefly about Bob Garland and that is that you always know where he stands. He fights fair and in the open."

Throughout the city "Fighting Bob" is so recognized.

He has also made a reputation for expediting things in Council, especially in committees where the numerous measures, some important, others trivial, would, if not expedited, clog up the machinery of action and affairs of vital importance to the public would be seriously delayed.

LABOR MEN WIN

DENVER, AUG. 17—The Supreme Court of Colorado today issued a writ of prohibition barring Judge Granby Hillyer from presiding at future trials resulting from disorders in the recent strike of coal miners. The writ was granted on aplication of Horace N. Hawkins and associate counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, who alleged that Hillyer was a former attorney for coal mining companies and, therefore, prejudiced against former strikers.

Chief Justice W. H. Gabbert and Justice James E. Garrigues dissented from the opinion, which was delivered by Justice S. H. White.

The Supreme Court also granted a supersedeas in the case of John R. Lawson, labor leader convicted on a charge of murder growing out of the Colorado coal miners' strike and under sentence for life imprisonment. The action allows the Lawson appeal to come before the court on its merits. The Court reserved its decision on the request of Lawson's counsel that he be released from jail on bond until after briefs are filed in September.

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KING ASA'S REFORM WORK FOR ISRAEL

2 Chronicles 15:1-15.—August 22.

King Solomon's Great-Grandson—Adverse Influence of the Ten-Tribe Kingdom—King Asa's Overthrow of Idolatry—A Great National Revival. Idols of Pen and Ink—The God of the Creeds—Need of Another Solemn League and Covenant—Help Coming Through Messiah's Kingdom.

"Draw nigh unto Me, and I will draw nigh unto you."—James 4:8.

WHEN the ten-tribe kingdom, called Israel, revolted from King Rehoboam and went into idolatry, the influence affected the kingdom of Judah to some extent. Images of Baal and groves for the practise of the licentious orgies of his worship multiplied in Judah, until the time of Asa, King Solomon's great-grandson. As a reformer, he set about the overthrow of idolatrous worship and the substitution of the true worship of Jehovah.

We know not the influences that operated upon Asa to take a course so different from that of his father and his grandfather. Perhaps he was learning from his people's experiences. His first endeavors to obliterate idolatry seem to have been only partially effective. He next turned his attention to the fortifying of his own country. Then came a war with the Egyptian invader, Zerah, with an immense host, one million strong, with three hundred iron chariots. They came upon Judah, seeking for spoils; and their numbers made them a terror.

King Asa.

Under these circumstances God's message to King Asa, through Azariah the Prophet, was especially encouraging. The Prophet pointed out the adversities of the ten-tribe kingdom as being because they were without the true God, without the Law, without the teaching priests. They had gotten into an anarchous condition, with no peace to anybody. Yet the Lord had helped them whenever they turned to Him. God had always shown willingness to bless those who desired to be in harmony with Him.

This message encouraged the king to put away further the idolatries and to renew the altar of the Lord's House. Consequently he had the support of the most godly of his own land; and many came from the ten-tribe kingdom who still respected God and His promises. They were glad to get to a place where Jehovah was worshiped.

God blessed King Asa and his people in their repulse of the Egyptian invasion. The spirit of reverence for God was greatly increased. There was a great national awakening along religious lines. The people entered into a covenant with the Lord that all opposed to God should be put to death.

The Lesson's Import to Us.

Everywhere we see people in idolatry—not only the heathen who worship before bronze, wood and stone, but also the more civilized who have set up creed idols equally repulsive with the idols of heathendom. Our creeds represent God as a great monster, who deliberately created mankind with the foreknowledge and intention that nearly all of them should spend eternity in fiery torture.

We need an Asa to arise and, encouraged by God's promises, to shatter Christendom's great creed idols and to liberate the people from bondage to them. He should have the support of all God-fearing people, as King Asa had. Not by physical force, nor by cruelty, nor by literal axes, would these creed idols be destroyed, but by the presentation of God's Word. In proportion as the Bible is rightly understood, the follies and unscripturainess of the creeds are recognized.

True Covenanters, All of Us.

Asa Destroying Idols.

The account of how Judah and Benjamin, the most religious people of that time, bound themselves to God with an oath, or covenant, reminds us of a similar religious movement in Scotland, in which some of God's people swore allegiance to Him and signed the covenant with their own blood. The day has come for other covenanters to come forward to enter into a covenant with God to be loyal to Him and His Word and to put away the creed idols. We have greater knowledge than had the Covenanters of Scotland; but Christian people need the spirit of full consecration to God. We have much more knowledge than had the people of Judah; but we need their spirit of loyalty.

Many forget that in joining any church its creed is publicly endorsed, and that a private denial does not annul their obligations. Many say, "We do not believe the creeds; but they are popular, and we will support them." They do this because to do otherwise would be to antagonize the wise, rich and great who, although not believing the creeds themselves, seem interested in maintaining them as shackles upon the masses. Under these conditions we are not to expect any reform until Messiah's Kingdom is fully set up. Then it will overthrow the entire system of evil which has bound mankind with shackles of ignorance and superstition, and has kept them from God.

An Oregon woman, aged seventy-two, is reported to have killed a bear with a hoe. But how came a woman of that age to be out with a hoe in the first place?

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3.40 for Pants that sold at $4.50 to $6.00
4.40 for Pants that sold at $6.50 to $7.50
(Kaufmann's—"The Big Store"—Second Floor)

"COMPANY" HOUSES INSPECTED.

HAZELTON, Aug. 18.—The state health department is investigating "company" houses in the mining settlements of this county. A house to house canvass is being conducted. It is believed this movement is part of a campaign against stream pollution and in favor of a scientific disposal of sewage.

WISE MO.

"Why," asks a Missouri paper, "does Missouri stand at the head in raising mules?"

"Because," says another paper, "That is the only safe place to stand." *Christian Register*

NEEDLE WORKERS UNITING.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Women workers on white goods in this city are joining the local affiliated to the International Ladies' Garmen Workers' union because of low wages and poor working conditions. A system of fines in many of the factories has driven wages to a point where existence is impossible and the organizing campaign now on will offset the plan of New York employers who have moved across the river into New Jersey to escape, what they term, "interference by the union."

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 39 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1915. FIVE CENTS A COPY

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST ARE EMPHASIZED

Findings of Industrial Relations Commission Crystalize Evils.

SUMMARY OF WALSH REPORT.

CHICAGO.—Widespread existence of living and working conditions in American industry that menace the Nation's welfare by denying proper standards of living to millions of its citizens, and by making them subservient to the wills of employers who control their opportunities for labor, are set forth in the final report of Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and Investigation for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

The Commission made public today the first section of the Manly report. The remaining sections will be made public as soon as they leave the hands of the printer, and the report in full will then be transmitted to Congress. It was accepted and ordered printed by the resolution of the full Commission, and is signed by Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Commission, and by Commissioners John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson.

As a paramount necessity, if the Nation is to remedy the evils found to exist by the Commission's staff, the report urges action that will remove the "many existing obstacles which prevent effective organization and co-operation" by wage earners, and that will thereby bring about a democratic organization of industry along the lines of trade union activity.

The crux of the whole question of industrial relations is declared to be "shall the workers, for the protection of their interests, be organized and represented collectively by their chosen delegates, even as the stockholders are represented by their directors and by the various grades of executive officials and bosses.

Mr. Manly's report is based on the research and field work of members of the staff, whose point of view is that of impartial investigators, and upon testimony at the public hearings conducted by the Commission in fourteen principal cities and industrial centers of the United States. These hearings occupied in all 154 days and a total of 740 witnesses were heard. of these 230 were affiliated with employers, 245 with labor and 265 were not affiliated with either group. Where interests are affected, statements of fact are based entirely upon the testimony of those witnesses whose interests might be regarded as adversely affected.

ACTION IS IMPERATIVE.

In an introductory statement Congress and the public are urged to regard the question of industrial relations as "more fundamental and of greater importance to the welfare of the Nation than any other question except that of our Government."

"The only hope for the solution of the tremendous problems created by industrial relationship," says the report, "lies in the effective use of our democratic institutions and the rapid extension of the principles of democracy to industry."

The immediate effects of the form and character of industrial organization are held to be "greater and closer to the lives and happiness of all classes of citizens than even the form and character of our political institutions."

"The ordinary man," it is pointed out, "whether employer or worker, has relatively little contact with the government. If he and his family are well-fed, well-housed, and well-clothed, and if he can pay for the education of his children, he can exist even under an autocratic monarchy with little concern until some critical situation develops in which his own liberty is interfered with or until he is deprived of life or property by the overwhelming power of his tyrannical ruler. But his industrial relations determine every day what he and his family shall eat, what they shall wear, how many hours of his life he shall labor and in what surroundings. Under certain conditions where his individual or corporate employer owns or controls the community in which he lives, the education of his children, the character and prices of his food, clothing and house, his own actions, speech and opinions, and in some cases even his religion, are controlled and determined, insofar as the interests of the employer make it desirable for him to exercise such control. Such conditions are established and maintained not only through the dictation of all working conditions of employment by the employer, but by his usurpation or control of the functions and machinery of political government in such communities.

"In the available time it has been impossible to ascertain how general such conditions are, but it is clearly indicated by the investigations that in isolated industrial, mining or agricultural communities, which are owend or controlled by single individuals or corporations, and in which the employees are unorganized, industrial feudalism is the rule rather than the exception.

"In such communities democratic government does not as a rule exist, except in name or form, and as a consequence there now exist within the body of our republic petty industrial communities, which are virtually principalities, oppressive to those dependent upon them for a livelihood and a dreadful menace to the peace and welfare of the nation.

"Such conditions as these are the direct and inevitable consequence of the industrial relations which exist in such communities. Political freedom can exist only where the is industrial freedom; political democracy only where there is industrial democracy.

"Such industrial democracy has been established in a greater or less degree in certain American industries or for certain classes of employees. But between such conditions of industrial democracy and industrial feudalism, there are almost infinite gradations marking the stages of evolution which have been reached. In every case, however, investigation has shown that the degree of political freedom and dmocracy which exists is conditioned by the industrial status of the citizens who form the majority of the community."

POLITICAL LIBERTIES AT STAKE.

"The problems of industrial relations, therefore, demand the attention of Congress, not only because they determine the life, security and happiness of the twenty-five million citizens of the United States who occupy the position of wage earners, but because they affect for good or evil the government of localities and states, and to a smaller degree that of the nation itself. What each of these wage earners shall eat, where he shall live, and how long and under what conditions he shall labor are determined by his industrial status and by his relation individually or collectively to the person or corporation employing him. Similarly and almost as directly this relationship determines whether the machinery of government shall be used for or against his welfare whether his vote shall count for or against his own interest, whether he shall be tried by a jury of his peers or a jury selected in collusion with the employing company, or, under conditions of so-called martial law, by no jury whatever; whether in fact he shall be a free man or deprived of every right guaranteed by federal and state constitutions, imprisoned without warrant for the commission of crimes of which he may be innocent, or forcibly deported from the community or state in which he has made his home. For these reasons, it seems desirable at the outset to suggest a recommendation to Congress that these problems of industrial relationship should occupy their due prominence in the deliberations of that Honorable Body, and that the entire machinery of the Federal Government should be utilized to the greatest possible degree for the correction of such deplorable conditions as have been found to exist.

"The lack of proper industrial relationship and the existence of bad labor conditions is a matter of the most serious moment during times of peace, but the events of the past year have demonstrated how enormously

(Continued on Page Five.)

Cotton Weavers Seeking War Bonus.

Many Women Working in British Munition Factories.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Aug. 12.—1915—The labor movement in Great Britain and Ireland seems to have settled down once more for quietness although one or two troubles are threatening owing to the extraordinary incapacity on the part of some employers to determine when their men have been driven far enough.

The wages question in the Lancashire cotton industry continues to attract a considerable amount of attention. A few days ago the operatives engaged in a spinning section obtained a war bonus of 5 per cent as a result of arbitration on the part of the government committee on production. There has been a good deal of grumbling amongst employers at this change in wages, in view of the alleged trade depression. The operative weavers are now taking steps also to secure higher rates of pay. A joint meeting between representatives of the masters and the trade union officials was held in Manchester on July 30th, and, after discussion the employers promised to consult the district associations on the matter and to give a definite reply on August 17th. Should the application be refused it is quite probable that the trade union officials will force matters and compel the question to be submitted to the government committee on production for arbitration.

The effort which is being made at the request of the Home Office to facilitate the enlistment of men engaged in the cotton mills was farwarded by a conference held in Manchester on July 27th. On the operatives' side the conference was representative of the whole trade. On the masters' side it represented only that section of the trade comprised within the organization of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association—namely, firms engaged in weaving only or running spinning mills to produce yarn for weaving in their own sheds. Another conference will be necessary between the operatives and the Master Cotton Spinners' Association before the whole industruy has been covered.

At the conference of July 27th the masters' representatives agreed to recommend their association to undertake the reinstatement at the end of the war of all men who leave the mills for service in the army or for government work at home. The operatives on their part pledged themselves to render every possible assistance to the Government.

An announcement was made at the end of the meeting as to the position of women dependents and their right to work, which, in view of Mr. Shackleton's presence at the conference as a representative of the Home Office may be taken as authoritative. It was suggested that it was desirable that an official statement should be made that in the case of women who are receiving separation or dependent's allowances and who are now staying at home, such allowances would not be affected in any way if they were to commence work at the mills.

The educated woman as a munition worker is likely to prove a valuable asset if one may judge by the success achieved by the scheme started at the Erith factories of Messrs. Vickers. There is nothing of the amateur or, still more pleasing to note, of the dilletante, in the first batch of 45 women. They include two master-turners, Lady Colebrooke and Lady Gertrude Crawford, both of whom find no difficulty in the work at the lathes, Mrs. England, a sister of Lord Loreburn, Lady Gatacre, Mrs. Greig, wife of Colonel Greig, of the London Scottish, and the ladies who originated the scheme, Mrs. Moir, wife of the chief of the new inventions branch of the Ministry of Munitions, and Mrs. Cowan, wife of the member of Parliament of East Aberdeenshire. Miss Vickers, a daughter of the immensely wealthry firm of Vickers, is joining the next batch. In the same factory, but not engaged in the same work, is Lady Scott, widow of Captain Scott, the famous Antarctic explorer, who has joined the electrical department. where her deftness, acquired in her art as sculptor, allows her to do work requiring great delicacy of touch.

The work which the women are doing is on the 4.5 shells and the 18-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

WILL DISTRIBUTE STOCK TO STORE EMPLOYES

Kaufmann's Still Planning Reward for Loyal Organization.

The National Labor Tribune has been in receipt of several inquiries concerning the promised distribution of One Million Dollars worth of stock among the employees of the Kaufmann Department Store, Incorporated, by the directors of that company.

At the time of the formation of the new Kaufmann organization, last year, such a promise was made to those employees who remained loyal to the company.

These inquiries were referred to the management of the store and the following answer, written by Mr. S. Mundheim, vice president and general manager of the company has been received:

Pittsburgh, Pa., August.

Mr. E. N. Jones,
Editor National Labor Tribune,
Walsh Building, Pittsburgh.

Dear Sir:—

Answering your letter, will say that owing to a number of legal difficulties, we have not been able to complete the plan proposed. As soon as we do, I shall be glad to communicate with you.

Yours very truly,
KAUFMANN'S, "The Big Store."
SAMUEL MUNDHEIM,
General Manager.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—According to reports issued by the federal department of labor, bureau of immigration, but 28,499 immigrants came to this country during June. The number of arrivals during May was 32,363; April, 31,765; March, 26,335.

During June, Italy contributed the largest number of immigrants, 2,286; Ireland was second with 1,848 followed by England with 1,371; Greece, 972; Portugal, 834; Japan, 721, and Norway, 688.

In the skilled trades, clerks and accountants led with 674. Carpenters were next with 474; mariners, 303; miners, 225; tailors, 172; masons, 162; seamstresses, 149.

Of the unskilled, there were 4,203 listed as laborers, 2,256 as servants, and 1,419 as farm laborers.

The state of New York received the largest proportion of these immigrants, 5,277. Massachusetts was next with 2,195, followed by California with 1,843; Michigan, 1,652; Pennsylvania, 1,205 and Washington, 1,078.

FIFTY-HOUR WORK WEEK ADOPTED.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 24.—The Manufacturers' association of this city realizes that a reduction of working hours is inevitable and has issued a statement recommending the adoption of the fifty-hour week in all Bridgeport industrial plants. The Warner Brothers company, which employs several thousand mechanics, has announced that the fifty-hour week hereafter be in force in that factory. The assertion is made that the shorter hours' schedule is a natural development and all tendencies show that both the employer and employe can accomplish as much under the fifty-hour schedule as is now done under a longer working day.

The manufacturers' decision is the result of an eight-hour day agitation that has been so vigorously conducted by Bridgeport unionists during the past few weeks and includes those firms that have not accepted the straight eight-hour day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 25.—About 100 machinists are on strike at the Lake Torpedo company for a 45-cent minimum. This is the only Bridgeport concern at the present time that has a controversy with its machinist employes.

POLICEMAN KILLED STRIKER.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—A coroner's jury has voted to hold Police Inspector Cady, of Bayonne, responsible for the death of an 18-year-old boy who was shot during the recent strike of Bayonne oil workers. Physicians testified that the bullet entered the back of the boy's head and pierced the brain. Several Bayonne policemen testified that imported gunmen shot at the strikers, resulting in the death of two workers.

INCREASE BENEFITS.

DETROIT, Aug. 25.—The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance convention increased death benefits from $100 to $200. President Hynes, General Secretary Bray and all other officers were re-elected. Boston was chosen as the next convention city. The period for holding conventions was extended from two to three years.

TEXTILE WORKERS ACTIVE.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 25.—Textile workers in this section are becoming interested in the trade union movement. In two years Anderson Textile Workers' union, No. 966, has reached a membership of 860. It is predicted that with the opening of fall business the union will increase its membership to 1,500.

STRIKEBREAKERS FINTD.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 25—Two stikebreakers employed by the Rice, Barton & Fales Machine and Iron company were each fined $50 for carrying concealed weapons without permits.

STATE UNIONISTS TO MEET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Officers of the California state federation of labor have issued a call for the sixteenth annual convention, to be held at Santa Rosa, beginning Monday, October 4.

DETECTIVES REGULATED.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 25.—The state law regulating private detectives is now in force, and hereafter the gum-shoe, peep-hole, tin-star sleuth, employed by any private agency, is a state official, acting under a license issued by the state board of prison directors. It is intimated that this type of Hawkshaws will have trouble securing licenses.

WHAT LABOR INCLUDES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The labor question is as big, as broad, as deep, as extensive as human activity," said Secretary of Labor Wilson, in a speech in this city. "If you take as your definition of labor any physical or metal activity, not exclusively for pleasure, then you have some conception of the breadth of the movement which takes into consideration and seeks to handle pronerly all of these activities. The most important function, the most important thing growing out of the creation of the new federal department of labor, is that from now on labor has a voice in the councils of our Nation."

SEEKING ENDORSEMENT OF LOCAL FEDERATION

O'Neil Endeavoring to Handicap Opponents Through Religious Issues.

New ...rough Public Library ... Fifth Ave

STIRRING UP PREJUDICE.

Within the next few days the Federation of Patriotic Societies will meet for the purpose of endorsing candidates for city and county offices in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county.

This Federation is composed of delegates from a score or more of organizations, the chief aim of which is to prevent citizens of Roman Catholic faith from holding public office.

During the past three or four years this Federation has been a big factor in determining election results as the membership of the allied organizations is very large.

It is not the purpose of the National Labor Tribune to comment upon the organization insofar as its aims and principles are involved. But it believes that now is the time to call attention to the manner in which this Federation is and has been used by scheeming politicians to further their own selfish ambitions.

In the elections occuring in the fall of 1913 the Federation endorsed certain candidates for city and county offices and as a result of that endorsement ministers and church members turned in and worked for the success of the Federation candidates. They were elected.

Following the election at least five members of the Executive Committee of the Federation were given fat city or county jobs. And the candidates who had sought the support of the Federation and who had pledged themselves to abide by the principles of this organization immediately forgot all about any such pledges.

In other words the Federation was sold by its leaders and by the successful candidates.

Now the time is at hand for other endorsements of aspiring candidates to be made. The Executive Committee is again at work and will make its recommendations. It is reported on very good authority that Mr. J. Denny O'Neil, present county commissioner will be presented with the official endorsement of the committee and the Federation.

Mr. O'Neil has had his lieutenants at work paving the way for this "official approval" for some months. In fact one of his political friends has been extremely busy writing articles for the Menace in which Harris and Gumbert, the anti-Oliver candidates, were bitterly attacked.

And because Mr. O'Neil is doing his utmost to kidnap this endorsement and at the same time win the votes of members of the Roman Catholic Church by the old game of playing both ends against the middle we feel that members of both Protestant and Catholic churches should be enlightened concerning Mr. O'Neil's tactics.

In the first place he says to the Federation representatives: "I am entitled to your support because I belong to organizations affiliated with the Federation. I am a Protestant and a leading member of my church in McKeesport. I believe in the principles of your organization and therefore you should endorse me."

And yet O'Neil when he addresses organizations and church gatherings asks the Democratic voters in his audience to support Mr. Stephen J. Toole. Now we have nothing against Mr. Toole, but when Mr. O'Neil asks anyone to assist Mr. Toole in his campaign for re-election he violates the principles of the organizations affiliated with the Federation because Mr. Toole is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Again Mr. O'Neil in return for the support of the political boss of the Fifth ward appoints Mr. Thomas Geary to a position in his office, thus appealing to the Roman Catholic voters, because Mr. Geary is a Catholic.

The Federation of Patriotic Societies should examine the payroll of the commissioners' office and see how many Catholics have been appointed by Mr. O'Neil. They should also look over the list of scrub-women appointed by Mr. Kelly, superintendent of the court house and a brother-in-law of Mr. O'Neil.

The members of the Roman Catholic Church should investigate Mr. O'Neil's attempt to win the support of the Federation on the grounds of his alleged allegiance to that organization.

The National Labor Tribune in publishing this article does so not because it has sympathy with the injection of religious issues of any kind whatsoever into politics but because it feels that a man who plays both ends against the middle in an attempt to take an unfair advantage of another candidate should be exposed in the attempt.

Members of both Protestant and Catholic churches should resent this palpable attempt to use the sacred purposes of the church to further the candidacy of any man.

The members of the Federation should not be slow to forget the election of 1913 and the manner in which the candidates who were elected by their votes sold them out.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

TO KNOW THE TRUE GOD IS TO LOVE HIM.

The Glories of the Divine Character Unknown to the World—Faint Glimpses Given to the Israelites—A Clearer Vision Givn to th Church of Christ—Still Increasing Light—Gross Darkness Covers the World—"The God of This World Hath Blinded the Minds" of Unbelievers—The Knowledge of God's Glory Shall Cover the Earth During the Messianic Kingdom.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 22.— Pastor Russe is in our city today. We report his discourse on the text, "The glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all the flesh shall see it together." (Isaiah 40:5.) He spoke as follows:

This text implies that a time is coming when everybody will know about God's glory—all flesh. This will include not only all who will then be living, but all who have ever lived. We rejoice that God has so grand a Program. We are given an intimation of this as we look into the past and observe that the glory of the Lord has not yet been revealed to the world. God gave some little intimation of His glory, His character, His design, to Abraham, telling him that by and by He purposed to bless the world through Abraham's Seed. But this was only a promise, not a revelation of God's glory; for only Abraham believed. Nevertheless he got a glimpse of that glory as he believed God's promises; so also did Isaac and Jacob. They saw faintly a great purpose of good on God's part, and a time coming when the curse of sin would somehow be rolled away and the true knowledge of God would reach all the human family. But still the glory of the Lord was not revealed.

This hope, though vague, continued with the Israelites, descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. After their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, at Mt. Sinai God made a covenant with them that, if they would keep His Law, they might demonstrate their qualification to be the Seed of Abraham to bless the world. But they were unable to keep the Law. None of the fallen race of Adam are able. (Romans 3:20.) The hope of becoming the Spritual Seed of Abraham faded from the minds of the Israelites. But to strengthen them the Lord promised He will make a still greater covenant than the Law Covenant.—Jer. 31:31-34.

Israel could not keep God's perfect Law. They failed because they were sinners, members of Adam's race, born in sin, misshapen in iniquity, in sin did their mothers conceive them, as the Bible explains. Finally God sent His son, "born under the Law," put under the Law for that very purpose of demonstrating that what other Israelites could do He could do. He kept the Law, thus manifesting that "He was holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners." Sinners were unable to keep God's Law, but Jesus kept it, and to Tim was given the great privilege of being the promised Seed of Abraham.

QUALIFIED TO BE BLESSER OF THE WORLD.

His keeping the Law, however, did not make our Lord Jesus Abraham's Seed spiritual, but merely demonstrated His qualifications. Even though He was perfect, as a man He could not have done the work which God had purposed; for He could not have given life to the race under sentence of death. In order to give life to the dying world He must first lay down His own life as an equivelant price for the life of Adam, in whom the whole race fell; and He must also be a perfect Jew, to redeem those who were under the Law. He must take the step of sacrificing his human life-rights, that He might do the Father's will. This He did.

But even then Jesus was not the Seed of Abraham that should bless the world, except as we might regard Him, properly, as having been begotten to be this Seed. At the time of His baptism, He was begotten of the Holy Spirit to a New Nature. It was here that He consecrated His human life-rights unto death. During the three and one-half years of His ministry He carried out His Covenant of Sacrifice. This work was not fully accomplished until at Calvary, when He cried, "It is finished!" and died. When on the third day God raised Him from the dead, He was fully qualified to be the Blesser of the world as Abraham's Spiritual Seed—no longer a man, but a spirit Being, privileged, with the Price at His command, the value of His own human life-rights, to make application of it, in the Father's due time, as a Redemption-price for Adam and his race.

Since His resurrection, our Lord Jesus is the Spiritual Seed of Abraham. Speaking of Jesus' death and resurrection, the Apostle Paul says "Wherefore (because He was obedient unto death) God hath highly exalted Him, and given Him a name which is above every name." (Phillippians 2:8-11.) This name is Christ, the Anointed of God. Christ Jesus is anointed to be Head over the .Church which is His Body, anointed to be the great High Priest after the order of Melchisedec, anointed to be King of kings and Lord of lords—when he shall come into His Kingdom.

"TO THE JEW FIRST."

The Bible tells us that God, who made this glorious arrangement for our Lord Jesus, provided also that a certain class should be gathered out of the world to be members of His Body, otherwise called "the Royal Priesthood," "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife," and His Joint-heir. The work of calling out this class has been going on for nearly nineteen hundred years. It was necessary that our Lord should begin this work of selecting the Church with the Jews—Acts 3:25, 26; 13:46; Romans 1:16; 11:7-21.

In a very few years the Lord apparently found 25,000 Jews who were consecrated to Him—"Israelites indeed, in whome was no guile." These were ready to receive Him. To such He said,"Unto you is given to know the mysteries of the Kingdom of God; but to them that are without all these things are spoken in parables and dark sayings." As it was in the Master's day, that none of the unprepared ones, either Jews or Gentiles, could walk in Jesus' footsteps, and as the things revealed to the worthy ones were revealed to their eyes of understanding, so to us today the Master's words equally apply. The Lord's consecrated ones shall see, shall understand. It is not God's will that others should know now. Their time to know will be that mentioned in our text. By and by the message shall go forth to all.

We recall the various steps in the selection of the Church. First God selected the worthy ones from the Jews in Palestine, then from those scattered abroad. The Apostle says that everywhere the Jews were sought first, and only after they had had their oportunity was the Gospel Call sent to the Gentiles. God wished a very cosmopolitan class to reign with Christ for the blessing of all mankind. Jesus is the Head of all these. All must be true-hearted, all must come through the same low gate of Consecration, all must walk the same Narrow Way—walk in the footsteps of their Forerunner. Whether Jews or Gentiles at the start, all are now New Creatures in Christ. Old hopes, aims and desires have passed away, and all things have become new.—2 Corinthians 5:17.

TRUTHS REVEALED IN DUE SEASON.

We have briefly traced the history of the world. During all this time the glory of the Lord has not been revealed. It is true that our Lord Jesus knew about the glory of the Father. The Apostles also saw the glory of the Lord clearly before their minds. Not many, even in the early Church, could see it clearly. (Eph. 1:18-23.) The Apostles, though fully in God's favor, were not privileged, however, to know certain things that we may now know. Certain truths are dispensational and cannot be understood until the due time has arrived. To illustrate: The Prophet Daniel sought to understand certain things that had been declared to him. But the angel replied, "Go thy way, Daniel; for the words are sealed till the Time of the End."..Daniel 12: 8-10.

The Scriptures indicate that we entered the period of the Time of the End in the year 1799. Since then, the knowledge of the times and seasons has been forthcoming. The times and seasons have gradually been becoming better understood as the due time came for the wise in Heavenly things to understand. To this class it will be given to know everything that the Very Elect are to know, until the time when Christ shall receive the last of these unto Himself. We should rest ourselves in the Divine arrangement of things, and not seek to ferret out in advance that which the Lord has not yet made clear.

God is able to make clear in due time whatever He has decreed shall come to pass. If we are in the right attitude of heart, we shall have enough to keep the eyes of our understanding open so that we can appreciate the things which are freely given us of God. His true children are witnesses to the fact that He has been opening the eyes of our understanding more and more during these last days. Certain great blessings have come to God's people, particularly during the past forty years—riches of grace and knowledge.

SATAN A LIAR AND MURDERER.

The world in general has been laboring under a gross misconception of God, which had its start six thousand years ago in Eden. God had said to our first parents respecting the fruit of the forbidden tree,"In the day that thou eatest thereof, dying thou shalt die." But Satan, through the serpent, said, "This is not true. Ye shall not surely die." Thus he made God a liar, while he himself became a murderer; for he slew our race. (John 8:44.) But God remained quiet. He did not smite Satan down, although he sentenced Adam and Eve to death and drove them out of Eden.

Practically the whole world has believed Satan's lie. Mankind believe that when they appear to die they really become more alive—that what is called death is really a good thing for them. Practically everybody believes that God spoke falsely when He said, "Dying, thou shalt die." This has greatly dishonored the Heavenly Father. Throughout the entire six thousand years He has been misrepresented. Satan's lie became the foundation for other falsehoods and misrepresentations. It has continued and multiplied; and upon it have been built all sorts of wrong suggestions regarding God and His character.

This lie is today at the bottom of nearly all wrong doctrine. God has been misrepresented to be the One who originally planned all the terrible tortures which we are told are being inflicted in places called Hell and Purgatory. That God had to put men somewhere was the theory. A dead person could remain in the tomb, unconscious; but if the supposedly dead person is alive, he must be put somewhere. "Only a handful fear God, and therefore the great mass," they say, "must have gone to a place of turture; being alive and unfit for Heaven, they must be in Hell or Purgatory."

Many said, "God would be glad to destroy man if He could, but He made man too well; and although He said that man would die, He cannot kill the soul, which is immortal." Nearly everybody believes this nonsense about our Heavenly Father. They slander Him, making Him out to be the worst Being that ever lived. One cannot picture, any more wicked being than we have been told our Heavenly Father is. We are given all sorts of descriptions, according to the measure of ignorance or willfulness of the one describing God—the God of all grace and mercy. Why has He not smitten those who have thus blasphemed His Holy Name? But He has not. He has even allowed some of His children to do this in ignorance and blindness.

To some in his day the Apostle Paul expressed the fear that Satan would beguile many of the Church just as he had beguiled Mother Eve—by false doctrine, misrepresenting the Almighty. (2 Corinthians 11:3.) It is very difficult for us to realize that we ever came into such a condition that we believed such lies; yet we must have done so. It is difficult for us to sympathize with others who are in that condition; but we were once just as blind ourselves. Ignorance is the great tool which the Adversary has used to blind the whole world.—Acts 3:17; 1 Corinthians 2:8; 2 Corinthians 4:4.

Satan is a rebel against Jehovah. He wishes that the glory of God should not shine into the hearts of mankind; for it has a sanctifying influence, causes us to will and to do God's good pleasure. Satan would hinder us, would keep us in the dark respecting God's real character.

GOD'S PURPOSES WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED.

The idea of some evangelists that God is weeping and gnashing His teeth over the condition of our race is because they do not know that there is a God of all Wisdom and Power, who has full control of the situation. He has a broad, deep Plan that will all work out properly. He is not giving it any anxious concern whatever; for He has laid the responsibility upon His Son Jesus, as the Bible sets forth.

In this great work of human uplift the Church will be associated with her Lord. For a thousand years it will progress. As the Bible declares, Messiah will bless all of Adam's race, restoring to them all that was redeemed for them at Calvary. It was a man that was lost. It was an earthly home in Eden that was lost. It was an earthly likeness of God that was lost. Jesus came to seek and recover that which was lost; and by the end of the Millennial Age the world will have been restored and will be ready to be received of the Father.—1 Cor. 15:24-28.

Then, the Bible tells us, God will have another work for Christ to do. It will be for Him, as Jehovah's Agent, to test all mankind in their rich perfection at the end of the Millennial Age; and whoever is not in full heart sympathy with righteousness, whoever does not hate iniquity, will be destroyed from amongst the people. Everything unfavorable to mankind will be rooted out. He will destroy all who love unrighteousness and sin, both root and brahch. Malachi 4:1.) St. Peter, speaking on this subject says, "These, like natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed, shall utterly perish." (2 Peter 2:12.) From this Second Death they will have no resurrection. "They shall be as though they had not been."—Obadiah 16.

GOD'S GLORY SOON TO BE REVEALED.

But the point which I especially wish to make is this: during all these six thousand years past, the glory of the Lord has not been revealed. All flesh have not seen His glory. The only ones who have seen it are God's spirit-begotten children. (Romans 8:9.) All that these have seen of His glory has been since they became God's children. Then the eyes of their understanding began to open; and if they had been faithful, their eyes are opening more and more to behold the glory of God—the grandeur of His character, His loving kindness and His tender mercies. All the good qualities that Satan says our Father does not possess, He does possess; all the evil qualities that Satan saye He has, He does not have.

During the Millennial Age, all flesh shall have opportunity to see God's glory. They will all come to see, to understand. "All the blind eyes shall be opened, and the deaf ears unstopped. God's keeping quiet for so long, not defending himself against His traducers, will ultimately redound to His greater honor. (Psalm 50:21.) When the world really comes to know that God is Love, they will have such a revulsion of feeling from all the wrong thoughts they have had in the past that it will cause them all the more to appreciate the riches of God's glorious character. As a dark background often sets forth more perfectly the harmonies of a beautiful picture, so the darkness and misrepresentation concerning Jehovah wil ultimately redound to His praise. The world will all the more love and honor Him. This will be only the beginning of their adoration, which will increase as His glory and His goodness continue to unfold before their astonished eyes. To know our God is to love Him.

Appreciations.

LET US TALK SENSE ABOUT FOREIGN MISSIONS.

This is what Hon. Thos. E. Watson, editor of the *Jeffersonian*, Thompson, Ga. says about foreign missions:

This is the time of year when we are called upon to consider expenses for the year that is ahead of us.

It is the season of casting up accounts, to see where we stand.

If we had been spending beyond our means, we must face the facts bravely, and save the situation by cutting down the outgo.

Above all we must try to see things as they are, and not nas we would have them.

It is not to the advantage of any man, any church, any nation to persist in delusion.

We saw all Christendom go crazy for more than 200 years, on the subject of capturing the empty tomb of Jesus Christ.

It was a delusion, wasn't it?

We saw the world hunt witches from century to century, and burn them without mercy, by the hundreds.

It was a delusion, wasn't it?

We saw the religious fanatics get together in bands, and go howling from place to place in Europe, flogging themselves cruelly, until the blood dripped to the ground.

It was a delusion, wasn't it?

We ourselves are children of the same flesh, and we are just as prone to go astray.

All of us now see that the Puritans of Ssalem should not have hanged those witches, but the Puritans could not see it.

All of us now see that those Crusades were a wild, useless waste of life and treasure, but the Crusaders counldn't see it.

Will we ever realize that we ourselves have gone crazy on this subject of building colleges, gymnaziums, hospitals, kindergartens and orphanages for colored races,beyond the wide seas?

God in Heaven! When wretchedness, ignorance, irreligion, vice, crime, black despair are all around us, what do we mean by leaving our own kith and kin to die in squalor and gloom, while we go philandering up and down the far distant nations with our charities, our educational institutions, and our civilizing care?

Ten thousand poor boys in every State beg and plead for help toward an educational uplift, a start in life, and we harden our hearts to these boys while we gather up the ducates for the Chinese.

Ten thousand ambitious girls knock at the doors of normal and training schools in every State in this Union, piercing the closed portals with petitions that are enough to make the angels weep, but we deafen our ears to these girls, while we pile up the money that is to educate and train the daughters of the Japs and the Hindus!

If that kind of thing isn't delusion, then tell me what can be?

The dsestitute young wife of a Chinaman in China, feeling the approach of the ordeal of child-birth, sees the open dor of the Mission hospital, and goes there for the critical hour in every mother's life.

The destitute young wife of an American, in America, sees no such rest and refuge, no such free hospital to help her through the awful hour; and the consequence may be that both mother and child perish for lack of care and comfort.

There was sent to me a few days ago the Mss. of a book which a learned Hindu gentleman has written on Foreign Missions, as he has known them in India.

This gentleman lives at Bombay and is so prominent and honored in his own country that he was chosen to represent his people at the World's Purity Congress, last year.

He does not know it, but his evidence corroborates, and is corroborated by a book published in London, in 1823, nearly one hundred years ago.

The book has been long out of print and I have no idea that the Hindu gentleman of Bombay ever heard of it.

The author of the English work was the Abbe DuBois, a Roman Catholic missionary. It is composed of a series of letters, written from Bombay, in the year 1815.

Isn't it a marvelous thing that this Catholic missionary who worked long and faithful on the Hindus, a hundred years ago, should give exactly the same evidence as that given by impartial travellers of today, and by the Hindu gentleman whose book I intend to publish?

What better testimony could the case admit of? What more do you need?

My countrymen, let me tell you this:

The only evidence favorable to the present scalp-bounty, are the missionaries, the Boards, the subsidized papers, and the dupes who believe the interested witnesses.

Globe-trotting politicians do not count: they only pay a pop call at some station where due preparation has been made to show them the fine condition of the school, the kindergarten, the print shop, the experimental farm, the hospital and the free medicine dispensary.

Miss Laura Haygood, after her last visit to the home-folks in Georgia, bluntly said that living was more comfortable in China, and this good lady missionary hiked right back to where she could hire three Chink servants for half a dollar a day, and pay them with mission money.

Young J. Allen lived as sumptuously abroad in mission field as any United States ambassador; and it was not long ago that a United States officer, on a visit to Georgia, told some of my relatives that he had never entertained more elegantly by any body than by this great missionary, Young J. Allen.

Brother Allen paid for it out of the mission funds.

Much discussion has followed the report of the failure of the foreign mision work in France.

The Christian Standard, of Cincinnati, published the report, and the paper deserves great credit for its honesty in doing so.

Missionary Alfred E. Seddon made the report, and he deserves great credit for his honesy in doing so.

What was the gist of the report?

It was, *That the mission failed when the money gave out.*

Brethren, all this foreign mission work is rotten to the core.

The people who give the money are honest but deluded.

The local preachers who beg for the money are honest, *but deluded.*

The denominational papers are not honest, because they know the whole system is reeking with greed, fraud and failure—and these papers won't publish the truth, as reported by honest missionaries like Dr. Crawford, Dr. Milburn, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Bauer and Rev. T. F. McCrea.

The Boards are not honest, for they keep on trying to perpetuate the delusion, when they know that the system is a ghastly failure.

The foreign missionarie who write those rosy reports in to the Boards and the papers, are not honest, because they best of all know that those rosy reports are packs of lies!

Excuse me for being plain: it is sometimes best."

EXTENDING THE MORNING-LIGHTS!

Ohio, Aug. 18.

We wish to express gratitude for kindness rendered in behalf of the refreshing news, as also to be granted a further word of reply to many enquirers among your readers desiring a "finger in the pie" of Kingdom service. Most of the epistles show by reason of the prolongation of time, a personal work is needed to give poise and balance to an otherwise irksome wait. Ah! how the Marys and Marthas are manifested! We give a simple means of grace for all such as follows: Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill., furnish their "American Pockets Newspaper Directory" (1913 issue) for $1. Herein is contained publications all over, from which can be secured fresh names and addresses in the personal, society, doctors and lawyers, and advertising columns. The papers are glad to send free samples upon request. Likewise State Gazateers are obtainable in local banks and news offices, which are gladly loaned for a reasonable service. Telephone and subscription lists are generally obtainable from liberal minded publishers. Four special "Monthlies" or sermon papers can be sent for one cent. A special circular giving appetising advertisements of Vol. 4, Manna, Sermons, etc., can go with the package. It is necessary to have the addresses neat and clearly written, preferably typewritten, also specially stamped with name, compliments, etc. , else the impression of Christ's ambassadors, fails on receipt of mail. Postage money can be made in various ways, such as the manufacturing of home delicacies peanut butter, potato chips, selling valuable information on commission, establishing mending depots, etc, etc. Thousands of people in the isolated parts of earth have never as yet been brought in contact with green grass and spiritual clover. For further details we will be glad to forward personally upon inquiry at Elyria, O. While the high explosives and superdreadnaughts cannonade, we are privileged to hasten the oncoming still small voice of Eden (the Bible).

JOSEPH GRIEG.

BULGARIAN MILK BACILLI.

"The bacillus of long life." Counteracts Auto-intoxication. Better health—longer life for the truth friends. Regularly supplied in dollar size bottles. Order direct from this announcement. Address all orders to

EDGAR L. KUESTHARDT,
Port Clinton, Ohio.

AUTUMN-TIDE.

When the frost of the auteumn-tide
falls white over hill and vale,
The flowers all wither and die,
Then the roses fall on sleep,
Where the wintery shadows creep—
And the sad winds mourn and sigh—
'Neath the moonbeams cold and pale.

Soon the frost of many winters will
fall white upon my head—
And youth will wither and die;
Then I'll fall on sleep—
Where the weary shadows creep,
And few loved ones will sigh;
Because their loved one is dead.

But as the flowers of the spring-time
waken with warm warm showers—
Where seemingly they were slain;
When the lively sunbeams creep,
Back to life they'll leap,
Ah, the flowers will bloom again!
Surely God loves us much better than
the flowers!

John W. Heatherly.

Saluda, N. C.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

Canada, Aug. 20.

I am enclosing renewal subscription to your Journal. I am sorry that I allowed it to run so far overtime—more through pressure of business than forgetfulness.

In addition to the place you give to Religious matters, on account of which I became a subscriber, your stand for civic righteousness and justice along industrial lines is refreshing. What the world needs today is to have all in positions of influence line up along such lines.

Respectfully yours,
.... W. W. BLACK.

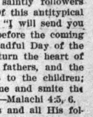
ELIJAH THE PROPHET.

1 Kings 17:1-16.—August 29.

A Faithful Servant of the True God. Elijah a Type of the Church—The Antitypical Jezebel and Ahab—The Antitypical 1,260 Days of Spiritual Famine—Reformation by Sects—The Latest Reform Movement.

"Casting all your care upon Him; for He careth for you."—1 Peter 5:7.

ELIJAH comes to our attention as God's mouthpiece to King Ahab, of the ten-tribe kingdom of Israel, assuring the king that there would be neither rain nor dew in Israel until Elijah would pray God for it. This meant drouth, famine, trouble. Elijah was not making this declaration on his own authority; he had been so directed of the Lord. True prophets of God are not boastful, and never take honors or powers of themselves. They speak merely as Divine mouthpieces.



Elijah fed by ravens.

The Israelites had gone into idolatry, and King Ahab had co-operated as leader. God's prophets had been persecuted, and Baal's prophets honored. A great national chastisement might do them good. Accordingly the issue was plainly stated to the king by Elijah, who was then directed to go to the brook Cherith, near where the Jordan enters the Dead Sea. There he lived for three and a half years, away from the public. Morning and evening the ravens brought him food. Finally the brook dried up; and the Prophet was directed to the home of a widow of Zarephath, in the land of Zidon. This poor widow had but a remnant of meal, but had faith enough to share it with the Prophet. The result was a miracle. The remnant continued until the end of the famine.

Elijah's Antitypical Prophecy.

Elijah and all his doings were typical of greater things which followed. He was a type of the Church in the flesh—the Church of which Jesus is the Head, and His saintly followers are the members. Of this antitypical Elijah God declared, "I will send you Elijah the Prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful Day of the Lord; and he shall turn the heart of the children to the fathers, and the heart of the fathers to the children; otherwise I will come and smite the earth with a curse."—Malachi 4:5, 6.

Jesus, the Apostles and all His followers, as members of this greater Elijah, actuated by God's Spirit, have been delivering a Message to the world, reproving sin and making known the righteousness of God. Had the world heeded the Message, Messiah's Kingdom would have been ushered in without a "Day of Wrath" being necessary. But the world has not heeded the Message; hence the smiting the world with a curse, the great Time of Trouble now beginning, is the only way by which the Kingdom can be ushered in.

The nations, having accepted a form of godliness merely, without its spirit and power, are Christian only in name, as the present great war for commercial supremacy abundantly demonstrates. By this war and by the great revolution which the Bible declares will follow it, and by the resulting world-wide anarchy, all kingdoms will be overthrown and all existing systems and institutions ground to powder, that the way for Messiah's Kingdom may be prepared.

Fulfilment of That Prophecy.

That God meant Elijah to typify the Church is confirmed by certain statements of Revelation. There a great religious system is figuratively described as Jezebel, and the worldly systems to which this professed Church of Christ is united are represented as Ahab. As Elijah fled from their power for three and one half years, so the Church is said to flee for three and a half "Times," or symbolic years, or 42 months, or 1260 days.—Revelation 2:20-25; 11:2, 3; 12:6; 13:5.

As during Elijah's absence there was no rain, so during those 1260 years there was no spiritual rain. (Amos 8:11, 12.) The bishops suppressed the Bible because if the people heeded the teachings of Jesus and the Twelve Apostles whom He appointed (St. Paul taking the place of Judas), they would ignore the teachings of those who arrogated to themselves the power and authority which Jesus declared belonged only to The Twelve.

The Widow of Zarephath.

According to the Bible, those 1260 years began in 539 A. D., when ecclesiastical power attained persecuting ability, and ended in 1799 A. D., when the pope was taken prisoner to France. In another sense, however, the 1260 years would very properly extend from 325 A. D. to 1585 A. D. In 325 A. D. the self-styled apostolic bishops convened under the patronage of Emperor Constantine, constituted themselves the Ecumenical Council of Nice, and formulated the first of the great creeds—the Nicene Creed. Thenceforth the creeds were studied, and the Bible neglected. Since the 1260 years ended, the reform movement has prevailed—reformation by sects, each claiming to be the true Church. Now, however, Christian people, realizing that none of these denominations is Christ's Church, gather to the Lord.

Cotton Weavers Seeking War Bonus

(Continued from Page One.)

pound shrapnel. They do rough turning, boring and the preliminary processes, and Vickers have set aside a special foreman to train them, the training to take three weeks. During the first week anyone who found the work too hard had the right to drop out and to be replaced from the long waiting list. There are two points made quite clear to all workers—first, that having been trained they are pledged for six months of week ends from Saturday afternoon shift at 2.30 to Monday at 6.30, being five shifts in all; second, that the appointing of forewomen from these batches of workers is a matter that rests entirely with the authorities at Vickers.

The idea of the training scheme is to have such a large body of educated women ready to relieve the ordinary workers, for whom it is a physical impossibility to work seven days a week and keep up the standard of their efficiency. Knowing that the lathes must remain idle over the week-end, as there are not enough workers available (in spite of the fact that Belgian women have been drawn upon), Mrs. Moier and Mrs. Cowan applied to Vickers, and their offer was welcomed, as they made themselves responsible for those they brought to the works.

The rates of pay are the same as for the ordinary worker Vickers will not take voluntary workers—and they are allowed not to be competing with the industrial woman. The rate of pay is from $3.75 to $4.75 per week of six shifts of 54 hours. The women start out each morning in butcher-blue overalls, caps to match, leather gloves, and strong boots—a necessary item, as there is much standing.

The first case in Scotland under the Munitions of War Act was heard in Glasgow on August 2nd, and when 30 coppersmiths in the employment of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company were charged, under the new General Munitions Tribunal for Scotland, with going on strike. The evidence showed that the dispute was on the question of demarcation. The coppersmiths objected to the employment of plumbers on certain work, and particularly to their employment in the coppersmiths' shop. The chairman of the court pointed out that the question at issue should have been referred to the Board of Trade for arbitration before a strike was declared. and asked Mr. Turnbull, secretary of the Coppersmiths' Union, if he were prepared to advise his members to return to work until the matter was referred to the Board of Trade. Turnbull agreed to advise the men to return provided the status quo was maintained pending a settlement. The chairman of the court announced that he was authorized by the Fairfield Company to state that they were willing not to employ plumbers in the coppersmiths' shop until the Board of Trade settled the dispute. In view of the men's offer to return to work, he thought justice would be met by imposing a fine of 60 cents each. The men's unions will pay the fines. Work was accordingly resumed on August 3rd.

Two hundred fitters and their helpers are involved in a strike which occurred on August 2nd at the Belfast shipyard of Harland and Wolff, the famous shipbuilding house. The men, while engaged upon special work, had been allowed a war bonus. The bonus has now been stopped, and the men demand some compensation. Efforts are being made to effect a settlement of the dispute, and it is expected these will prove successful.

At a meeting of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union in Glasgow on July 29th it was decided to accept the weekly increase of $1.25 offered at the conference on July 26th by the Glasgow shipowners who have vessels engaged in the "weekly" coasting trade. The men, however, stipulate that the paragraph in the agreement to the effect that no further increase be asked during the period of the war be deleted. The concession of $1.25 will bring the men's remuneration of $12.50 per week. At present their wages are $8.10 per week, to which is added a bonus of $3.10.

A curious trade union case has just been carried to and settled in the Court of Appeal. The matter came up on an appeal by the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants from a judgment of the King's Bench Divisional Court upholding a decision of the Clerkenwell County Court judge in an action brought against them by a reel hand named Kelly, employed in the machine department of a London daily paper. Kelly worked from 10:30 p. m. to 6:30 a. m. and for this received $8.60 per week. During the day Kelly worked for a firm of carriers, receiving $4.12 weekly. He had from 7:00 a. m. to 1 p. m. in which to sleep. When these facts came to the knowledge of the society they expelled Kelly on the ground that his action was detrimental to the safety of other members who had to work with him.

The County Court judge granted an injunction to restrain the society from enforcing Kelly's expulsion and awarded him $340 damages. The Divisional Court affirmed this decision.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady, in the Appeal Court, now said that there was no evidence that Kelly reached his work tired or unfit for work, or of any misconduct on his part, and certainly not of misconduct calculated to damage the character and reputation of the society. Kelly had been expelled under a rule which gave no power to expel, and for an offence which he never committed. Therefore he was entitled to an injunction. With regard to damages, there was no authority for the proposition that a member of a voluntary unincorporated society could recover damages against the society for breach of rules or of contract contained in the rules. The judgment of the Divisional Court must be varied in that respect, and with this variation. The appeal must be dismissed and the society must pay costs.

KEEPING COOL.

The weather-wise recommend keeping cool heads and temper during the heated term. To fret, fume and fuss under such a temperature may be in harmony with nature sizzling under a torrid sky. Regenerate human nature would counsel adjustment of apparel and demeanor to conditions which no mortal can eliminate. Yet within the circling year human forethought and invention have happily relieved the stress of summer heat and vigor even of arctic cold. A rigid puritan, however, was known never to use an umbrella as neutralizing the order of Providence, and so unprotected would get drenched for conscience sake. A noted rural divine of the olden time to whose home certain theologs came statedly for tuition, was said to have called them back to his door and kept them standing there unprotected from a sudden shower till he let them go with this injunction, "when it rains on you, let it rain." Possibly modern critics and scribes would take the name of Jupiter Pluvius more reverently on their tongues and typewriters if they realized he was the supreme deity in old Roman mythology, and judged to be the originator of all atmospheric changes. His favorite weapon was said to be the thunderbolt. So let profane swearers beware of blurting "By Jove" at ill-timed change of weather.

Mosquito-destroying solutions have been the subject of recent extensive investigations in Germany with reference to their effects on aquatic animals and birds. It is found that petroleum has no poisonous effect on the lower animals living in the water, while the soluble components of saprol, carbolic-free saprol, larviol A, and larviol B kill all creatures living in the water down to a certain depth (many times greater in the case of saprol than in that of larviol). The most destructive of these substances, however, have no more lasting effect on the lower forms of aquatic life than the natural drying up of stagnant ponds. On the other hand, it is said that water covered with a layer of any of the substances above named does no harm to native birds, game or domestic animals that may happen to drink it.

The drowning season is on in full activity. These fatalities are particularly sad from the fact that in the great majority of cases a little prudence and care would have averted the fatal ending. While swimming and bathing are delightful pleasures in the heated season, and the coolness they invite is a lure seldom to be resisted, it should never be forgotten that water is the most treacherous of the elements, and that the simple rules to avoid its dangers should never be lost sight of in the pleasure of the moment.

It is difficult to understand how, after all these years, summer resort police continue to be shocked at bathing suits. A desire to help the cause of publicity for the old home town is about the only explanation.

A western editor says that a homely girl tastes just as sweet as a pretty girl when you're in the dark. He must have got hold of the wrong girl in the dark recently.

Talk of treating submarine warfare as piracy ignores that fact that a submarine has no facilities for hoisting a black flag or making anybody walk the plank.

With Mex dollars worth only 30 cents, those twenty cheap Americans held for counterfeiting Mex money ought to feel about like that amount.

The wireless telegraph is another invention which was designed to make life happier and easier, but which drifted into warfare.

A modern fort is a complicated affair, but perhaps the most complicated feature is the barbed-wire entanglements surrounding it.

A Maine town reports a domestic who slept 84 hours. A good many housewives will find nothing extraordinary in that.

Some cities are beginning to puzzle over this question: "If a jitney can be run so cheap, why is a taxicab?"

Not a murmur remains of protest against the squandering of American gold by tourists.

No one can deny the superb strategy in the eastern arena, both coming and going.

The old-fashioned weakling known as a mollycoddle is now a saphead.

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APPRECIATIONS.

Idaho, Aug. 18.

I owe to you a big apology for my lack of showing my deep appreciation for your paper. It is the visit of a dear personal friend to me.

Some may hold, that the editor knows I appreciate his paper by taking it, else I would stop its coming; but silence I know does not give the true meaning. I contend that I am personally duty bound in this day of evil days to commend one who is publicly fighting for the highest moral, mental and physical good in its community and for its patrons.

So I admit, dear Tribune, things have hindered my writing you and I have allowed other things to hinder. It surely encourages the editor and his staff when evil influences try to overpower their efforts to do good, to know there are some, at least, who acknowledge the good the paper has done them. It seems as tho those doing good in the public eye are the targets for the evil disposed. So I rejoice to know of those who do good not for "filthy lucre."

The opposition toward a paper today which undertakes to publish anything in the way of religion which does not coincide with the ministerial belief or their supporters, is also great. Much slander, falsehood, and evil of every nature is concocted to blackmail the character and reputations of those who are doing good to cover up their own evil deeds. And as "One is known by the company he keeps," I rejoice to see you have thus far preferred the good company, the one which manifests the good deeds For the one who has merely compiled the words of a bright prospect from a greater Author who is worthy of praise and adoration for His goodness to us, is to be proud of such company. He gives the credit to the Worthy One and not to his own insignificant, imperfect efforts. We behold and admire the strength and courage of one so fearless to defend the Invisible but Mighty God, the God of Love!.

May you always bear in mind that some reward awaits you for the part you are sharing in giving this message of peace, love, joy, faith and perseverance in well doing. In thus defending Pastor Chas. T. Russell and thousands of Bible Students the world over.I wish to convey to you all my deepest heartfelt thanks for the share in proclaiming the glad tidings. It is a paper worthy of support in its fearless attack on evils.

Respectfully and sincerely
MRS. C. E. NORTON.

California, Aug. 20.

I appreciate the "Tribune" and especially the Pastor Russel features, but miss the question box.

I would like to complete my list of back numbers of Towers, from the first publication (79, I believe) to and including 1895, and some scattering numbers from that date to 1808. Anyone having same, please write me. I also have quite a number of extra numbers from 1895 upto 1914.

MRS. ADA THOMAS.

Pennsylvania, Aug 19.

Please change my address as I do not want to miss one copy of your paper for it is certainly fine, all labor interests and fake medicines, also the fine sermons by Pastor Russell. May God bless you for the stand you have taken in publishing the Truth.

With Christian love I remain,
Your servant,
JOHN L. MOORE.

A new composite food has been introduced by German authorities which makes it possible to get a sufficient meal for one cent, the tip for the waiter being, no doubt, abrogated.

Santo Domingo has started a revolution against kissing, which promises to be less bloody than the revolutions in that part of the world usually are.

The record of the United States in the patent office indicates that it would have no difficulty in holding its own in a war of inventive genius.

Music is said to be an aid in surgical operations, but this is no excuse for sewing up a music box where the appendix used to be.

A South Carolina scientist says that cotton of any color can be grown. We don't care so long as they keep on growing it white.

American securities as well as American tourists are developing a strong "no place like home" sentiment.

Striped stockings are said to be coming back into style. Fashion springs about as many atrocities as war.

Wars would be less frequent if each conflict could show in advance a price tag marked in plain figures.

A swimming expert says that swimming is as easy as walking. But who says walking is easy?

A scientist says the house fly has an antipathy for blue. Paint your custard pies.

The Germans have seized Przasnysz, which is easier done than said.

Familiarity breeds respect on the firing line.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR
CURRY COLLEGE
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USUALLY NOT.

"Pa, a man's wife is his better half, isn's she?"

"We are told so, my son."

"Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?"

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COAL TAR INDUSTRY.

A century ago coal tar was considered a "waste product," but today it is put to a multitude of uses. Chemists have not only accomplished marvels with coal tar itself, but through it and its derivatives a number of other products thought of no value have been utilized. Before the introduction of gas for illuminating purposes Frederick Accum suggested the boiling of the tar in a still and the collection and distillation of the volatile products. The process yielded two oils, one heavy and the other light. It was soon found that the heavy oil could be used in preserving wood underground or in water, and it was extensively used for protecting wharves and piers. A Scotch chemist named Mackintosh made experiments with the lighter oil and used it in waterproofing the clothing which bears his name. The coal tar industry has been developed until almost every color and shade of color is derived from aniline. In medicine and surgery coal tar has been a tremendous factor. Saccharine, which is hundreds of times sweeter than sugar, is a coal tar product and is given to patients suffering with diabetes. Carbolic acid is also derived from coal tar, as well as quinoline, antipyrene and other remedies to assuage fever. As a basis for various antiseptics and food preservatives it is widely known.

The first people to adopt the month of June as sacred to Hymen, the god of marriage, were the ancient Romans, who considered June the most propitious season of the year for entering upon matrimonial relations. The Romans held that June weddings were likely to be happier than alliances contracted in any other month of the year, especially if the day chosen were that of the full moon or the conjunction of the sun and moon. They also held that of all months May was to be most avoided, as in that month newly-weds would come under the influence of spirits adverse to happy households. These ancient marriage superstitions were retained by the Christians in the middle ages and even today June is considered by many to be pre-eminently the month of marriages.

The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce has arranged for the importation of a corps of Swiss dyestuffs chemists to aid in the development of the new American coal tar dye industry, in the effort to meet the American dyestuff famine resulting from the cutting off of the German supply. That is a worthy stroke of enterprise on the part of this bureau, which in many other respects is very actively aiding in laying the foundation for the establishment of new industries in this country, the need for which has grown out of the embargo upon European commerce. When the present war shall have come to a close, this country stands to be far more self-sustaining in many things needful, the supply of which in the past has been obtained from foreign sources.

We observe that some of the real good automobiles have been reduced about 25 per cent, but have been unable to ascertain how that circumstance is going to help the fellow who has been reduced 100 per cent.

After studying English for a week in the jail at El Paso General Huerta announced that he was made "the goat." That's what comes of studying English with jail birds.

The theory that poets are born comes about as near being true as that lawyers, doctors, bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters and plasterers are born.

The inventor of eating corn from the cob never for a moment had in view the discovery of a way to make people look beautiful and graceful.

Having been weighed in the balance and found wanting, civilization should make a great effort to reform herself after the war is over.

Between icebergs and torpedoes, passenger travel across the Atlantic should provide excitement enough for the keenest desire.

Everybody rejoices over the prospects of a big wheat crop, even though the price of bread is pretty sure to remain the same.

A conspicuous need of a "safety-first" rule presents itself in connection with submarine operations.

We behold symptoms of a revival in England of that old ballad, "Let the Women Do the Work."

Modern gunnery puts Europe into the market with a demand for cotton to burn.

Recipe for successful naval reprisal: First catch your submarine!

NOTHING PERSONAL.

"I have often stood in a slaughter house," observed the man from Chicago, "while the butchers were killing hogs on all sides of me."

"Oh," exclaimed the tender-hearted girl, "weren't you dreadfully afraid?"
—*Puck.*

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3.40 for Pants that sold at $4.50 to $6.00
4.40 for Pants that sold at $6.50 to $7.50

(Kaufmann's—"The Big Store"—Second Floor)

WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGE.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The state minimum wage commission has ordered that women store clerks in this state who are over 18 years of age and who have been employed one year or more shall receive a wage not lower than $8.50 a week. Women having less than one year's experience shall be paid not less than $7. Girle between 17 and 18 are to receive a minimum of $6 a week and thise under 17 not less than $5. The decision is not mandatory as the law is based on the theory of moral suasion.

DEMAND PREVAILING RATE.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 25.—Local machinists have complained to the department of labor at Ontario that certain manufacturers of war munitions are paying less than the prevailing rates.

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OLIVERISM THE ISSUE IN COUNTY FIGHT

Local Option or Efficiency Not Being Considered.

The Federation of Patriotic Societies of Allegheny County has selected the ticket it intends to support at the primary and general election.

A few of its endorsements were well placed. Of the others nothing can be said except that they are the candidates put forward by the Oliver organization.

In fact, the entire county ticket is made up of Oliver selections so that at the primary election these candidates will receive the joint Oliver-Federation support.

An attempt is now being made by a certain religious—political organization to line up the Protestant churches as a whole back of the Oliver-Federation ticket.

And so we find the same factors that were behind the candidacies of Joseph G. Armstrong and R. H. Jackson once more aligned in a common cause. They are appearing before church and civic organizations in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county with one breath asking the people to support and vote for the Oliver ticket and with the next breath apologizing for the Oliver ticket they asked their friends to support in 1913.

In that year, these same men said to the church congregations: "You must vote for men like R. H. Jackson—you must support the other clean men on the Oliver ticket. If you don't, Pittsburgh will go to the bow-wows."

And an affrighted populace voted for these "respectable" candidates.

These Infallible Selectors of Perfect Candidates have now been forced to repudiate their selections of two years ago—but they still have the supreme nerve to ask the members of the various churches and civic organizations to give them another chance to save Pittsburgh from perdition.

These Infallible Selectors tell their audiences that the issue of this campaign is Local Option. When they say that they speak an untruth. If Local Option were an issue Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh would be in the scrap.

Mr. Brumbaugh would, if such were the case, be inclined to give his official endorsement to J. Denny O'Neil—that is—he might give his endorsement to O'Neil if he was kept in ignorance of the fact that Mr. O'Neil had made deals with two saloon keepers, Messrs. John Elmore, of the Fifth ward, and Jim Wilson, of the Eleventh ward, whereby these gentlemen, in return for their support secured appointments for two of their friends in O'Neil's office.

Local Option is not the issue this year. The issue should be Efficiency in the management of county and city offices. But even this is not being considered. What then is the issue?

The Issue is Oliverism.

Oliver himself, and his leaders, have thrown down the gauntlet. They themselves made this issue and it is well that they have done so.

What is Oliverism?

It is an Intangible, Invisible Influence in which for years have been crystallized the efforts of Pittsburgh corporations to withhold, through control of our municipal, county, state and national law making bodies, the dues that Labor should justly receive.

It was Oliverism, that poison plant which was conceived from and nurtured with the earnings of little children who toiled in the South Side mills for meager pittances, that until the present year prevented Labor from receiving the benefits of a Workmen's Compensation Law and a law prohibiting Child Labor.

It was this same Oliverism, in league with the railroad corporations, that attempted to repeal the Full Crew act.

And it was Oliver's newspapers that violently attacked Governor Brumbaugh at the close of the legislative session because he had permitted the enactment of this Industrial legislation.

The people of Allegheny county should remember the following facts when considering whom they will vote for the coming elections:

(1) That an Oliver endorsement means an endorsement by the corporate interests.

(2) That an endorsement of the Federation of Patriotic Socities means nothing. The candidates this organization championed in 1913 they are now ashamed of. Don't forget also that at least five members of this Federation in 1913 were given fat political jobs in return for the support of the organization for certain candidates.

(3) That the heads of the religious-political organization now taking part in the present fight in the interest of the Oliver candidates, are no more competent to select public officials than any one else. Men affiliated with the organization made rather rotten selections in 1913.

DEMAND FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 1.—Municipal authorities have resurrected an old ordinance and unionists are arrested on the charge of "obstructing the streets." Jacob Levine, chairman of the organization committee of the Central Labor union, was arrested on this charge when addressing a meeting of shop men and the organized workers have appointed a committee to protect freedom of speech. Several spakers have been arrested within the past month, but the law so far has only applied to meetings of workers.

Trade Union Rules Are Relaxed

British Engineers Secede from General Federation Labor.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 19.—Feare are being expressed in certain quarters about a matter that may very well be briefly explained here. It will be understood that owing to the enormous rush of work in the country and the shortage of labor all kinds of schemes have been tried to relieve the pressure and reduce the deficincy. For one thing, large numbers of women have been admitted into shops, yards and works where they were rarely seen before. Furthermore, stipulations with regard to having served so much time in the trade before being given certain work have also been withdrawn. To put it in anuother way, it has been urged upon trade unionists that their union rules should be relaxed in this time of national stress and struggle so that nothing should hapen that would impede the supply of munitions of war to the men at the front. The unions and their members with truly patriotic spirit have met the suggestions fairly and given way on many points. It is feared, however in certain quarters that there may be an underhanded attempt on the part of important employers' associations to work against the unions under cover of this very thing. Therefore, a certain number of trade unionists have formed themselves into a Trade Union Rights Committee. They have issued a manifesto which have been circulated to all organizations and societies connected with te trade union movement. The committee's avowed object is to encourage resistance of trade unionists to any attempt made to take away from them or withdraw temporarily the privileges and customs which have been created for the benefit of trade unionism during the past two decades. The objects of the committee, who are endeavoring to get support for a general conference in London at an early date, are not always supported by other trade union leaders.

One prominent trade union official informed a Press representative that agitation among workers at the present moment was contrary to the interests of the nation and against the interests of the men's unions. The people whose signatures were attached to the manifesto were certainly associated with the trade union movement, he said, but there was hardly one among them who could show that he was representative.

"We are quite as alive as anybody else to safeguarding the rights of workers," he added, "but we are also sufficiently alive to see that the workers themselves are alive to the importance of the crisis they are passing through. I am not speaking altogether for myself when I say that there is only one question that must obtain our anxious concern at the moment."

"When we have finished with that we shall be able to turn and see what protection our workers need. But you may take it from me that after the war is over and the nations return to the ways of peace both the British workmen and the authorised representatives will be strong enough to start their career afresh without any need of a Trade Union Rights Committee."

Harry Gosling, president of the Transport Workers' Federation, said: "I certainly saw an intimation giving the objects of the committee and their desire to hold a big conference in London, but what passes my comprehension is that of the names submitted to me there is not one in any official capacity in the trade union movement at the present time. I think it is a great pity that such an organisation should be launched wholly unauthorisced at the present juncture, and I have no hesitation in saying that its motive is absolutely wrecking. I am surprised at it, and think the least said of it the better."

Mr. Brownlie, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, also declared that he knew nothing of the new organisation, and remarked that both he and the members of his own executive were so busy that he thought the Trade Union Rights Committee could afford to wait.

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain

(Continued on Page Eight.)

POLITICAL PHARISEES AND THEIR ASSOCIATES

O'Neil and Smith Capitalizing Christianity to Secure Votes.

Two weeks next Tuesday, the voters of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, at the primary elections, will make their initial choice of candidates to fill the various city and county positions.

In the county the big fight will be for the nomination on the Republican ticket for county commissioner. This contest is between J. Denny O'Neil and Percy Smith, Oliver candidates on the one hand and A. C. Gumbert and Frank Harris, anti-Oliver candidates.

The candidacy of Percy F. Smith can be dismissed in a few words. He is a candidate because he believes that he can capitalize his connections with numerous patriotic fraternities. The Olivers have pledged him their support because they felt that his presence on the ticket would aid O'Neil.

And now with regard to Mr. O'Neil.

One of the wiliest politicians that ever came down the political pike it is hard to find words that will enable one to classify this gentleman. A true story may enable the reader to place him.

Some seven years ago, Mr. O'Neil was a candidate for the office he now holds. Meeting a close friend on the street during the height of the campaign, O'Neil said: "Well ——— I had a fine day today. I received the endorsement of the churches and the Liquor Dealers' Association."

And he is the same O'Neil today. Of course since those days referrdd to in the story above, O'Neil has quit giving out whiskey glasses on which were engraved, "Have One With Denny" because since then he was saved by the Rev. William Sunday.

Mr. O'Neil now professes Christianity and it is this Christianity that he is now capitalizing. There can be no objection to a man publishing the fact that he is active in church work. Indeed such pride is pardonable.

But a man who will stand on the street corners and tell the multitudes that he is a Christian and the next day pull off a deal in the Commissioner's office whereby he obligates the people of Allegheny county to build a million dollar traffic tunnel for the benefit of the Pittsburgh Railways Company and its affiliated real estate companies—well, we will leave it to the public to classify him.

Harris and Gumbert are the anti-Oliver candidates and they are making their fight on a platform of efficiency in the conduct of the county government. Harris' record as county treasurer has been exceptional and should be sufficient testimonial to his ability to make good as county commissioner. Gumbert, also, is appealing for votes on his record as a public official and without flaunting his religion as his chief qualification for the office.

Beware of the Pharisees who stand on the street corners and offer thanks that they are not as other men.

For the purpose of boosting the candidacies of the Oliver selections there has been formed an organization known as the Allegheny County Committee of One Thousand. The prime object of this committee according to its representatives, is to interest the "good citizens of the community" in politics to the extent of getting them to register and take an interest in the campaign. The real object of the organization, however, is to promote the candidacies of the Oliver men. This is readily seen by a glance at the list of officials which contains the names of politicians who have been actively connected with the Oliver faction in other campaigns.

The representatives of this organization say that they will, shortly before the primaries, give their endorsement to the candidates whom they think most deserving. Of course the deserving ones will be those whose names appear on the Oliver ticket. The people should not be fooled by any such ruse to deceive the voters.

Another Political Christian is Mr. Archibald Mackrell, who is now managing the campaign of the Oliver candidates for county treasurer, Mr. Charles Kiser. Mr. Mackrell does not fit in as civilian aide in the Department of Public Safety and so it is rumored, that in the event of Mr. Kiser's election, Mr. Mackrell will be appointed Collector of Delinquent Taxes.

Mr. Mackrell, who is also interested in O'Neil's candidacy, is the gentleman who two years ago was instrumental in defeating Stephen G. Porter for mayor by sending out the famous Double-Cross postal cards. These postcards were sent out to Protestant and Catholic voters in the city of Pittsburgh, the cards going to the Protestant voters bearing the request to "Vote for S. G. Porter, your brother member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Knights of Columbus." The cards received by the Catholic voters read in substance: "Vote for S. G. Porter, your fellow member of the Guardians of Liberty, who has been endorsed by the Patriotic Fraternities."

Another gentleman interested in Mr. O'Neil's candidacy is William Flinn, the political pulmotor of the Washington party in Pennsylvania. Mr. Flinn is also the contractor holding the contract for the new tunnel through Mt. Washington and of course will need Mr. O'Neil's friendship should he be re-elected. In spite of Mr. Flinn's protestations concerning his intentions to do something to atone for his political past, his interest in the campaign of Mr. O'Neil convinces us that he is still in the game For Revenue Only.

The people of Allegheny County are sick and tired of these Professional Political Christians and Professional Reformers. O'Neil and his backers are of this type and the sooner they are retired to private life the better it will be for the public.

REAL FOE OF SUFFRAGE IS LIQUOR OUTFIT

Advocates of Franchise for Women Do Not Fear Antis.

For native born American women, having had educational advantages above the average, to be lacking in the a, b, c knowledge of the relation of the ballot to our communal affairs, is a striking commentary on the failure of our schools to prepare individuals for citizenship in a republic.

The educational system of this country is copied after that of England, which was shaped to the mold of monarchial ideals and institutions.

It is with great difficulty that changes are being introduced to bring our schools into harmony with the requirements of a democratic people. Our schools should purpose to fit human beings for "life in society, for self support, for sharing in the conduct of industry, for parenthood, and for the fullest responsibilities of citizenship," as Florence Kelly states it.

In a country having a rational democratic educational system, a school or college would count it a disgrace to turn out pupils who would resist self government and defend despotism.

The organization of "Those Opposed" is not the powerful and dangerous foe to woman's civil liberty which it wishes and believes itself to be. That ignominy is reserved for the liquor interests and the greed which fattens on the exploitation of women and children who toil.

In passing, it may be well to touch upon a point which has been raised several times recently in the columns of the press and elsewhere. An Anti writes to tell us that Mrs. Arthur Dodge, President of the organization of "Those Opposed," has made affidavits that no brewery interests have contributed to their work. To cinch her point she says: "In a country where perjury is punishable" this should settle the matter. She makes the inference very marked that if these affidavits were falsely sworn to the Anti President would be liable for perjury. This is not the case.

If Mrs. Dodge happened to be an artful dodger she might swear to any number of affidavits, might swear to false statements, and unless this were done in some proceeding in which the law required the oath administered she could not be punished. One need not doubt Mrs. Dodge's sincerity. It would be suicidal tactics for her organization to have direct support from such sources; besides most of their numbers have abundant wealth, but the fact remains, any person who desired to make a false statement more impressive to the lay mind, could safely swear to it without being in the least danger of prosecution for perjury. Under such circumstances the making of affidavits seems childish and futile.

There can be no two opinions regarding the opposition of the liquor interest and exploiters to woman suffrage. These interests hire the ablest writers and lecturers that can be secured; they pay big sums to secure men with a reputation in some other field to add weight of personal influence; they have their open work from the platform of a Personal Liberty League and in their journals, but their most dangerous and effective work is their underground "influence" on legislators and politicians whom they find susceptible to the magic they employ. This does not mean that every small retail dealer is against suffrage. Many pesons know individuals who rebel against the boss rule in their business. It does not matter so far as effects go, whether the Antis cooperate with these opponents of woman's liberation as gratuitous volunteers or as paid aides, the result is the same.

The Anti is interesting as an educational result. At Grandview camp meeting last week a prominent spokeswoman of the Antis told the audience that "Votes have nothing to do with taxes." If the lady chanced to glance at the newspaper next day she may have read that the people of Pittsburgh are to vote on a bond issue. Now if they vote to authorize that bond issue, their duly elected representatives will levy taxes accordingly; if not, those taxes will not be levied. The lady, however, well educated in Latin and early English poetry, was not fitted for citizenship or equipped to instruct others in that high duty. This is not because she is a woman and her brain inferior; it is due only to defective education and can be remedied if she chooses.

The same speaker quoted Mrs. Ella Flag Young of Chicago against women voting. It is a great pity that she did not see Mrs. Young's signed statement in the Chicago Tribune of March 1, 1915, flatly contradicting the reporter's misleading version of her remarks. Again, the lecturer said the ballot never raised wages, but the girls in Illinois and Washington arise and give testimony to the thousand that the minimum wage law caused them to receive an increase in wages, which they find very convenient. She further stated that voting was political "and women have no business in politics." Perhaps she meant that our only business in politics is to foot the bills and meekly bear our political disabilities. Everyone knows that women cannot extricate themselves from politics. Women might be willing to let politics alone if politics would let them alone, but they won't and don't and can't. Politics, legislation, has invaded every corner of the home. Questions of pensions, housing, sanitation and food inspection concern women quite as much as men. Legislation touches the woman's children in a hundred ways; controls their infancy, their punishment, their recreation, their education, their guardianship and many other matters. . .

Another Anti is making a specialty of ancient history and ancient styles in dress and iedas. She surely must feel queer when she steps out of 1850 into her 1916 motor car. This lady wants all women denied the ballot because she does not want to take the risk of being required to do jury duty. She declares that women would fail as jurors. The best answer to that is that it has been tried and proven that women do not fail any ofterer than men. Women have been serving as jurors for many years in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Kansas, Oregon, and when they wished to be excused it was not found difficult to manage it.

Jury duty would not effect one woman in a thousand in any one year, but there are 550,000 working women in Pennsylvania who daily face the hardship and jeopardy of industry. They would prefer a change to jury duty as a vacation occasionally.

Former Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, said: "All experience of history proves that a disfranchised class cannot protect its liberty." If the franchise was taken from laboring men tomorrow they would sink into a condition of practical slavery in a year, and in many places within a week."

Another Anti takes a plunge into science, and tells us how very, very different men and women are from each other. Obviously, all that this proves is that it would be utterly impossible for one sex to legislate properly and justly for the other. Persons so widely different cannot represent each other. It is imperative that women vote and represent themselves.

TRICKS OF LAW SHOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.— Judge Audenreid has reversed an award of $5,500 to Edward B. Stocker, who was struck by a freight car, crushing his leg so badly it had to be amputated.

Stocker's mistake, the judge asserted, was in filing his suit under the federal liability law. It was not proved, the court says, that either the engine or the freight car that hit him was engaged in interstate commerce, therefore the claim should have been filed under the laws of Pennsylvania.

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 1.—Insulators and Asbestos Workers' union have signed an eight-hour contract with employers. Work done after 5 p. m. and until 10 p. m. shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Double time shall be paid for work after 10 p. m. and on holidays. No work shall be done on Labor Day as the employers agree to pay the prohibitive rates of three times the regular rates. Employers shall pay all carfare in excess of 10 cents daily. The minimum rates shall be $2.50 per day until August 1, 1916, and $2.75 from that date until August 5, 1917. Only union men are to be employed.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

A GREAT PRIESTHOOD DIVINELY APPOINTED.

God's New Order of Priesthood—..Each Member Called and Chosen—..The Great High Priest Especially Honored—His God-Given Commission—His Sacrifice of Himself—Under Priests of This Order—Membership Limited in Number—The Great Purpose for Which This Priesthood is Ordained.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Pastor Russell delivered a masterful address here today, from the text, "No man taketh this honor unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron." (Hebrews 5:4.) He said:

"The Apostle's statement forming our text is made in connection with his discussion of the Mosaic arrangement and the Aaronic Order of priesthood. Christ, while on earth, could not be a priest, because there was already a priesthood ordained of God—the family of Aaron. No Israelite could take part in this priesthood except he were of Aaron's lineage. To presume to take part in it without God's invitation would be a sin. To this day the Jews respect the Aaronic priesthood and no one could serve as a priest unless he could show his genealogy back to Aaron. The Jews now do not know who belongs to the priestly family. Threfore they have no priest and no such service as a priest would render.

In his Epistle to the Hebrews St. Paul calls attetion to another priesthood. He declares that Jesus, who was not of the tribe of Levi, has become a priest of a still higher Order than the Aaronic; moreover that God had foretold our Lord's Priesthood long before. (Psalm 110:4.) His was a Divine appointment to the Priesthood. The call to the Messiah and the highest of all priests was from the Father.

Here we have another proof that our Lord Jesus was not the Father. He could have only such honors as the Father would give Him. God glorified Him in giving Him this great Priesthood. The Apostle quotes from the Prophet David respecting Jesus, "Thou art a Priest forever after the Order of Melchisedec." Melchisedec was a great personage who lived in Abraham's day. So, great was he that, after Abraham had won a great victory and wished to show his appreciation of God's goodness, the patriarch came to Melchisedec, "king of Salem and priest of the Most High God," and offered tithes of all he had captured. (Genesis 14:18-20.) Since the inferior offers gifts to the superior, Melchisedec must have been greater than Abraham, who in turn must have been greater than Aaron, his descendant. How much higher than Aaron, then, must he have been who was a type of Christ and of Christ's Priesthood!

We see that our Heavenly Father has conferred a very great honor upon our Lord Jesus Christ, in appointing Him to be the world's great Redeemer, High Priest and King. He is the One through whom will come all the blessings upon the world that God has designed. But before God could recognize Him in that position, He must prove our Lord, as the Bible declares.

"WORTHY TO LOOSE THE SEALS"

Elsewhere St. Paul points out that our Lord Jesus left the glory which He had with the Father before the world was and took upon Him the form of a servant; and being found in fashion as a man, He humbled Himself still further—all that He might do the Father's will. His obedience to the Father finally led to the Cross. "Wherefore God hath highly exalted Him, and given Him a name that is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow." (Philippins 2:5-11.). In that exalted position He is the Antitype of Melchisedec.

This is corroborated by our Lord's own statement in the Fifth Chapter of the Revelation. There is pictured the Father, seated upon the Throne of Glory and holding in His right hadn a Scroll written within and without and sealed with seven seals. The Scroll represented the Divine Plan that God had purposed in Himself before the foundation of the world. What was in tha Scroll nobody knew but Himself. The entire Plan was in God's own power; and, as the Apostle declares, before the foundation of the world the Father foreknew that our Lord would be the One worthy to open the Scroll.

Throughout Heaven and earth the proclamation was made, "Who is worthy to loose the seals and to look therein?" Nobody came forword. Then St. John began to weep. After he had wept much, an angel touched him and said, "Weep not. The Lion of the tribe of Judah hath prevailed." The Lion of Judah was the Strong One of Judah, of which tribe God had prophetically declared that Messiah should come—of David's lineage. Here was the Strong One, competent to do the work—absolutely perfect.

The difficulty with every other person in the world was that all were imperfect. But Jesus was sent into the world with all the qualities of perfection—in the image of God. When He became the Man Christ Jesus, He was qualified to fulfil the Divine Purpose. But He must be tested. No one heretofore had proven worthy, because the conditions that God had attached to the honor were very stringent. God was looking for One competent to be entrusted with the charge of affairs—a Prime Minister, as it were, One who would fully represent Him in the Kingdom work and be associated with Him forever. For so high a position God had purposed that this One should be made partaker of the Divine nature.

IMMORTALITY—LIFE IN HIMSELF

The Scriptures tell us that God has immortality; i. e., He is not liable to death. All the angles are mortal; not that they are dying, but that they could die. A mortal is not a dying person, but one liable to death. God has supplies to continue existence to those who will be obedient and loyal to Him. To all such He is pleased to grant everlasting life. But He is immortal, not susceptable to death in any sense. He is not dependent on food, water, air, rest, or anything else . Jesus says, "As the Father hath life in Himself, so hath He given to the Son to have life in Himself." (John 5:26.) This is so high as to be beyond human comprehension.

God purposed that this One whom He would so highly exalt should also have this quality of immortality—life in Himself. But first He must demonstrate His loyalty to the fullest degree Jehovah determined that the first opportunity to prove worthiness of this position should be given to the Logos, "The Word," the One first created by the Father. (Revelation 3:14; Colossians 1:15; John 1:1-3.) Those who believe in the doctrine of the Trinity hold many very unreasonable views. They say that Jesus did not become man, that He merely hid Himself in a human form for a time. Not so says the Bible. Our Trinitarian friends are driven to some such ridiculous position by claiming that Jesus was co-equal with the Father, a very unscriptural claim.

The Son of God left the glory which He had with the Father, was made flesh and dwelt among man, no sinful man. We beheld in Him a glory that no other man had—a glory of perfection. (John 1:14; Hebrews 7:26.) He became a man for the very purpose of carrying out the Father's Plan, which He could not then fully know. He knew that the first step of preparation was to present Himself for sacrifice. From those who interpret the Law, He knew that there was nothing that He could do in His priestly office until He was thirty years old. When His thirtieth anniversary came, He presented Himself to the Father in consecration and was baptized by John.

"THE HEAVENS WERE OPENED TO HIM."

There, at Jordan the Father granted the Son the opening of His eyes of understanding. There He became the slain Lamb. At the very moment He made the consecration at the Jordan He died so far as His covenant w'th God was concerned. The very nant with God was concerned. And so it is with His followers. The very moment we make our covenant with God, we are dead indeed to sin and to all earthly interests. Our death dates, not from the time we actually die, but from the time we give up our dead. He was the sacrificial Lamb. To Him was given the right to open the Scroll.

So we read that at His baptism, when the Holy Spirit descended upon our Lord, "the Heavens (the higher things) were opened unto Him." (Matthew 3:16.) The deeper things of God's Plan became open to His mind. Never before had He seen the meaning of these things. They were hidden from Him, as from any natural man. The natural man—whether perfect or imperfect, "receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." (1 Corinthians 2:14.) Jesus became a perfect natural man, and as such He gave all that He had in consecration. Then God begat Him of the Holy Spirit to the new nature. From the moment of spirit-begetting, old things pass away and all things become new.

After Jesus had received the Holy Spirit, He went immediately into the wilderness for forty days. During that time He was a Bible Student, thinking over the Scriptures, which from boyhood He had heard read in the synagogue. Having now received the illumination of the Holy Spirit, He could understand what was meant by the manna in the wilderness, by the serpent erected upon the pole, by the bullock of the Atonement Day sacrifiices and the Passover Lamb. The whole Plan of God for human salvation was opened to Him. He had "loosed the seven seals." By this time He fully understood all that He was to suffer. He saw that He was to give up His life sacrificially, that He was to be crucified.

Then, after all the stress of Bible study for forty days without food, the Devil came and tempted Him. This was the opportunity, in His weakened physical condition, for the Adversary to present a temptation. But our Lord withstood all of Satan's suggestions, and finally the Devil left Him. We have no record that Satan ever again tried to tempt our Lord.

God thoroughly proved the One who was to be the great Antitype of Melchisedec, the Priest upon His Throne, partaker of the Divine nature. And Jesus demonstrated His worthiness, not only during those forty days in the wilderness, but during the following three and a half years, clear down to Calvary—even to the death of the cross. Now He is the highly exalted One, far above angels, principalities, powers and every name that is named. He is at the Father's right hand—the chief place of favor. Our Lord Jesus is God's great Prime Minister—next to the Father Himself.

FURTHER CONTENTS OF THE SCROLL.

But the Scroll in God's hand contained more than this. It showed that the Father, who had called the Lord Jesus, had called Him to be the Head over a Church, which is His body. Nineteen hundred years before the Messianic Kingdom was to be set up, God sent Jesus into the world that He might open up the way and that Jews and Gentiles might come in and participate with Jesus, first in the tests and afterwards in the honor. In the Book it is written that not only a bullock, but also a Lord's goat must be offtred in sacrifice on the Atonement Day. Thus the Church are to be sharers in the sufferings of Christ an in the glory to follow.—Hebrews 13:11-13.

So all the work of this Gospel Age has been with a view to perfecting this company. Fist the call went to such Jews as were ready, that these might be brought into the Church; to be of the spiritual Seed of Abraham. But there were not enough of them; and so the door was thrown open to the Gentiles, that as many of them as desired might come in and be fellowheirs with the Jews. All these are to be members of the Body of the great antitypical Priest and King, "after the order of Melcisedec."

God is now calling merely the class that is anxious to come to Him. The Apostle speaks of some who were feeling after God, if haply they might find Him. (Acts 17:27.) Now there is only one way to come to Him, and that way is by membership in the Body of Christ. Those who will walk in this narrow way shall become joint-heirs with Christ. Some say, "I think that I will wait a little while." They are not altogether ready to sacrifice—to give up all to the Lord. To such the Lord says, "Very well." Jesus said to some in His day, "sit down and count the cost." It is better that one should not put his hand to the plow than he should do so, and then look back and wish that he was not there.

"If any man will come after Me (be My disciple), let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow Me." So then, dear friends, we see the conditions. And whatever the Father's providence may be for us, we wish we have. Jesus did not specify what was to come to Him. The Father had specified our Lord's experiences before the foundation of the world. As for you and for me, our part is to do the Father's will—to drink whatever cup the Father shall pour for us. He does not give us the honor of drinking so great a cup as our Savior drank, however.

"GATHER TOGETHER MY SAINTS UNTO ME."

For each consecrated child of God the great question is, "Am I walking in the steps of Jesus?" Have we entered into a Covenant with God as our Lord did? Faithful is He who has called us. If we fail to get the great prize of our High Calling, the fault will be ours alone. God is ready to do for us as He was ready to do for Jesus.

Now to come back to the statement "No man taketh this honor unto himself, but he that is called of God." Did we call ourselves No, indeed! How did we come to a knowledge of the Truth? Thank God, we have had the ears to hear His Message! Thank God that this privilege comes to us—that we were called of God. To what were we called? Hear the call that applies to Jesus and tell all His disciples—the Call to which Jesus responded, and to which you and I are to respond. It reads, "Gather My saints together unto Me; those that have made a Covenant with Me by sacrifice." (Psalm 50:5.) By nature we were sinners, like all the fallen race of Adam. But even as sinners we may have been trying to do our best. Then the Message reached us, speaking peace through Jesus Christ, a Message telling us that if we gave ourselves to God we would be forgiven our sins, begotten of the Holy Spirit and accepted into God's family.

God's arrangement is that our Lord Jesus is to sanctify and make saints those who have taken these steps. He will impute of His merit to such, to make up for their natural imperfection. To give them of that merit would make them perfect human beings. To impute the merit is to give them a credit on God's account books.

God has arranged that nothing shall come to His altar except that which is without blemish. We cannot come, therefore, except as our Lord Jesus shall make up wherein we are short of perfection. Christ has proposed to do this in order that you and I may give acceptable sacrifice through Him. Is not that a blessed arrangement? It is made to permit us to share in the sufferings of Christ that by and by we may share in His glories. (2 Timothy 2:11, 12.) All that He has He will share with His faithful Church; and by way of encouraging us He says that He will make all things work together for our good.—Romans 8:28.

Our Father will bless our trials and difficulties. He will not permit us to be tried above that we are able; with every temptation He will provide a way of escape. (1 Corinthians 10:13.) I trust that we shall be of one mind to accept this wonderful provision of God's grace, that we may be fully accepted members of this great Melchisedec Priesthood, of which our Lord Jesus is the Head. As soon as the last members of this order are completed, the entire number—144,000—will stand with the Lord upon Mount Zion, having His Father's name written in their foreheads.—Revelation 14:1-5.

Ohio, Aug. 26.

I have appreciated many articles published in The Tribune, but more especially the sermons of Pastor Russell, and so much so that I do not wish to miss a single copy. I thank you for publishing the sermons.

Yours truly,
MRS. HARRY BLACHARD.

Appreciations.

New York, Aug. 26.

You have a very grand and most helpful paper—a practical paper for the working man. Again, the doctrine of restitution or the coming Messianic Kingdom is really the bright and shining hope of the toiling masses—"hard fisted labor." In your issue of August 19th, you published my letter concerning the population of the earth, living and dead. Certain typographical errors made my calculations very confusing to the average reader. Perhaps it would be well to restate the computations, as follows:

Or an average about 100,000 people die daily. Multiply this by 365 and we have 36,500,000 who die yearly. Adam lived 6,000 years ago. If 36,500,000 who die in one year, then multiply the same by 6,000 and we find 219,000,000,000. Since the race increased gradually from one pair, divide by 2 and we have 109,500,000,000 sleeping in death since Adam's day. Add to this living about 1,600,000,000, and find 111,100,000,000, or all the human family living and dead. This number is too large, as the world was repeopled after the flood, nevertheless it is quite clear that one hundred billions of people could very comfortably be located in the states west of the Mississippi river, all the wild guesses and theological platitudes of the "high brows" to the contrary.—Isa. 65:17.

With much respect,
J. H. COYLE.

Florida, Aug. 27.

I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for two years, and like it as a der friend, but now am forced to tell you I cannot afford it longer, as reverses in finance and old age prevent my doing so. I pray God's continued blessing on you for the brave stand you have taken for Truth, and feel sure your reward will be grand. Would love to write you a long letter, but find my strength is not sufficient, and will have to close, with sad heart. For Pastor Russell's sermons, as you give them to us in such plain print, was a joy to my heart each week, also all other religious features of your paper. I see my subscription is out, and I must say good-bye as I would to a dear friend.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. S. F. COX,
Emerald, Fla.
Tucker County.

Georgia, Aug. 28.

I am sorry that some features of The Tribune have been discontinued, I still desire the soul satisfying sermons of Pastor Russell, and so trust you you will continue to send me The Tribune. Conditions in Georgia indicate that preparations are being made for the great earthquake of which the Bible speaks, and even now "men's hearts are failing them for fear, looking forward to the things coming on the earth," as Jesus declared would be the case at the end of the Gospel Age. How good to have the message of God's grace concerning the grand good time soon to take the place of this "evil day," as proclaimed by that man of God, Pastor Russell.

Wishing The Tribune and its readers much blessing, I remain

Faithfully yours,
E. S. MASON.

Oklahoma, Aug. 23.

Gentlemen:—I highly appreciate your good, extra good, paper, especially do we admire your courage in continuing to print Pastor Russell's sermons, as we feel sure there is a strong probability that you are finding some opposition in so doing.

Yours truly,
G. F. WILSON.

Massachusetts, Aug. 25.

Enclosed please find money to renew my subscription. Pardon my delay. I am glad you continue to spread the glad tidings through your paper. May the Lord reward and bless you for the help you are giving to the Harvast Work.

Yours truly,
IDA L. LESLIE.

Colorado, Aug. 24.

I have renewed my subscription to The Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of your paper. I like the religious feature, and especially Pastor Russell's sermons, and am pleased with the good readable type in which you publish them.

Respectfully yours,
FRED J. DARROW.

New York, Aug. 24.

Should you at any time hear of any one who wishes to dispose of old "Watch Towers," you can do me a great favor by giving them my address

My first number is dated Jan. 15, 1912. I would be very grateful for any previous to that date.

I am a constant reader of your valuable paper.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. G. M BABCOCK,
505 W. 134th Street,
New York City.

BULGARIAN MILK BACILLI.

"The bacillus of long life." Counteracts Auto-intoxication. Better health—longer life for the truth friends. Regularly supplied in dollar size bottles. Order direct from this announcement. Address all orders to
EDGAR L. KUESTHARDT,
Port Clinton, Ohio.

New York, Aug. 24.

I wish to express to you my appreciation of the great work you are doing through the Labor Tribune. I especially enjoy dear Pastor Russell's sermons and all other religious features. I admire your courage and loyalty to principles of righteousness. I am sure you will be rewarded in so doing. I am an isolated sister in the Truth, and would appreciate letters or cards from other sisters in the Truth, and will be glad to answer all who may write. Let the good work go on, and God bless you and all your dear readers. Sincerely yours,

In His service,
MRS. ABRAM BRONSON,
Box 214. Brownsville, N. Y.

Ohio, August 24.

I see by the rapper on my paper that my subscription has expired. I have enjoyed the paper very much the last year. It was made a present to me by some dear friend, and surely it has been a valuable help to me. I enjoy the Pastor Russell sermons very much.

I would like your paper another year, but am financially unable at present, and I already owe you a bill and will pay that as soon as I can, and then if I am able to subscribe again, I will do so, but until then you will please discontinue the paper.

Thanking you for all favors, I am

Yours truly,
CLARENCE D. HINES.

NOTICE.

All orders received for bookletts, "Hiram and Manda," to August 23rd, have benn filled. If any have not received them, please make it known. Mrs. G. G. Viverette gave no address; will she please send it.

Mrs. M. C. Kendall,
29 North Main Street,
Washington, Pa.

THE SUN-FLOWER.

Ah yes! 'twas only a Sun-flower;
In the back of the yard it grew—
Apart from the flowers adored of men;
Yet fed by the rain and dew.

And daily, at break of morning,
It watched for the rising sun,
And followed, with steadfast gaze, the orb
Till his circuit, wide, was run.

And the sunbeam kissed the flower,
And fashioned from their old mould
Till it seemed that the petals had been blown
From out of the burnished gold.

Only a Sun-flower—trampled
Under the feet of men;
Yet the Sun of Righteousness stooped
And moulded it again.

Into His own fair image—
Till its hue was changed to Gold;
And only the Plant and the Pruner knew
Of the changes manifold.

That were wrought by the knife's incision,
E'er the Petals were turned to Gold
When the Blossom was plucked by the Gard'ner's hand
To bloom for years untold!

Then, gazing stedfastly upward,
The Flower—that did repel—
Was into Christ's glorious likeness turned—
Changed to an Immortelle!

— Mary Cleveland Jewell.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

WHAT THE HIGHER CRITICS TEACH.

"No garden of Eden, no fall of man,"
The higher critics say—
"We evoluted from pollywogs
To what we are today."

No perfect man that "God" had made,
Was planned in a garden fair;
No perfect mate created for him,
His lovely home to share.

They say the flood was all a fake,
No water covered the mountains high,
No people in the flood were drowned
While "Noah" in the ark went by.

No whale that swallowed Jonah up,
And threw him out on land,
When he took ship to flee away—
O, hav'ent they got the sand?

—Josephine M. Gelvin.

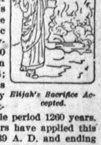
ELIJAH'S RETURN AND VICTORY

1 Kings 18:16-46.—September 6.

Elijah's Experiences Typical—King Ahab and Queen Jezebel Also Types. The Three and a Half Years' Drouth Prefigured Twelve Hundred and Sixty Years of Spiritual Drouth.

ELIJAH was a type of the Church of Christ. The Revelation (2:20-25; 18:7) pictures Queen Jezebel as representing a great religious system of this Gospel Age, which did violence to the Truth. King Ahab represented worldly governments claiming to be Christ's kingdoms. Queen Jezebel typified a false Church system united to these earthly systems; whereas the true virgin Church of Christ was to remain faithful to her Lord, awaiting His Second Coming, when her marriage to Him was to be accomplished.

Although the true Church is indeed symbolized by a woman, it is also represented by a man, when the picture includes the Lord Jesus Christ, Head of the Church. In Revelation the three and a half years of Elijah's experiences are stated in symbolic language — forty-two months — 1260 days. (Revelation 11:2, 3; 12:6, 14; 13:5.) This time is symbolic, each day representing a literal year, the whole period 1260 years. Some Bible scholars have applied this as beginning in 539 A. D. and ending in 1799. As during Elijah's hiding in the wilderness there was no rain, so in the Church's experiences there was a spiritual drouth for 1260 years.



Elijah's Sacrifice Accepted.

As just before the drouth in Israel ended there was a great contest (related in our lesson) with the victory on the Lord's side, so a great contest took place between Catholicism and Protestantism in the period styled the Reformation. The Revelation pictures the Church as a woman driven into the wilderness—lost to general view. The woman corresponds in the type to Elijah hidden from the king, the queen and the prophets of Baal. As Elijah was fed in the wilderness, so the true Church, secluded from general view, was spiritually fed during the twelve hundred and sixty years of famine.

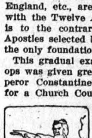
After emerging from the wilderness condition, the Elijah class did a very courageous work. Spiritual refreshment came abundantly. For a time it looked as though Queen Jezebel had been vanquished, as though the slaying of her prophets with the Sword of Truth had exalted God's Word and the true Church. However, the Elijah class again fled from Jezebel.

Why Deprived of Rain.

Many express surprise that God's Word is telling a beautiful Message of Divine Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power. "How," they say, "is it possible to have so much more light on God's Word than had equally zealous Bible students of the past?"

The twelve hundred and sixty years of spiritual drouth are the explanation. About 300 A. D. Christian bishops began to claim Apostolic power and to style themselves Apostolic Bishops. The claim is still made that the bishops of the Church of Rome, of the Church of England, etc., are of equal authority with the Twelve Apostles. The Bible is to the contrary—that the Twelve Apostles selected by Jesus were to be the only foundations of the Church.

This gradual exaltation of the bishops was given great force by the Emperor Constantine's action in calling for a Church Council at Nice, in 325 A. D. The Council, under the Emperor's guidance, produced the Nicene Creed as representing the faith of God's people. Additions to the creed were made later on by the bishops. The indorsement of these creeds implied that the bishops making them had the authority, the Divine revelation for the work. The doctrine of Apostolic Succession was subsequently made a feature of the creeds. For twelve centuries there was practically no more Bible study; the Apostolic Bishops had formulated the creeds as proper statements of true faith.



The Prophet Elijah.

Revival of Bible Study.

Twelve centuries after the first expression by the so-called Apostolic Bishops bring us to 1526, when printing had become common. In that year Tyndale published his translation of the New Testament in Germany, because of the opposition of the English clergy, and imported it into London, where the people began to purchase it. Meantime, the Germans were learning something of the New Testament teachings from Luther and his associates. But the English bishops bought up the entire edition of Tyndale's New Testament, and burned the books.

Several other translations were subsequently brought out. Finally the bishops gave the people the Bible, but warned them against any construction different from the creeds—threatening them with eternal torture. Later, the Roman Catholics produced the Douay Bible. This was given to the people with similar threatenings. The conflict proceeded until 1790, when the Bible came into great prominence.

SEP 11 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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T. A. GILLESPIE OBJECTS TO CRITICISM OF O'NEIL

Member of Committee of One Hundred and Penrose Adherent Presents His Views.

The following letter received by the National Labor Tribune from Mr. T. J. Gillespie, treasurer of the Lockhart Iron and Steel Company bearing upon two political articles appearing in last week's issue of the Tribune is worthy of publication.

LOCKHART IRON AND STEEL CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
September 4th, 1915.

Mr. J. H. Vitchstain, President,
The National Labor Tribune,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—

On reading your issue of September 2nd, I note your article on O'Neil and Smith, which very much surprises me as you have heretofore claimed to be on the side of decency and good government. You designate O'Neil and Smith "Oliver candidates" and Gumbert and Harris "Anti-Oliver candidates." You doubtless know that the proper designation would be "Good government candidates" and "Whiskey-ring candidates" as the two latter have the indorsement of the liquor interests of this county. The only valid objection they have to Mr. O'Neil is that he is definitely committed to local option and against the saloon.

Your fling at "The Pharisees who stand on the street corners," etc., is absolutely unjust, as neither Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Kiser or Mr. Gibbs have attempted to use their connection with the church for their personal benefit. It is true, of course, that there are a very large number of those who favor them, like myself, who do so because they are men of gool character and the fact that they are Christian men should not be used against them.

Of course, everybody has a right to support the candidates of his choice, but it is not fair that a paper like yours, professing to stand for decency should attack men simply because they are supported by the men who stand for the best interests of the community, and who believe that decency and good character ought to count in candidacy for office. The fact that the liquor interests are solidly allied against these men is the best argument in their favor.

To be perfectly fair and honest you ought to make this statement, so that those who favor the saloon shall have a chance to support the men of their choice—while those who are opposed to the saloon shall have an equal opportunity to know just where each man stands.

Yours very truly,
J. GILLESPIE.

Mr. Gillespie is a member of the Executive Committee of one thousand of Allegheny county, a former member of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Morals and was also a member of the famous Committee of One Hundred that was a factor in the city campaign of 1913.

The National Labor Tribune does not for one moment doubt Mr. Gillespie's sincerety. His activities in politics are the result of an honest effort to initiate and maintain good government in the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county.

But like hundreds of other citizens of like impulses and character Mr. Gillespie is not getting a true perspective of the present campaign. And Mr. Gillespie should not forget that inasmuch as he was guilty of using mighty poor judgment in selecting candidates in 1913 and in forcing that judgment upon the people—he is still liable to make similar errors.

He should further remember that there are no such beings as Human Angels and that neither are there any such beings as Human Devils. Some men, like Mr. Gillespie, would have people believe that in politics there really exist Personal Devils. Because a candidate is not actively engaged in church work, the opposition tries to make the public believe that he is the personification of evil, that he is a drunkard or a heretic.

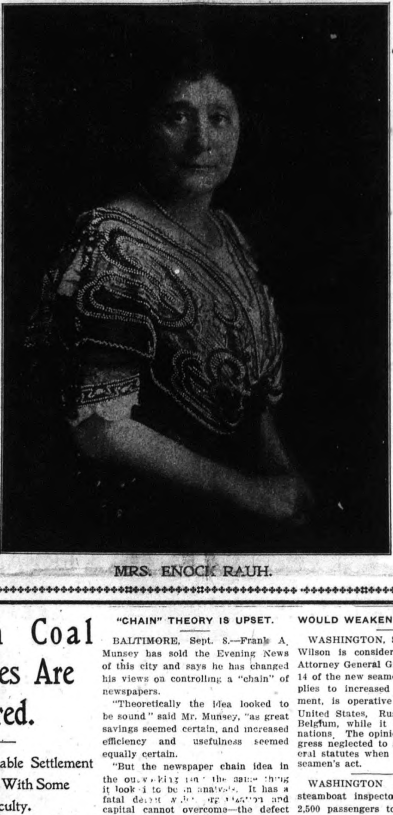
And because the public does not have the opportunity of meeting these men and knowing them personally, the libel, very often is successful. Mr. Gillespie should remember that there is good in all men, even in the worst, and that ninety-nine times out of a hundred there is more good in a man who refuses to boast of his good deeds than in one who is continually flaunting his alleged Christianity before the community.

Again we are reliably informed that Mr. Gillespie was an ardent supporter of and voted for Mr. Boies Penrose for United States Senator last year. Mr. Penrose, without doubt, at that time was the candidate of the liquor interests. Prohibition or local option were the real issues of that campaign. In the present contest the liquor question is not an issue.

The office of commissioner of Allegheny county, or that of controller or treasurer have absolutely nothing to do with the prevention of regulation of the sale of liquor. And it makes no difference how much dust is thrown in an effort to becloud the real issues of the contest the people will not forget that efficiency and

(Continued on Page Eight.)

MOTHER OF MILLION DOLLAR LABOR MEMORIAL PROJECT.



MRS. ENOCK RAUH.

Welsh Coal Troubles Are Aired.

Policy of Amicable Settlement Proceeding With Some Difficulty.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 26.—It appears that there is still friction amongst the South Wales coal miners. Although the miners have agreed that a convention shall sit with Government representatives to settle the basis of the new wages agreement ror the South Wales coal fields, many points of hot discussion are arising. The president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Runciman, is presiding as independent chairman and it is anticipated that his decisions on all the points will be given early next week. As both sides are pledged to accept them it will only remain for the board to return to Cardiff and finish its work of embodying the terms of settlement in an agreement. No other difference are then liekly to arise, and the agreement will probably be completed without further delay. None of the matters in dispute is regarded by the men as vital, and, whatever Mr. Runciman's decisions may be, a stoppage of the mines is out of the question.

The strike talk which is heard among sections of the miners is due to two causes. In the first place, the new terms secured on July 20, though they apply retrospectively as from the date on which work was resumed, do not come into actual operation until the agreement is completed; and the men chafe at a delay which they attribute to shiftiness on the part of the masters. The second cause of their discontent is the failure of the union executive to obtain a general increase in the wage rate. One of the factors which induced the men to accept the government terms of settlement was the promise of the executive that they would make an immediate application for a raising of the wage rate all round. The employers are not prepared seriously to consider that application until the agreement is completed. This, again, is unpleasant to men who have good reasons to be suspicious of their masters who are often openly hostile to them. It is not expected, however, that they will

(Continued on Page Eight.)

"CHAIN" THEORY IS UPSET.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—Frank A. Munsey has sold the Evening News of this city and says he has changed his views on controlling a "chain" of newspapers.

"Theoretically the idea looked to be sound" said Mr. Munsey, "as great savings seemed certain, and increased efficiency and usefulness seemed equally certain.

"But the newspaper chain idea in the outworking isn't the same thing it looked to be on analysis. It has a fatal defect which organization and capital cannot overcome—the defect that is felt in a newspaper under a salaried management as contrasted with the newspaper under individual ownership management.

"No man representing another ownership can speak to the public through the columns of a newspaper quite as he would speak if the paper were his own. There is a difference that the public detects. It can't say just what that difference is, but it feels that difference.

"Ownership management speaks a language that the community understands. It knows its accent, its intonations and characteristics, whereas with the salaried management there is always something akin to the foreign accent that cannot be disguised."

BASIC RIGHT OF TEACHERS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—In an editorial on the attempt to disrupt the Teachers' federation, the Herald of this city rejects the "legal" rights of both parties and insists that the question can only be settled on the principle of right itself, rather than on the basis of legalisms. The Herald says:

"It seems plain that the broad principle of right preserves to the teachers at least the privilege of an organization which shall permit them freedom of collective expression—which shall give them the self-respect that comes from the knowledge that they are not mere machines—which will permit them to exercise an influence over their own personal and professional interests.

"It strikes the Herald that all further discussion on the subject should proceed from this fundamental assumption. Also that such discussion should relate more frequently to what is really right than to merely legal 'rights.'"

"EFFICIENCY" CAUSES STRIKE.

LOGANSPORT, IND. Sept. 8.—An "efficiency expert" showed the Rutenberg motor works how wages could be reduced and now the company has a strike on its hands. The strikers number 250 and have declared for a nine-hour day and a daily wage of $3.25.

WOULD WEAKEN SEAMEN'S LAW.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—President Wilson is considering the ruling of Attorney General Gregory that section 14 of the new seamen's law, which applies to increased life-saving equipment, is operative only against the United States, Russia, Greece and Belgium, while it exempts all other nations. The opinion holds that congress neglected to amend certain federal statutes when it passed the new seamen's act.

WASHINGTON Sept. 8.—Federal steamboat inspectors who permitted 2,500 passengers tot ake passage on the steamer Eastland are not responsible for the disaster that befell that vessel, is the substance of a report received by Secretary of Commerce Redfield from inspectors of the Cleveland and Detroit districts. The boat was certified at 2,500, so that "lets out' the inspectors, intimates these officials.

"DIVIDE" PROFITS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The Philadelphia and Western railway has voluntarily raised the wages of its motormen and conductors one cent an hour. The railway company, it is stated, granted this advance when it was found that the gross earnings of the road for the month of July had increased 19 per cent over July of last year.

MERCHANT MARINE INCREASES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Figures issued by the federal department of commerce do not support the claim that "the American flag is disappearing from the seas." It is stated that 363 ships, with a gross tonnage of 737,623 tons, were added to United States registry during the past fiscal year, and that this is three times the gain made in any previous year.

TYPHOID FEVER DECREASES.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 8.—Typhoid fever in California is decreasing as the result of a campaign being waged by the state board of health. The number of cases during July, 1915, was 125, while during the same period last year the number was 196. In June this year, there were 90 cases and in June, 1914, there were 127.

"FAKE" TUBERCULOSIS CURES.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—"Last year $20,000,000 was spent for "fake" tuberculosis cures, all of which were injurious to the system," said Dr. Charles Luck in an address before the federation of labor. "Leave drugs alone," was his advice.

$1,000,000 MEMORIAL PLANNED FOR LABOR

Mrs. Enoch Rauh Launches Project to Do Honor to Pittsburgh's Workingmen.

Monday, September 6, was celebrated all over the United States as Labor Day.

In every large city and in the smaller towns Labor Day was King.

But it remained for Pittsburgh, the Industrial Workshop of the World, to launch the greatest project ever conceived having for its purpose the immortalizing of Labor.

On that date, simultaneously at several celebrations held in various parts of the city this plan to substantially honor the dignity of Labor was formally launched.

At West View park, where the official celebration of the Iron City Trades Council was held, Mrs. Enoch Rauh, wife of Councilman Rauh, of the city of Pittsburgh who conceived this wonderful plan whereby the citizens of the Pittsburgh district will pay tribute to that factor which has been responsible for the city's greatness, took into her confidence a vast audience composed of representatives and members of Pittsburgh's many Labor unions.

There the plan was unfolded for the first time and the burst of applause that greeted the announcement by Mrs, Rauh was but a token of the success that is sure to follow her efforts.

This memorial, for which over One Million Dollars is to be raised by subscription, will be both aesthetic and utilitarian. The design in the mind of Mrs. Rauh, at the present time, is a one story granite structure, super-mounted with the monument in which will be symbolized each and every attribute of Labor.

The building proper, it is planned, will be composed of a vast auditorium in which men and women from all walks of life will be enabled to gather and discuss questions of economic, political or industrial import. There will be rooms also, in which will be stored documents, rolls, memorials and data partaining to Labor.

Before taking the public into her confidence, Mrs. Rauh called into conference at her home last Thursday afternon representatives of labor, industry, religion, education, science, art and the press to unite in an effort to make the project feasible.

There were present Director Robert Swan, of the Department of Public Works; John M. Goehring, president of Council; E. K. Morse, City Art Commission; L. H. Burnett, assistant to President A. C. Dinkey of the Carnegie Steel Company; R. D. McCaffrey, representing H. J. Heinz; J. H. Henry, superintendent of motive power, Pennsylvania Railroad Company; R. J. McGrath, secretary of the Iron City Trades Council; Francis Freehan, of the State Department of Labor and Industry; Joseph Vichestain, John D. Pringle and P. J. Kelly, labor editors; John W. Beatty, director fine arts, Carnegie Institute; John Williams, president of the Amalgamated Association Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and member of the Board of Education; William T. Fields, secretary of the Carnegie Tech Schools; Charles W. Danzinger, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph, and Dr. S. B. Linhart, secretary of the University of Pittsburgh, and Fred W. Jones representing the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Rev. Dr. G. W. Shelton.

Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong, Bishop Regis Canevin, Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead and Rabbi J. Leonard Levy and Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee were unable to be present.

WILL ASK FOR DESIGNS.

These representatives voiced unanimous approval of Mrs. Rauh's plan to honor labor. It was agreed that Director Beatty shall ask architects and sculptors throughout the United States to submit designs for the proposed memorial, a selection to be made after six months competition. The tentative committee which met at the Rauh home Thursday will convene again within a few days and augment its numbers by representatives from all organizations affecting the life of the city.

Mrs. Rauh in announcing her plan at West View Park said:

I have come her to meet with you and share in the joy and significance of this day devoted to labor. I have been moved to be present because I desire to lay before you, as well as before our entire citizenship, a plan which has been in my mind and lain close to my heart for several years, whereby it is my hope that all the people in this busy, throbbing city, pulsating with industry, shall fittingly pay tribute to to labor in substantial fashion.

Two years ago as I lay at the West Penn Hospital convalescing from a serious illness, I looked out over the splendid city day after day and night after night. Above all else the gigantic smokestacks belch forth their burden of grim and soot, spoke to me in telling fashion. These pillars of cloud by day and fire by night fired my imagination and I saw in my mind's eye the force, the power, the brain and the brawn behind them, that had made Pittsburgh industrially great and placed her foremost in the ranks of the world as a monumental workshop. After all, I thought, here in this smoke and fire is typified the collossal strength of this great center. Here is represented the fundamental phase of human endeavor that has made our city greatest among the great of the world's chosen cities.

Pittsburgh, thought I, had honored every other phase of our activity save this one which is basic and lies at the very foundation of our life and civilization. It has paid tribute to religion by erecting magnificent churches, synagogues, temples, and cathedrials; to education through the famous universities, technical schools, academies and public schools; to science through its observatory and institutions devoted to research work; to art through its institute, to valor and heroism through its Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial, and its Historical Association building; to the higher social ideals through its clubs and associations; and yet here is the great and vital spirit of industry typifying the real life and ideals of our city, never remembered and in no way honored. And I then and there determined that if I lived and grew strong again I would mother a proposed plan by which labor should be fittingly and affectionately honored by erecting to it a monument both aesthetic and utilitarian in character that should be the expression of the entire citizenship of our great community.

It is this proposed plan which I wish to present to labor today. I would wish that every man, woman and child from out every walk of life should pay tribute to labor securing a fund of $1,000,000 with which a monument should be erected in this city that would raise to high heaven in beauty and usefulness.

To that end I already have called together at my home representatives of industry, labor, religion, education, science, art and press to unite in one grand, glorious effort to make this proposed project possible. This tentative committee will meet at once and augment its numbers by representatives from all other organizations affecting our city's life, and this augmented committee in turn will appeal to our entire citizenship to raise spontaneously and enthusiastically to rear a monument artstic and useful to honor that great, commending, virile force that has made Pittsburgh's greatness.

NEW SECOND ASSISTANT P. M.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—President Wilson has appointed a successor to Second Assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart, resigned.

This will be of interest to unionists in the postal service, who have been consistently opopsed by the late second assistant, who is assigned by the postoffice department to defend suits brought by railroads for mail charges.

VOTE TO STRIKE AGAIN.

HOLYOKE, MASS., Sept. 8.—Street Car Men's union voted last week to go on strike because the Holyoke Street Railway company refused to agree that the working contract should be made for one year only. The strike is an off-shoot of the one settled August 15 after a week's duration.

FAVOR SIX-HOUR DAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Painttrs' unions in this city are favoring the proposed six-hour day covering the period from December 1 to April 1. A division of work during slack times will be the great benefit that follows this reform, say the painters.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON CHURCH UNITY.

Review of a Strong Plea For a United Christendom—Two Masterful Discourses Compared—Many Points of Likeness as Well as of Difference—One Shepherd, One Flock—One Head, One Body—One Heavenly Bridegroom, One Heavenly Bride—Children of the Church—One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 5.—Pastor Russell, at the New York City Temple, W. 63rd St., near Broadway, preached a strong sermon on the subject of Church Unity. He took for his text Matthew 23:8—"One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren." He said in part:

Some time ago, in the Cathedral at Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons delivered a remarkable discourse advocating a united Christendom. His strong plea contains many good thoughts, some of which will now read:

"It was manifestly the desire of Christ that all His disciples should be united in the profession of one faith. In His admirable prayer before His passion He says: 'I proy for them also who through their word shall believe in Me, that they all be one, as Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in Us; that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me'; because the unity of the Church is the most luminous evidence of the Divine mission of Christ.

"Unity of government is not less essential to the Church of Christ than unity of doctrine. Our Divine Savior never speaks of His Churches, but His Church. He does not say, 'Upon this rock will I build My churches,' from which words we must conclude that it never was His intention to establish or to sanction various conflicting denominations, but one corporate body, with all the members united under one visible head; for as the Church is a visible body, it must have a visible head.

UNITY OF FAITH AND GOVERNMENT.

"Our Savior calls His Church a sheepfold. 'And there shall be one fold and one Shepherd.' What more beautiful or fitting illustration of unity can we have than that which is suggested by a sheepfold? All the sheep of a flock cling together. If momentarily separated, they are impatient until reunited. They follow in the same path. They feed on the same pastures. They obey the same shepherd, and fly from the voice of strangers. So did our Lord intend that all the sheep of His fold should be nourished by the same sacraments and the same bread of life; that they should follow the same rule of faith as their guide to Heaven; that they should listen to the voice of one Chief Pastor, and that they should carefully shun false teachers.

"His Church is compared to a human body. 'As in one body we have many members, but all the members have not the same office; so we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of the other.' In one body there are many members, all inseparably connected with the head. The head commands; and the foot instantly moves, the hand is raised and the lips open. Even so our Lord ordained that His Church, composed of many members, should be all united in one supreme visible head, whom they are bound to obey.

"The Church is compared to a vine. all of whose branches, though spreading far and wide, are necessarily connected with the main stem, and from its sap they are nourished. In like maner our Savior will have all the saplings of His vineyard connected with the main stem, all draw their nourishment from the parent stock. In fact, our common sense alone, apart from the revelation, is sufficient to convince us that God could not be the Author of various opposing systems of religion. God is essentially One. He is Truth itself. 'God is not the God of dissension, but of peace.'

"I see perfect harmony in the laws which govern the physical world we inhabit. I see a marvelous unity in our planetary system. Eash planet moves in its own sphere, and all are controlled by the central sun. Why should there not also be harmony and concord in that spiritual world, the Church of God, the grandest conception of His omnipotence, and the most bounteous manifestation of His good ness and love for mankind?

"Hence, it is clear that Jesus Christ intended that His Church should have one common doctrine, which all Christionas are bound to believe, and one uniform government, to which all should be loyally attached. Where, then, shall we find this essential unity of faith and government? I answer, confidently, Nowhere save in the Catholic Church."

PASTOR RUSSELL AGREES WITH CARDINAL.

I am pleased to say that I can agree most heartily with Cardinal Gibbons' presentation in almost every particular. Unquestionably sectarianism is wholly out of accord with the teachings of the Scriptures. St. Paul declared that it is a proof of carnality, of a fleshly mind, of an unspiritual state. (1 Corinthians 3:3-7.) All Christians—both Catholic and Protestna—are coming to realize this fact, although but a few years ago some claimed that sectarianism lead to a greater zeal and energy in the Divine service.

All conversant with history will understand what I mean when I say that God has been pleased to permit an illustration—first, a united Christendom, and second, a divided Christendom. For long centuries there was in Europe practically but the one Church Roman Catholic. The results were not all that could be desired. That unity brought neither secular nor religious education, nor did it bring to the world the Millennium. Rather, throughout that long period ignorance and superstition held sway. During the last few centuries we have had the division of Christendom into various sects and parties. While the results are not satisfactory, nor what the Word of God prompts us to desire and expect, nevertheless this divided condition has certainly tended toward greater freedom of thought, greater liberty from ignorance and superstition.

WHICH IS THE TRUE CHURCH?

Agreeing with the Scriptural premises laid down by Cardinal Gibbons, we must, nevertheless, dispute his conclusion that this one Church, which Christ declared He would build upon the rock of Truth, and which would grow to a glorious Temple, composed of living stones, of which St. Peter was one, is the Roman Church. Equally we disagree with our Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran and Congregational systems when they each profess to be the one Church. Our contention is that all who turn their backs upon sin, accept the Lord Jesus as their Savior, approach the Heavenly Father in full consecration through Jesus and who receive the begetting of the Holy Spirit of God—all such are sons of God, whether or not they join the Roman Catholic, the Congregational, the Methodist, the Presbyterian or other human systems.

Furthermore, our contention is that not one of these human systems, Catholic or Protestant, is recognized of God. They are all human institutions—originated by men and maintained by men. Sometimes good men and sometimes bad men have had to do with their organizations and maintenance. Indeed, we hold that each consecrated believer is a child of God wherever he may be—inside or outside of all denominational walls or creeds.

In the Scriptures the true Church of Christ is described as "the Church of the First-borns, written in Heaven." (Hebrews 12:23.) Will our Protestant friends claim that their Church roll corresponds to "the Lamb's Book of Life"? (Revelation 21:27.) Would Christians of any denomination dare to make such a claim? Most assuredly, No! We all realize that at the very most the various sects and parties of Christendom are composed of wheat and tares; and that, so far as human judgment can discern, the tares are vastly in the majority.

CHRISTIAN UNION NEVER LOST.

From this standpoint we perceive that the great masses, Catholic and Protestant, never were the Church of Shrist. They have been children of this world, not spirit-begotten New Creatures in Christ, not living stones in the Temple, not branches of the True Vine, not members of the "little flock." They have been worldly people with religious sentiments and good desires who misunderstood the Bible teaching that only the sanctified are in Christ Jesus, called to be saints. (1 Corinthians 1:2.) What these large numbers of well-meaning but mistaken people have done in the way of organizing churches, lodges, banks, etc., has had nothing whatever to do. with the great organization which God effected eighteen centuries ago and which has persisted as a unit ever since.

The True Church has never been divided. Each member is united with the Lord, the Head, and through Him to every other member of His body, which is the Church. In this one Church there has always been maintained one Lord Jesus Christ, one faith, His Word of Promise—and one baptism—consecration into His death. —2 Timothy 2:11, 12; Ephesians 4:4-6.

Does some one say, "Where is the history of this Church?" We answer, in the words of the Apostle, "The world knoweth us not, even as it knew Him not." (1 John 3:1.) The world of Jesus' day were the professed religionists. Yet they knew not the great Redeemer whom God had sent; and they crucified Him. Similarly, all down the Gospel Age, the great religious teachers of the various systems have not recognized the members of the Body of Christ.

This is the very point that St. Paul emphasizes. He declares that the fact (and the philosophy of the fact) that the Church are members of Christ is to the world—both the religious world and the irreligious world—a Hidden Mystery. It is outside of their theory, their understanding. Hence it is that the most saintly characters, both Catholic and Protestant, have been martyrs, as Jesus was as St. Stephen was, as all the Apostles were, as all the faithful were during the intermediate centuries; and as some may yet be if an outward union be effected such as once prevailed—in the Dark Ages.

COUNTERFEITING THE TRUE CHURCH.

If we now declare that to a certain extent the True Church has been counterfeited by both Catholics and Protestants, let no one suppose that we wish to speak unkindly. We do not charge that these counterfeits of the True Church were made intentionally, but merely that the Church, coming under the control of briliant minds not spirit-begotten, followed their misrepresentations of God's Word.

For instance, the average Roman Catholic does not know that he is not a member of the Church. But Cardinal Gibbons will not deny the fact, neither will any other ecclesiastic. Their teaching, most explicitly, is that the Pope and the other religious instructors compose the Church, and that the people are the children of the Church. Thus the Catholic Church approriates the words of Jesus respecting the "little flock," etc. and applies them to the clergy, not to the congregation. This is the secret of the Papacy's great mistake. In their ecclesiastical system they have a counterfeit of the arue Church. Because the Scriptures declare that the Lord's faithful "little flock," "the Church of the living God," will reign with Christ, therefore Papacy claims the right to reign with Heavenly authority over the kingdoms of earth. Papacy's endeavor to carry out this erroneous reasoning has led to many grievous persecutions and wars.

If the Papacy has the counterfeit of the True Church and the True Reign of Christ, what does the Bible teach respecting the genuine? This: That the experiences of the unknown, despised, saintly followers in the footsteps of Jesus constitute their preparation for a share in the Kingdom with their Lord. When the full number of the elect Church, predestined of the Father, shall have been gathered out of the world and glorified then God's Kingdom shall be established upon earth, and they shall be jointheirs with the King of kings—Jesus Christ. His Kingdom will rule the world, not by guns and swords, not by burnings at the stake and inquisitionary torments, but by Heavely power.

What our Catholic friends have is merely a forshadowing of the Truth respecting the Church as a mother. The Scriptures teach that when Christ shall institute His Millennial Kingdom for the uplifting of mankind, He shall have a Bride—the Church (Revelation 19:9.)—and shall figuratively beget children. That is, during the thousand years of His Reign the glorified Jesus will be the Everlasting Father, Giver of everlasting life on the earthly plane, to Adam and all of his children who will accept it on the Divine terms. Then the Church will be the mother, the caretaker, of all mankind, to bring the willing and obedient up to full human perfection and life everlasting. All who refuse this grace of God will be destroyed in the Second Death.

ARE THERE PROTESTANT COUNTERFEITS?

Although the Protestants repudiate the Catholic idea that the clergy alone constitute the Church, nevertheless in many denominations we see this insidiuos error in a slightly different form. This is notably true in the Episcopal Church which puts the government into the hands of the clergy and treats the laity to a considerable extent as children. The Methodist Episcopal Church follows closely the same line of procedure. The Presbyterian and Lutheran systems also differentiate the clergy from the laity, even though the laity be given some recognition on the ecclesiastical boards, usually for the purpose of securing financial or legal advice.

Congregationalists, Baptists and Disciples most nearly recognize an equality between clergy and laity—that the entire Church of God is a Royal Priesthood. Yet even with these congregational bodies an attempt is made to separate clergy from laity and to hold all the spiritual power and authority in the hands of the clergy. In the Congregational Church this is done along financial lines through the Congregational Union. In the Baptist Church the Baptist Ministers Association holds reins over the people and tells them whom they may call for a pastor—whom the Association will ordain and whom refuse. Thus the same spirit is manifested in all these earthly systems and distinctly differentiates them all from the One True Church and her Scriptural regulations, which declare, "All ye are brethren; One is your Master, even Christ"; and One is your Pope, or Father, even God.

We ask Cardinal Gibbons to consider with us the Scriptural teachings which we have presented; namely, that the Royal Priesthood is composed exclusively of saints, whether clergy or laity; that this One Church is indivisible; that the Heavenly Father, the Husbandman of this True Vine, permits none to remain as branches, members of the True Church, unless they bring forth the true fruit of the Vine. We ask the Cardinal to consider the Scriptural teaching that this saintly class is now the Espoused Virgin mentioned by St. Paul (2 Corinthians 11:2);and that these are now awaiting the completion of their number, when the Heavenly Bridegroom, at His Second Coming, will receive them to Himself. By the power of the First Resurrection they will "be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," to be like their Lord. Then, as the Scriptures declare, will come the Marriage of the Lamb. (Revelation 19:7.) Shortly after that event will come the Millennial Kingdom and the regeneration of Adam's race—the giving to them of new life from the Life-Giver.

As for the great human institutions which more or less counterfeit Christ's Kingdom, these are also called vines in Scripture—the vine of the earth, in contrast with the Vine of the Father's right-hand planting. It is not for us to determine how much good and how much harm these earthly churches, vines of the earth, have accomplished. This our Lord will declare in His own season. But He tells us that the grapes borne of these vines—anger, malice, hatred, envy, strife, evil-speaking, etc.—will overflow the Winepress of the Wrath of God in the near future; and bring upon mankind that great Time of Trouble which our Lord declares will be such as never was before known.—Matt. 24:21; Daniel 12:1.

Appreciations.

New York, Sept. 1.

I am very sorry through various causes I am unable to continue the visits of the dear old Tribune. My husband having recently died after a long and painful illness leaves me without the means at the present time to pay for my paper any longer so please discontinue my subscription.

Respectfully,
MRS. H. P. GANOUNG.

Illinois, Sept. 1.

I received your kind letter and thank you very much and whoever has been so kind as to send me the Labor Tribune. In return for it may the dear Heavenly Father give you spiritual blessings.

Yours very truly,
LYDIA McNIER.

WANTED—To correspond with a single or widow lady, not over 55, who desires a home. A Watch Tower and Bible student wanted. I am 59 years old, have been (and have the Watch Towers) a W. T. reader since 1883. My wife died some 4 years ago. I have a nice home and all the land I need. Have one child unmarried, age 20, may leave marry any time, so I will be left alone in my old age. Can give any reference called for from State official down. Have served as G. M. Masons and Grand Patron O. E S. My life record is clean. Was born at Huntington, W. Va., (where it now stands), left there 1873. Have lived here 39 years.

PETER B. ARTHUS.
Lock Box 13, Leon, Okla.

FIRE SIDE SKETCHES.

They sat, in the deepening twilight,
Close gathered about the hearth:
While the fire-light danced and flickered
In glad, unconscious mith.

"O, look! Quick, Ned—'tis a Monkey
I see in the glowing fire!"
"No, Marie! 'tis an angel—
And it's flying higher and higher!"

But our eldest cried: "You're mistaken—
A hunter, I'm sure, I see,
And he waves his gun like a magic wand
In lieu of his Victory."

And so in their dreams of fancy,
They reveled with childish glee;
Yet, as to the sketch in the fire-place,
There never could two agree.

Then I thought of how like the picture
Presented through the fire
Of Trial, as the Living Coals
In sacrifice expire.

To some, it seems that an Angel
Is passing through the world
With smile so rare, as brought from Heaven,
And Flag of Love unfurled.

Yet the others say the sketch appears
But as a Monkey Show;
A "Spectacle";—some scoff and sneer,
Hate's poisoned arrows throw.

And yet, anon, another sees
A Hero in the strife;
Yet Bids him Carnal Weapons use,
Or lend to Fame his life.

O Earth, attend! The time draws near
When in the Lurid Flame,
One Picture shall all else bedim;
As, in the past, there came

One like unto the Son of Man,"
Walking mid Tongues of Flame—
So shall He come, and Vengeance wreak,
That Earth may fear His Name.

So fierce, then, the heat of the Furnace,
'Twill burn up the Heart of Stone,
And like unto wax 'twill be melted,
Till men worship God, alone!

O Glorious Day, when Jehovah
Shall make over all things new;
FOUR—8239—Tribune
When Earth shall reflect One grand picture—
God's image—traced through and through!

MARY C. JEWELL.

Ohio, Sept. 1.

I have renewed my subscription to the Tribune. I cannot afford to miss Pastor Russell's sermons, they are very instructive. May our Heavenly Father bless him until he leaves this world of sorrow and pain to find a home in the Heaven above where all our sorrows are hushed—and all our tears are wiped away in the loving care of the tender Father.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. HENRY HESS.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

BULGARIAN MILK BACILLI.

"The bacillus of long life." Counteracts Auto-intoxication. Better health—longer life for the truth friends. Regularly supplied in dollar size bottles. Order direct from this announcement. Address all orders to

EDGAR L. KUESTHARDT,
Port Clinton, Ohio.

CURE FOR PYORRHEA DISCOVERED.

Doctors and dentists are elated over the discovery of a cure for pyorrhea. This disease affects the teeth, gradually producing slight inflammation and pus. Since learning what pyorrhea is and how to cure it, doctors declare that it has been responsible for many other diseases—indigestion, bowel trouble, etc.

The medicine is Ipecac. Expert dentists and physicians inject Ipicac at the roots of the affected teeth—sometimes hypodermically into the veins. For those who cannot have the service of a compitent dentist we recommend tincture of Ipecac, to be used twice a day on the gums, letting it soak to the roots of the teeth. Also we recommend that Ipicac be taken internally, one drop of the tincture in a little water for a dose.—*Watch Tower.*

Pennsylvania, Dec. 11, 1914.

I have been receiving the Tribune for some time from Brother Lesser, of Warren, Pa., and I thank him very much for his kindness to me, and I think you are doing a noble work in publishing Pastor Russell Sermons in spreading the Truth and I think it is a grand paper and may it ever continue in the good work. I have subscribed through the Watch-Tower for I like it very much.

Yours truly,
B. A. WILKINSON.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 1, 1914.

Have just received the first copy of my subscription to your valuable paper, and am more than pleased especially for the Russel Sermons. I trust you have been able to continue them. Your paper otherwise is very good indeed and I wish you success. I know I shall appreciate each copy.

Sincerely yours,
FRED SPAIN.

South Dakota, Aug. 29.

Just a line to let you know how much we appreciate the "Tribune," and its messages of love and encouragement to God's waiting children in dear Pastor Russell's Sermons and the other helps in letters, etc.

May you be greatly blessed in the great service you are rendering earth's hungering ones.

Yours in His service,
MRS. E. S. WEBSTER.

Salem, Ore., August 28, 1915.

I thank you for continuing my paper over time. I have been a subscriber for some time of your paper and greatly enjoy reading Pastor Russell's Sermons, Letters From Friends, etc. I am glad to note the stand you have taken in continuing to publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, which indeed has been a great comfort to the people. It brings "glad tidings of great joy" which will soon reach all people, although they can not all see it at present.

I wish I could continue taking your paper, but find I cannot at present, so please find enclosed money order for the last eight months and stop it.

I thank you again.

Yours truly,
A. E. DAY.

Ohio, Uugust 31.

We surely enjoy your good, clean paper, especially the religious features.

We do not want to miss one.

We are glad the Tribune is the same good, clean paper under the new management that it was under the old. Their are many other papers printing the famouse Pastor Russell's sermons but we like the good, clear type that the Tribune gives them.

Wishing you continued success,

Yours respectfully,
M. G. DOMER.

Canada, August 31.

We greatly regret that we find it necessary to discontinue our subscription to your valuable and much appreciated paper. It has been a weekly visitor to our home for about one and a half years, and we once thought it almost impossible to get along without the help received by reading the discourse by Pastor Russell, published in your paper weekly.

But now as winter is near and money is hard to get, we find we are compelled to part with one of our dearest friends, the Labor Tribune. We pray God may richly bless you for the noble stand you have taken for Truth and Righteousness.

Respectfully yours in the Master's service,
MR. AND MRS. S. F. OTTO.

Georgia, August 2.

I am writing this for publication in the Tribune if you will kindly give it space.

Will some of the Truth friends send to my address below a copy of the Jewish paper publishing Pastor Russell's sermon to the Jews in Oct. 1910, in the "Yiddish" paper "Die Stemi."

A Jew is very much interested and wants this paper. He has Pastor Russell's "Studies in Scripture" and says Pastor Russelll is surely a friend to the Jews. I will send postage for paper.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. E. F. TATE.
331 Courtland St., Atlanta, Ga.

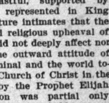
ELIJAH'S FLIGHT AND HIS VISION

1 Kings 19:8-18.—September 12.

Jezebel Unrepentant—Ahab Upholds Her—Elijah's Life Threatened—He Flees, Discouraged—God Granted Him a Vision of the Future—The Wind, the Earthquake, the Fire, the Still, Small Voice—What These Signify Now to the Antitypical Elijah Class.

ELIJAH expected that, after three and a half years of Divine chastisement, followed by a special manifestation of Divine Power against the representatives of Baal, the true God and the true religion would have a measure of prosperity with the people. Surprised to find Queen Jezebel as murderous as ever, and King Ahab dominated by her influence, Elijah fled, sadly discouraged. After a long sleep, relieving his nervous strain, the Lord gave him through an angel a special message of comfort, and food which lasted him for forty days, until he came to the Mount of God—Horeb.

There Elijah went through a series of experiences (whether literal or in vision we may not be too certain) in which the Lord was to reveal Himself. First came the winds, rending the rocks; but God was not in the winds. Next came the earthquake; but God was not in the earthquake. Then followed the devouring fire; but God was not in the fire. Finally came the still, small Voice, which Luther's translation renders, "The Voice of Eden." God was in the Voice—it truly represented Him.


Elijah and the Angel.

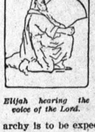
This narrative multiplies in force to Bible students when they realize that all these occurrences foreshadowed experiences with which the Church in the flesh is intimately connected. Jezebel still represents a form of godliness great and boastful, supported by earthly power, represented in King Ahab. The picture intimates that the great social and religious upheaval of a century ago did not deeply affect nor greatly alter the outward attitude of the Church nominal and the world toward the true Church of Christ in the flesh, typified by the Prophet Elijah. The reformation was partial only. Great institutions still upheld many of the serious errors of the past. The Elijah class again passed out of public view, though not out of communion and fellowship with God, Divine supervision providing for their necessities of rest and spiritual refreshment.

What the Elijah Class See.

Mount Horeb, "the Mount of God," fitly represented Messiah's Kingdom. Elijah's coming to it portrayed the fact that the Church will be in and under the Kingdom administration while still in the flesh, although the last members of the Church will not fully participate in the Kingdom honors until they shall have experienced their great resurrection "change." (1 Corinthians 15:50-52.) Many Bible students understand that chronologically Messiah's Kingdom began its operation in the world in 1878, while the last members of the Elijah class are still in the flesh. How soon the entire company of the Elijah class will pass beyond the veil and the Kingdom be ushered in with power and great glory is not definitely stated in the Bible.

Bible students the world over have been receiving of the Lord a special vision of the future. Through Bible study they have been learning that Messiah's Kingdom is to be inaugurated in "a Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation"—"no, nor ever shall be" afterwards. (Daniel 12:1; Matthew 24:21.) They have learned that the winds of strife, the present war, have been held back for years by Divine Power, when God's people have been assisted in Bible study, symbolically called the sealing of the saints in their foreheads.—Rev. 7:1-4.

This class see the four parts of the great Divine Program ushering in the Kingdom of God, for which so long His saints have prayed, "Thy Kingdom come." They see that the winds represent the war; that the earthquake of Elijah's vision represented a great social revolution, to follow the war; that following the revolution, anarchy is to be expected, symbolized by fire, destroying present institutions.


Elijah hearing the voice of the Lord.

In none of these great experiences coming to the world will God be manifest. They will be merely preparatory, to fit man for the Voice of Eden, which subsequently will be heard, bringing the Message which will be "the desire of all nations."

Fulfilment of the Vision Begun.

Bible students understand that these four great features of God's Plan portrayed to Elijah have already begun a fulfilment—that the present European war is the letting loose of "the four winds of heaven"—winds of strife. The fact that Elijah saw these things before he was taken up should not be understood to mean that all these experiences will be past before the Church is "changed," but rather that these things are identified with the inauguration of the Kingdom.

SEP 18 1915

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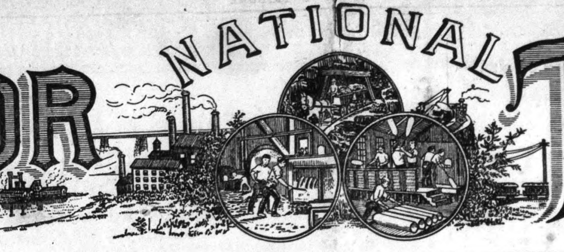

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FALSE ISSUES INJECTED INTO COUNTY FIGHT

O'Neil's Record One of Extravagance and Mismanagement.

Into every political campaign, no matter of what character or where waged, there enter issues that are true and pertinent and issues that are untrue and irrelevant.

In the present contest now being conducted for the Republican nomination of county commissioner of Allegheny county these two sets of issues have been set up.

J. Denny O'Neil, one of the present incumbents, who is seeking a third term as commissioner has brought into the fight the liquor issue—an issue that is entirely out of place in this campaign as is woolen underwear in the summer time. Mr. O'Neil konws that it is out of place because he is perfectly aware of the fact that the office of county commissioner has nothing whatever to do with the regulation or restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

He is avoiding the true and pertinent questions of the campaign. He refuses to stand on the record he has made as commissioner and where this record is interjected into the discussion he immediately attempts to becloud the question by showing that during his administration the tax millage has been reduced.

As a matter of fact the tax millage is no criterion upon which to judge whether or not taxes have been reduced or increased. The only way in which this can accurately be ascertained is by comparing the amount of taxes paid by a property owner in 1908 when O'Neil took office with the amount of taxes being paid today.

This comparison reveals an increase of over forty per cent and from these figures can be determined the fact as to whether or not O'Neil's administration of the office of county commissioner has been an economical and efficient one.

In a campaign speech delivered Tuesday night at the Shadeland school in the Woods Run district of the North Side, Harold M. Irons, assistant city solicitor of Pittsburgh, touched upon one point which is illustrative of O'Neil methods.

"Mr. O'Neil was unable to find the money to build the bridge across the Ohio river from Woods Run to McKees Rocks as he promised; he was unable to find the money to build a tunnel to the West End, which he had pledged himself to do in 1908; he was unable to build a tunnel under Duquesne Heights as he had promised the people of Shalerville he would—but Mr. O'Neil did find the money to build TWO tunnels to Beechview and one of these tunnels, as shown by the blue-prints on file in the county engineer's office is being built for the use of the Pittsburgh Railways Company."

In the above manner did Mr. Irons show to his audience the real O'Neil policies. By doing this big favor for the Pittsburgh Railways Company. Mr. O'Neil has won to his side the powerful support of this public utility corporation and its many allied companies. Mr. J. Dawson Callery, president of the Pittsburgh Railways Comany is heart and soul with O'Neil in his fight for re-election and this in itself should be a sufficient warning to the voter to be against O'Neil.

O'Neil's insinuation against Harris and Gumbert, his opponents, have no legitimate place in this election. Both Mr. Harris and Mr. Gumbert are clean-cut, honorable men, just as clean-cut and honorable as O'Neil ever was. Neither of these men ever owned any brewery stock, which is something O'Neil is unable to boast of.

Mr. Harris' record as treasurer of Allegheny county is one hundred per cent better than that of Mr. O'Neil as commissioner. Mr. Gumbert's record as sheriff of Allegheny county despite the insinuations of O'Neil and his followers and despite the trying strikes that occurred while Gumbert was in office is also one hundred per cent better than that of O'Neil as commissioner.

Mr. O'Neil is always ready to occupy a pulpit and tell his listeners about his connection with the Baptist church of McKeesport. In the churches he uses the language of a minister—in the sanctity of his office in the court house, when angered by a report of the activities of his opponents his language is that of a street arab.

As a platform orator in his many campaigns for re-election he has repeatedly told his audiences that he is in favor of the initiative referendum and recall; he was in favor of abolishing the delinquent tax office and the mercantile tax law.

The way to bring about all these things that he was alleged to be in favor of was through the Pennsylvania legislature. Yet Mr. O'Neil never appeared at a single session of this body with drfats of any such measures for enactment. He was contented after re-election to sit back and wait for the expiration of his term of office when with a new batch of promises he went forth again to kid the multitudes.

The time has come for the voters of Allegheny county to STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN. There is great danger of the issues being confused.

There is but one issue and that is Economy and Efficiency in the county government.

O'Neil has had his chance to make good. He has failed.

The logical thing to do now is to give some one else the opportunity.

Conscription Opposed by Unions.

Fresh Deadlock in South Wales Coal Trade.

Thomas Reeve, Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 1915.—I am informed that the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party are taking steps to consider the "National Military Service" movement at an early date. The Parliamentary Committee will raise the whole matter at the Trade Union Congress, which begins at Bristol on September 6th.

As no resolution appears on the agenda for the congress, the Parliamentary Committtee will bring forward a special resolution dealing with the question from the trade union aspect. The final terms of the motion will not be approved until the committee meets at Bristol prior to the meeting of the congress. It is understood that the terms will be of uncompromising antagonism to a national military service, basing its views upon the fact that an enormous army exceeding three millions in numbers has already been raised and that any further recruiting to any marked extent will be a national calamity in view of the present shortage of important industrial labor.

John Hodge, M. P., chairman of the Labor Party, is calling a special meeting of the party for September 13th, the day prior to the opening of Parliament. Hodge told a Press representative on August 23rd that the subject would be thoroughly discussed. He explained that at the request of the National Service League he recently sought the opinion of practically all members of the Labor Party regarding their attitude toward conscription. Hodge declared that every member was strongly and decidedly opposed to any form of compulsory service.

Many trade union organisers stated on August 23rd that the demand for national service was beirg actively discussed in trade union branches and trade councils. According to their information, emphatic resolutions of opposition to conscription have been carried wherever the subject has been considered.

Several interesting references to the manner in which compulsory national service would affect the transport services were given on August 23rd by Harry Gosling, president of the Transport Workers Federation. "In the first place," he said, "I do not see any necessity for compulsory military service at all, nor do I readily believe that we shall be compelled to resort to it. In the second place, I feel that those who advocate it do not understand the temper of the country or appreciate the loyalty of the workers.

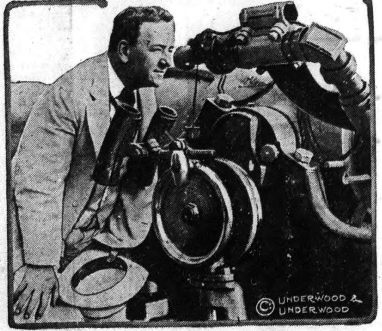
"At the present moment some of our carrying services are really seriously depleted; a few of our great industries are so badly hit owing to the depletion of labor that we are actually being told that in consequence of this condition of things the cost of everything necessary for the maintenance of life is going up, and shows no signs of coming down. When it was found necessary to organise our munition resources it was necessary to recalll men who had joined the military services; when we wanted as many skilled engineers and mechanics as possible we had to send imperative orders to France to have them sent back.

"Now what is the position at the moment? The miners' response to the colors has been so great that the loss of labor has seriously affected the price of coal; transport workers have left the ports and riversides in such numbers that our ports are congested, and the traffic on our waterways hindered. Farmers up and down the country are crying out for men. The fact of the matter is this: if the workers are told that they must leave their presnet jobs in order to join the forces they will go and only when they have been told by the Government and by no one else that their services are necessary. I myself have stopped making recruiting speeches because I do not believe the workers I have some influence with can be spared, and more than that, I do not think their places could be filled at present."

Here is a peculiar story of an industry under strict war conditions. A thousand steelworkers, members of the British Steel Smelters' Society, employed at Armstrong, Whitworth and Company's munitions of war works, Manchester, are threaening to strike and their notices are to be handed in on August 28th unless, in the meantime, the Ministry of Muni-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

DANIELS SIGHTS A BIG GUN



Secretary of the Navy Daniels looking through the sights of one of the big guns on the monster battleship Wyoming. The picture was taken at the time of the review of the fleet at Boston.

UNIONISM MAKES GAINS WHERE POLITICIANS FAIL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—"Here is an exhibition of making progress through our trade union activity in spite of the legislature," says A. F. of L. Organizer Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, in a letter to Secretary Morrison on the recent gains of hospital attendants and nurses' unions employed in Illinois state institutions.

The Chicago unionist writes:

"About a year and a half ago we started to organize the employes in the state institutions. At that time the conditions of employment remained unchanged for thirty years. The employes lived in the hope that the politicians the legislature and then, later on, the civil service law would protect their interests, but at last they had to turn to the labor movement for relief. These employes worked twelve, fourteen and sixteen hours per day. The minimum wage for women was $20 per month and $25 for men. The maximum was $30 and $35.

"One of our first moves was to change these conditions, and after some effort we succeeded in inducing the state board of administration to establish the eight-hour day in all institutions under their control. This was accomplished without any reduction in the rate of wages. Then we were told that we could not get any further consideration until the legislature would increase the appropriation.

"Prior to the meeting of the legislature we called a conference in Chicago of representatives of all the unions in the state institutions and outlined our future demands and presented them to the state board so that tne state board could be guided in making up their budget for the appropriation committee of the legislature. We asked a minimum of $40 per month for men and women, one day rest in seven and a tribunal to consider grievances with the right to appeal to the tsate board.

"The state board made the demand upon the appropriation committee in good faitn, but was turned down, and its appropriation, instead of being increased, was decreased. Also we had a 'one-day-rest-in-seven' bill before

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Labor Shows Sympathy for Suffrage.

Representations of Equal Suffrage Movement in Parade.

By Miss Eleanor Fitzgibbon.

The grace and sympathy with which the suffragists of Pittsburgh were received by the labor legions on September 6, shows conclusively that the labor world is with the suffrage cause. In the parade of Pittsburgh's workingmen there marched a delegation from the Equal Franchise Federation escorted by the Billers and Billposters union, while the machinists very graciously wore streamers for the suffrage cause.

On every hand were the young ladies representing the suffragists received with the utmost regard and during the formation of the parade the cheers for them were many from the union men assembled in position for the march.

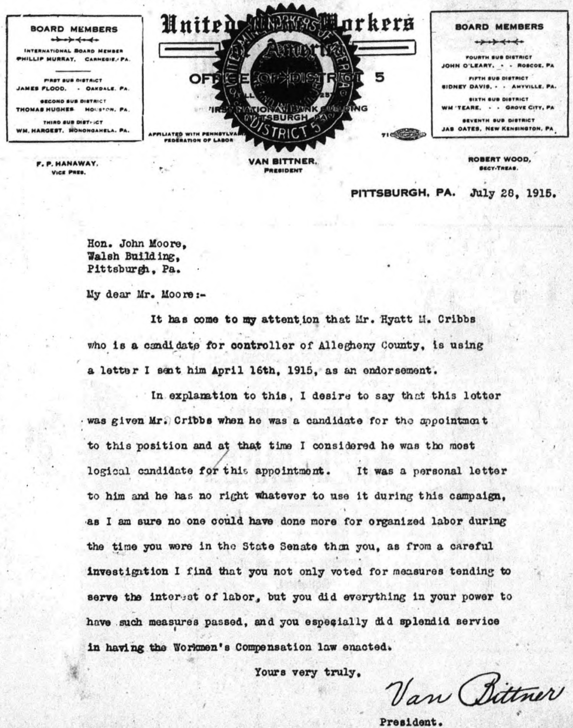
Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Aemrican Woman Suffrage association, was received most heartily both at Schenley Park and Kennywood park. At both places she talked to hosts of men drawn from the ranks of Pittsburgh's workers.

It was not the becoming manner with which the suffragists were received that was remarked by their leaders, but it was the warm hearted welcome they received on every hand. It was not the welcome of toleration, but that of real desire to be identified with the cause.

Aside from this there comes the news from Marion, Ill., that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his Labor Day address in that place pleaded the cause of woman suffrage as well as international peace.

From Buffalo comes the news that the New York State Federation of Labor at its annual convention there

(Continued on Page Eight.)



BOARD MEMBERS

INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEMBER
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JAMES FLOOD, OAKDALE, PA.

SECOND SUB DISTRICT
THOMAS HUGHES HOUSTON, PA.

THIRD SUB DISTRICT
WM. HARGEST, MONONGAHELA, PA.

United Mine Workers of America

OFFICE OF DISTRICT 5

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AFFILIATED WITH PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF LABOR

BOARD MEMBERS

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FIFTH SUB DISTRICT
SIDNEY DAVIS, AMYVILLE, PA.

SIXTH SUB DISTRICT
WM TEARE, GROVE CITY, PA

SEVENTH SUB DISTRICT
JAS OATES, NEW KENSINGTON, PA

F. P. HANAWAY, VICE PRES.

VAN BITTNER, PRESIDENT

ROBERT WOOD, SECY-TREAS.

PITTSBURGH, PA. July 28, 1915.

Hon. John Moore,
Walsh Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Mr. Moore:-

It has come to my attention that Mr. Hyatt M. Cribbs who is a candidate for controller of Allegheny County, is using a letter I sent him April 16th, 1915, as an endorsement.

In explanation to this, I desire to say that this letter was given Mr. Cribbs when he was a candidate for the appointment to this position and at that time I considered he was the most logical candidate for this appointment. It was a personal letter to him and he has no right whatever to use it during this campaign, as I am sure no one could have done more for organized labor during the time you were in the State Senate than you, as from a careful investigation I find that you not only voted for measures tending to serve the interest of labor, but you did everything in your power to have such measures passed, and you especially did splendid service in having the Workmen's Compensation law enacted.

Yours very truly,

Van Bittner

President.

Pledges Made By Dr. Kerr Unbroken.

Friends of Southside Physician Predict His Re-Election.

Councilman James P. Kerr is making an energetic canvass for renomination to the city council and his friends predict, as the campaign draws to a close, that he will be among the leaders of the eight to be named at the primaries, Tuesday, September 21st. Dr. Kerr's candidacy is based upon the non-partisan record he has made during the four years he has been in council and the fact that he has paid close attention to the city's business.

Dr. Kerr was appointed a member of council four years ago when the small body was first organized. His appointment was unexpected and unsolicited. He accepted and in the fall of 1911 he stood with his colleagues for election, being successful and securing a four year term. He has been constantly attending to the duties of councilman ever since.

The principles for which Dr. Kerr stands are best set forth in his own words. The following is extracted from an address made by Councilman Kerr at a testimonial dinner in his honor recently:

"Because I am deeply interested in the completion of some essential projects and as many of my friends were so insistent that I become a candidate, I agreed to stand for re-election. I am not the candidate of any faction, political clique or religious creed, but stand upon the broad plane that a public official should represent the people as a whole.

"I am submitting my candidacy to the citizens of Pittsburgh, having an abiding faith in the judgment of the American people and firmly believing that they recognize and appreciate honest, conscientious effort. It is a notable historic fact that every public man who has kept faitn with the people of this country has been eminently successful. I have lived in this community for 26 years. My life is an open book. My official record is open to the inspection of anyone who cares to examine it. It is with these facts and principles in mind that I go before the people and ask for their support."

WANT TO APPEAL DIRECT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Organized street car men of this city struck because the general superintendent changed the system of adjusting complaints against employes so that they now can appeal to him only through counsel after they have been suspended. The union asked the officials to return to the system of permitting accused employes to appear before the general superintendent prior to suspension. This the company declined to do.

The car men refused to accept this petty attempt at kingly prerogatives and tied up the system. Later, car men in Troy and other near-by localities struck.

BAKERS MAKIKNG GAINS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Organized bakers are conducting a vigorous campaign to better trade conditions.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 16.—Mayor Bryan has established a legal advice bureau in the city attorney's office. This service is free to workers and also in cases where the litigation is over limited amounts of money.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

ONLY TRUE SOURCE OF LIFE ETERNAL.

Christ's Human Life-Rights Imputed to the Church, Given to the World. —Divine Method of Selecting the Church—Deep Spiritual Truths a Cause of Separation—How We Eat Our Lord's Flesh—The Class That Drink His Blood—Our Lord's Life Laid Down at Calvary—The Merit of His Sacrifice to be Given to the World Soon.

HERSHEY, Pa., Sept. 12.—Speaking before the I. B. S. A. Convention in session at Hershey Park, Pastor Russell delivered an able discourse, today from the text, "Lord, to whom shall we go?" Thou hast the words of eternal life." (John 6:68.) He said:

The most of us probably remember the connection of our text. Jesus had been stating a very deep truth; and many of those who had followed Him seemed unable to comprehend it or receive it. We read that they were perplexed, offended, and walked no more with Him. Then Jesus said to The Twelve, "Will ye also go away?" Simon Peter, speaking for the Twelve, said, "To whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life."

It would seem as though God has put His Message in such a way that whoever accepts it and becomes a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ has at any time the opportunity of withdrawing. In the various churches, sects and systems, there is a kind of bondage, as there is to some extent in certain secret orders—a sort of obligation from which one canot easily get away after having entered it. But no one is under obligation to remain a Christian; and should one desire to withdraw, the Lord would not hold him back. Apparently there is much misunderstanding of the Lord's method. We find some of God's dear people, contrary to the Scriptures, urging and threatening people, trying to drive them to the Lord. But we never heard of Jesus doing this, or His Apostles.

To some the Gospel is an attractive Message; to others it has no attraction. Some are drawn just as a piece of steel is drawn by a magnet. Others have "hated Him without a cause." To some the Lord's message is a savor of life unto life. It has a sweet odor; it tells them about the everlasting life which God has provided. To others it is a savor of death unto death. They do not care for it. This same thought is brought out in Daniel's interpretation of King Nebuchadnezzar's dream. The stone cut out of the mountain without hands representing the true Church, All followers of Christ are fragments of that Stone. It is being made up from all nations and denominations.—Daniel 2:36-45.

THE STONE CUT OUT WITHOUT HANDS.

For nearly nineteen centuries God has been gathering this Church which altogether is only a "little flock." (Luke 12:32.) With the close of this Age these faithful ones shall be made joint-heirs with Jesus. shall be the Kingdom class, shall be his Bride, shall be on the spirit plane, and with Jesus shall be given great power for the blessing of all the families of the earth, bringing mankind back to perfection and to a world-wide Eden.

But this class, this Stone, is taken out of the mountain without hands. In symbolic language a hand means power. "Without hands" means that God did not exercise force to take the Church out. Yet the Apostle says "We are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works," (Ephesians 2:10.) God works in this class by His promises. As St. Peter says, "God hath given unto us exceeding great and precious promises, that by these we might become partakers of the Divine nature." (2 Peter 1:4.) Not by pushing, not by thunderings or imprecations but by these promises does God work in us. He does not pull; He does not push. He merely draws us, as the magnet draws the piece of steel.

THE CLASS NOW SAUGHT.

When Jesus gave that dark saying which offended some of His followers, He knew what effect it would have He knew that some would not be able to appreciate what He was saying. This was equivalent to inviting them to leave. It is the Father's will to separate every individual from that elect class that can be separated. He wishes to put away any not of the right character, so that all who remain will be of the right sort. In every Christian's life there have been opportnities to take an easy way. If any are merely seeking easy paths, and rejecting the paths which the Lord has marked out, then He wishes all such to take that easier path.

In the Dark Ages, when eternal torment was invented, people got to thinking God would do nothing to hinder anybody, lest that one fall into eternal torment. But no one was ever in danger of eternal torment. The class that fall away merely fail to measure up to their privileges. So the Great Company, the antitypical Levites, have had the privilege of being Priests. They all made consecration. They all belong to the class "passed over" during this Age. They had the privilege of becoming members of the Royal Priesthood, but they have not sufficiently valued the honors held out to them, of enlisting all of life's energies in the service of the King of kings; He lets them take their course. He seeks those who delight to do His will, not those who must be compelled to do so.

During the Millennial Age, all will be compelled to do God's will or be destroyed; but even though for a while they must do that will under compulsion, yet they will be expected to learn to love that will when they perceive its desirability. At the conclusion of the Age any human being who has not a love of righteousness and a hatred of iniquity, a sympathy for the things which are good, will not be counted worthy of eternal life. Such will have no life beyond the Millennial reign of Christ.

At the time of our Lord's consecration, He came voluntarily to do the Father's will, although that will was more or less hidden. Jesus did not understand it fully at His consecration; but His thought was that, whatever it should be, it would be His will So it is with His followes. At the time that you gave youself up to be a child of God and a join-heir with Jesus Christ our Lord, you agreed to do whatever God's providence might mark out for you. There is a great deal in having that fact in mind; for the changing of life are bound to test us. The Lord is gathering a people who not only make a covenant at the beginning, but keep that covenant. If they cannot do it fully according to the flesh they will at least do it in the spirit of their minds. If there is fleshly weakness which they cannot wholly overcome, the Lord makes provision for these. He looks at the heart, the New Creature.

THE HARD SAYING—WHO CAN HEAR IT?

The dark clause which the disciples did not understand was, "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood, ye have no life in you." These were mysterious words. They said, "How can this man give us His flesh to eat? This is a hard saying. Who can understand it? It requires the Holy Spirit to understand these words. Even The Twelve could not understand such deep things of the Spirit until after Pentecost; then they began to understand. But they knew that they were expected to hold on even when they did not comprehend. (John 14:26.) So it is with us. God expects us to hold on to certain parts of His Word when we do not understand. We know about our Savior and the great Divine Plan. It is the most wonderful thing in the world; and if there are a few texts that we do not understand, it will still be our duty and privilege to remain loyal.

We are helped when we see that there is One who will teach us and that we are to receive as we are able. Thank God for the assurance that He is keeping close watch care over us. We are glad to have a teacher who is so considerate of us. We are glad to know that He has this arrangement by which our minds open more and more to see greater lengths, breadths, heights and depths of the Love of God. These "dark sayings" are stumbling blocks still to many.

EATING THE FLESH OF THE SON OF MAN.

It is just as true today as when Jesus said it, that unless we eat the flesh and drink the blood of the Son of Man we have no life in us. The eating of His flesh signifies the appropriating of the merit of His flesh; His human nature, which He sacrificed for Adam and all of Adam's family. Adam's life was fofeited; his future life was forfeited. All the children of Adam thus lost their rights to the earthly life. Jesus laid down His flesh for the whole world, that all the Adamic race might have the right to this eternal life. Jesus' new life is not earthly, not fleshly; He has a spiritual body now. Therefore He has this fleshly life to give to the world—to Adam and all his children. Our Lord never forfeited His life; He was not a sinner. He still has the right to a human life and organism. But now He is glorified on the Divine plan and He will give away the merit of His human life. He has not yet done so.

The Bible tells us that He will give the meit of His human life to Adam and his race at the end of this present Age. When the Church shall be glorified, Jesus will pray the Father on behalf of the world. (John 17:9; Psa. 2:8.) God having these two parts in His plan, Christ has already secured blessings for the Church, and during His Second Presence He will do His work for the recovery of the world. As He said, "My flesh I will give for the life of the world. He will give it to the Father; for it was the Father who was the great Judge, who dealing with Adam, condemned him to death—"Dying, thou shalt die." Unless a provision would be made that a perfect human being would take the place of the fallen human being, Adam there would be no opportunity for a future life for either Adam or his race.

This is what Jesus has done; He has given His life for Adam's life, His human nature for Adam's human nature. Over eighteen centurries ago Jesus laid down His life, but did not give it. He still has the right to it; He is to give it up forever, as the offset for Adam. Then Jehova will turn over Adam and all his race to Jesus who will then take His great power and reign. Then He will have the right to bless the world. Why is not the world turned over now? How inappropriate it would be if Jesus should give the purcnase price for the world, have them turned over to Him, and then do nothing for them! But the world will not be purchased until after the Church is glorified with the Lord, after He has added the Church to Himself.

In one picture the Church is counted as members of Christ's Body; in another, He is the Bridegroom and the Church the Bride. The marriage of the Lamb comes, after which He enters upon His glorious work for the world. All the accounts on the books of Justice against Adam and his race will be canceled; and the great work will begin of blessing the world of mankind. During that time Jesus will be giving them His flesh to eat, the merits of His sarifice, that they may take on all those perfect human qualities which He laid down, sacrificed, for them. They will eat His flesh throughout the Millennial Age.

DRINKING THE BLOOD OF THE SON OF MAN.

Having seen what the world is to get, let us see what the Church will receive. To the Church Jesus said, "Except ye eat the flesh and drink the blod of the Son of Man, ye have no life in you." The Church is not only to eat the flesh, but also to drink the blood, of the Son of Man. We do not eat the flesh in the same way that the world does. Those blessings that are coming to the world by and by, we appropriate now by faith. We accept the Call of this Age, to be the followers of Jesus our Savor, to sacrifice our earthly life as He sacrificed His earthly life. It is an invitation to leave the world and its ambitions, hopes, and relationships, and become New Creatures in Christ Jesus, to be begotten to the spirit nature, and finally to be born of the Spirit—higher than angels, principalities, powers and every name save the Jesus and the Father. This is the invitation, and we have accepted it

We are to do as Jesus did. But first His merit is imputed to us. To impute is to reckon. There is a difference betweein reckoning and giving. He is actually to give these blessings to the world during the Millennium. Mankind will be getting more health, more power, more moral energy; they will get back actually what they lost. To the Church these things are imputed, or counted, by faith. To illustrate: If you had not chosen this holy calling, you would have had the right to the earthly restitution provided for all mankind. But in this arragement of this present Age the Lord imputes to you whatever you lack of perfection. This means that to whoever has only twenty-five per cent. of perfection of character, Jesus will impute seventy-five per cent, etc. Instead of actually giving you what you lack, fitting you up to perfection, He imputes it to you.

Thus the Church are feeding upon His flesh. We realize that God is giving us now, in this imputation a great blessing in the forgiveness of our sins, a compensation for all our weaknesses. But this would only make us on a parity with the world in the Age to come. We are to do more. It is for the Church to drink His blood; it is for us to give up our life with His life. The world will not make a sacrifice of their earthly life. But we who become joint-sacrificers with Jesus sacrifice our earthly lives—the blood, in the fire. We give up all our rights to earthly life and nature, even as our Lord gave up His earthly rights. And as the Father gave Him the higher life, so He has promised to give us that life if we will do the same.

That is our Covenant, the agreement to drink of His blood, to share with Him in His sufferings and death. That is the special Covenant that brings us now into the family of God. It was Jesus' cup, because for Him primarily the Father poured it. He drank of it gladly in full submission to the Father's will. We have heard that we have the privilege of coming in with Him and laying down our lives; and here we are. We have laid our all at the Lord's feet, the new nature, the spiritual life, the Divine nature, far above angels, principalities and powers.

CHRISTS' MEMBERS TO HAVE IMMORTALITY.

At the beginning of your Christian experience, you did not understand all, about this, any more than did the twelve Apostles and those others. But now we see that we cannot get eternal life except we eat Jesus' flesh and drink His blood. This means something more than merely everlasting life. Adam had life, but not "life in himself', inherent life. He did not have immortality. The angels have not life in themselves; God makes provision for their necessities. And so He will provide for the necessities of the whole human family. When Adam was perfect, God made provision for his maintenance.

"As the Father hath life in Himself, so hath He given to the Son to have life in Himself." (John 5:26.) Great as will be the privileges and honors of the angels, and great as will be the blessings of perfect mankind, yet to the Church of God, because they have eaten the flesh and drank the blood of the Son of Man will be the superlative glory and honor—immortality, the sharing of the Divine nature.

Nevertheless, the condition imposed upon those who would make sure their calling and election to the exalted position are exacting, though a reasonable service." They shall share in their Redeemer's exaltation if they share His ignominy by walking in His steps—following His example in this present time when evil is permitted to triumph. The Master was despised and rejected of men, and finally was crucified by those who professed to love and follow righteousness. Similarly, throughout the Gospel Age whoever has faithfully performed his Covenant of Sacrifice has speedily known something of the sufferings of Christ.—Colossians 1:24; Romans 8: 17; Timothy 2:11, 12.

BROTHER

Accidentally discovered a pleasant tasting root, chewed like gum, quickly and easily overcomes tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. A. E. STOKES, Mohawk, Fla.

TO THE TRUTH FRIENDS

The new postal cards: "Lift Up Your Heads," "It Will Not Tarry," "Acrostic," International Bible Students Association, What Is It? Its Work—Its Purpose, and 30 others, 10c doz.; a few Scripture text mottoes left. E. A. WHITNEY, 33 Meridian St., Melrose, Mass.

HOW PILGRIM BOHNET GOT THE "PRESENT TRUTH."

Well Known Pilgrim Writes Interesting Story of How He Became Interested in "Millennial Dawn."

My parents being devout Lutherans, I was sprinkled for baptism in infancy, but was not confirmed in that faith. A saintly mother taught me reverence for the Lord, and, from my earliest recollection I went to him in prayer. Throughout boyhood and youthdom, however, there was little thought of leading a consecrated life, My experience until maturity did not differ materially from that of other children. Ball playing, fishing and swimming on Sundays were special delights and seemed to me not harmful.

In April 1883, wearied of farming I left Michigan for Portland, Oregon, and after devoting four summers to brickmaking there, I engaged with a publishing concern of San Francisco, and in six months was advanced to local manager at Seattle. In that town of then 10,000 inhabitants, instead of listening to sound reasoning, whereby I could easily have become a millionaire I tenaciously stuck to my business and failed. My religious proclivity suffered a shock, and was downward. Attempts to harmonize the different creeds of so-called Christendom and the perusal of various religious works brought me so close to the verge of agnosticism that only the disappointing—or providential —nonarrival of a charter on a certain night saved me from joining a band of United Liberals, who have no thought of God nor of things divine. That never-to-be-forgotten night a battle royal waged fierce and long within my breast. Throughout those silent nightwatches I wrestled with myself—or with Satan—Shall I, or not, join this Liberal band? Meditation on that struggle causes a shudder and a sigh. Fast flew the poison arrows of the wicked one urging me to join. But swifter sped the sharp, piercing darts of the Deity pointing me with sacred solemnity, "this is the way, walk ye in it." In reverie deep, gazing at the chaste angel faces of the stars that night there arose before me visions of my childhood's happy home and mother. Soon the wild tempest became a calm. The desire of my mother that her boy become a Christian prevailed, and I knelt silently, and at length, in prayer.

The noted colored preacher, John Hector, of San Francisco, was announced to give a talk at the local Y. M. C. A. I attended and sat well forward, directly in front of him. He, having delivered a stirring sermon in defense of the Bible, climaxed his discourse by inviting all Christians present to rise. I kept my seat. Earnestly he pleaded for those still seated to "stand up for Jesus" during the singing of that familiar hymn. As though with an iron hand I seemed fastened to my seat, quivering the while under intense emotion. Vainly he pleaded. Persistently I resisted. And then as though governed by spontaneous impulse, he urged all who desired remembrance in prayer to hold up their hand. Several hands went up, but not mine. And why not. "Just raise your hand only for a moment," he said, appealingly. Then suddenly stretching both his arms far upward and outwardly he looked fixedly at me with a kindly light in his eye and said, "O won't you lift up one hand just one moment for Jesus, when for three long hours Jesus held up two hands for you?" That was too much for me. Immediately I arose, stepped forward and took him by the hand, and he said "God bless you, my brother."

After this the Methodist church had my regular attendance, and I thought Clark Davis of Seattle a most wonderful preacher, though not becoming a member of his church. It was at Butte, Montana, that later I joined the M. E. Church south and received appointment as Bible Class leader. And later serving in that capacity in congregations in the cities of other states; for my firm had promoted me to traveling manager in all states west of the Mississippi river. I could go where I pleased and remain there as long as in my judgment seemed wise.

At Ogden, Utah, my activity in church work was most pronounced. Rain or shine I never missed a service. My pew on Sunday was never vacant, and my loose change jingled merrily on the collection plate.

Returning one Sunday morning from a three weeks' absence to Salt Lake City, much to my surprise, I found on reaching the door of our church a notice to the effect that the minister was away on vacation and the edifice closed for two weeks. On descending the hill back to my rooming place I heard hymn singing in the court house. A religious service, evidently, I will enter, thought I. Immediately I was in the midst of a Presbyterian Bible class asking and answering most of the questions. Closing the meeting the leader invited me to his clothing store. While there he manifested unusual interest in me and kept talking about a religious book he had read recently and which he said wonderfully opened up the Bible to him. He wanted me to read it. I protested on the plea of not having time and the unprofitable reading of other religious books.

He persisted but informed me he had the book loaned to another party. I rejoiced, until he explained that another copy of it had been ordered from the East and should arrive very soon. During the following two weeks I met him almost daily, and he talked of little else but that book.

One evening I called at his store to bid him good bye, as early on the morrow I would leave for Reno, Nevada. "The book has come," he said enthusiastically. My heart sank, And when he produced it there were three volumes instead of only one. And I was buncoed for the three—75 cents. I had counted on but one, and that one under protest. Behold here was I being taxed for three, and he insisting "they are inseperable."

While on the train next day I read with interest and astonishment the preface of volume I (the wording of which, to my regret, was changed for all subsequent editions) and started to read chapter 1, but found the book too deep to be read advantageously on a moving train amid noisy surroundings. Arriving at my destination and having had supper at the hotel, and knowing not a soul in town I went to my room and began a careful perusal of Volume I. At once I was deeply interested. Fascination held me to its pages until 2:30 o'clock a. m. All the while wondering, is it now too late to get into the heavenly kingdom? Is the door of opportunity closed or still open. These were the troubled thoughts passing through my mind as I laid awake in bed meditating on my evening reading. At four o'clock, realizing the futility of sleep for that night, I arose and continued my reading until the breakfast bell sounded There was no necessity to look up scripture references for verification, as I had been a Bible class leader for years and had so recently read the Bible through and was quite familiar with the cited texts.

After breakfast, instead of attending to my business, I returned to my room, locked the door and read until 11 o'clock, finishing the volume. For an hour or longer twin counsels occupied my mind. Is this God's plan? or has he a better one. Reason informed me, surely he could have none worse. And if this is not the heavenly Father's plan he would better adopt it, for it beats Methodism. Embrace it therefore I must until something better can be found. "Where is the Methodist preacher? I will revolutionize this town." The dead are DEAD, and not alive in glory or torment. Then, like all truth beginners, I blundered. How true the scripture, "It is the little foxes that spoil the vines." By my blundersome presentation of the subject preacher Brady became bitterly antagonistic to the Truth. And I, in my overzealous ignorance was directly, he departs, thoughtfully. For exampronounced antagonism to his religious view truly spoiled the vine. I know, and do, better now. "Agree with thine adversary quickly when he is in the way," says Paul. And I find it better so to do. Yes, let him know it all and make him prove his belief, by artful questioning. In five minutes, usually, he dparts, thoughtfully, For example: "You say, the saintly ones who die are taken straight to heaven, there to abide permanently. Very well. And you say the incorrigibly wicked ones who die go straight and permanently to eternal torture in hell. The destiny being either heaven for ever or hell forever; that there is neither return nor escape. You say there is no intermediatory." Definitely pin him to these points. "Do you believe in a resurrection?" "Then who is to be resurrected, they who have gone straight and permanently to heaven, or to hell." That settles him. Understand, this is merely the substance of the questioning procedure on this line of examination of the other fellow's faith.

Continuing my narrative, Nominal churchanity, lodge and secret society had no further attraction for me, I renounced them all and devoted myself to the study and promulgation of the Gospel of Peace and Righteousness in all the places I visited. By the Lord's grace I was instrumental in locating and assisting out of Mystic Babylon, within the next twelve months, twelve dear saints. I attended the 1893 convention of Bible Students at Chicago, met Pastor Russell, whose hair and beard at that time seemed black as coal. There too I symbolized my consecration by immersion in water and returned to California only to notice in the Watch Tower columns the following year a call for a stenographer for the Bible House service. I knew nothing about shorthand writing, but immediately wrote Brother Rusesll that I was sending to Chicago for stenographic instructions; and when sufficiently proficient would join him.

How I did burn the midnight oil in my ardent endeavor to master the curves and pothooks of stenography! In a month my firm received notice of my resignation and my intention to labor in the office of the Bible and Tract Society at Allegheny. Then there went forth a vigorous protest by my employers, ending in a proposition that if I would continue with them they would assure me a one-third interest in their $35,000 business at the end of three years and meantime allow me $75.00 per month and my traveling expenses. It was a tempting offer. It was respectfully declined. They reasoned, "Why bury my talents? Why engage my services for a far less monied consideration? The laborer is worthy of his hire," they quoted me from the Scriptures. They were at that time arranging to engage themselves in a new enterprise in the eastern states and wanted me to remain in San Francisco and manage their business throughout the western and Pacific coast states. In vain they reasoned with me. My word had gone to Brother Russell and my destiny was unalterably fixed.

In April, 1895, I landed in Allegheny and became a member of the Bible House family of thirteen souls at the ten dollars per month wage plan. Oh, what a come-down that at first seemed to me. But I had the honor of being Pastor Russell's stenographer, and had blessings manifold.

Frequently I petitioned the Lord to show me how to interest my dear parents and my brothers and sisters in things pertaining to the Truth, assuring Him I would gladly undergo any trial or degree of suffering if only I could awaken in them some interest along the higher spiritual lines. The opportunity came in direct answer to my prayer. but not as I had anticipated. Brother Russell one night asked me to serve the Wilkinsburg class as prayer meeting leader, a ten-mile trip. On my return I slipped on a sewer iron, fell heavily and painfully sprained my left ankle. The doctor said, "You will be unable to walk perhaps for twelve months, owing to a severe straining of the ligaments and their tearing away from the bones—worse than a break."

I wondered why am I thus afflicted? What sin brought this punishment upon me? Was the sin one of commission or of omission? I could not decide, though for days studying over my past experiences. A sentence—a scripture text—ever intruded itself meanwhile on my mind: "It is I be not afraid." In vain I sought to rid myself of those intrusive words—It is I. What does it mean. I meditated. The Bible House members have enough to do without waiting upon a cripple, thought I. My place is at home with my parents until my recovery from this sprain. So home I went to Ann Arbor, and when my parents understood the situation and saw me hobbling about on crutches they tolerated my erstwhile "fanatical" talk and gave me a respectful hearing. I improved the opportunity most gladly, and within five weeks had the blessed satisfaction of winning over to the Truth both my parents and three other members of the family, and in another week was able to walk without crutches, and returned forthwith to the Bible House. My prayer had been answered. God had taken me at my word—willing to undergo any hardship that would enable me to bring my loved ones into the light of Truth. My parents, by the way, are now in their 85th year and still loyal to the precious faith. There was no other way to gain their ears and open their hearts to the Truth. I understood then the cause of my severe affliction, and also those obtrusive words—it is I. Ah, yes, it was Jesus at the helm. It was He who was master of the situation and was giving me the unheeded assurance of His sacred presence.

In numerous instances has Brother Russell referred to this peculiar experience illustrative of how one of the Lord's saints may have affliction on behalf of some other member of the home, and we not know it. What a privilege to suffer thus and be used of the Lord for the spiritual benefit of others. God allowed His own Son to suffer on our behalf, and "the servant is not above his Lord." It may be interesting to know that during all the years of life with Brother Russell never a harsh or unkind word have I known to emanate from him. He is the personification of true Christianity. There were times when I thought he should be somewhat vexed and sorely tried by the folly and thoughtlessness of others

I labored in that Godly home and office during the week and on Sundays sat in the chapel taking notes on Pastor Russell's sermons, transcribed and mimeographed them for sending forth to my special friends on the endless chain system. This was the small beginning of the sermon publication. Then as the work grew heavier Sister Wilson relieved me of this feature until the ever increasing demand for the sermons necessitated their publication in the newspapers throughout the world.

Late in 1897, by mere chance, I learned of the Society having to borrow money. At once I negotiated witn my former firm and received from it a proposition worthy of my acceptance. Going to Brother Russell I laid before him my plan, and how the promised salary for my services with him would suffice to engage in my stead several efficient office clerks, from amongst the brethren, whose combined effort in the Tower office would accomplish much more than I could do there alone. Brother Russell hesitated, expressing the fear that my leaving the Bible House might not be conducive to my spiritual welfare, and that several of those who had departed from the faith. "I do not like the idea of your going," he said. However I assured him of my steadfastness, and in substance he replied, "True we need more money, and since you have this opportunity, which may be of the Lord's appointment, and it is your desire to help out in the running expenses, go, and God bless you. But bear in mind, my dear brother, you are still counted a member of the Bible House family."

Thus is explained my service for eight years at Washington, D. C. and making that city my home until there came the return call to the Tower office and my uniting again with the then 40 zealous Christian workers who costituted the enlarged Bible House force. When this big family moved to Brooklyn it became my duty and privilege to remain behind and look after the farm and cemetery affairs. Incidentially opportunities are afforded me at times to engage in both local and regular pilgrim service. Three of my seven trips to the Pacific coast have been pilgramage. Also I can serve the classes in nearby towns as well as do some ministering to the Pittsburgh ecclesia.

Your visit, Brother Abbott, to the farm is greatly enjoyed. I regret the brevity of your and Sister Abbott's stay. You must come again, and now that you have my story if in your judgment it would benefit, or be a means of blessing, or of spiritual uplift to your readers, you have free course to use it in any way. Should I in the Lord's providence visit St. Paul again you may rely on me to return your kindly call. Not only have I a desire to be at your home, but also to see your printing establishment from which eminates the journal which presents Pastor Russell's sermons in the best form, as likewise interesting reading matter along Truth lines May the blessing of the Lord be yours in large degree until we meet again, yes, and ever after.

J. A. BOHNET.

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Conscription Opposed by Unions.

(Continued from Page One.)

tions considers the grievance they put forward. On August 7th Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. dismissed 121 men in the armor plate treatment and bending department without notice. On the back of their pay checks were the words "Your services not further required." The reason given for the dismissals was slackness of work, but some men are working 36 hours at a stretch, and in another department the men are putting in two or three nights overtime every week. Under the Munitions Act many of Armstrong, Whitworth's men were rejected when they offered themselves for enlistment, and those who had a chance of more profitable work elsewhere were prevented from going. An official of the British Steel Smelters' Union saw Colonel Dumbell, the War Office representative, about the matter, and he said he had protested against the dismissal of the men, but had been assured that it was the custom of the firm to discharge men without notice, and therefore he let the matter drop. As a result of the representations made, however, he decided that the men should get either a week's work or a week's wages.

The Steel Smelters' Union protested that the firm was dismissing men, with a record of from 10 to 15 years' service, against whom there was not a single black mark, and retaining other men who had only a few months' service to their credit. Every official of the local branch of the union had been dismissed. Colonel Dumbell declared that it was unfair and promised to see that at any rate a number of the men should be found employment in other departments, and that the men with the longest service should be retained. As a matter of fact not a single one of the 121 men has been kept on.

These men were not entitled to leave of their own accord, the Munitions Act preventing them. Surely there should be some corresponding obligation on the part of the firm toward their workmen. That obligation should not be less than the men's, which covers a period of six weeks. Some time ago Vickers opened a new shell department at Barrow, which provided a kind of work for which these men, whom Armstrong, Whitworth dismissed, were peculiarly qualified; but when Vickers made inquiries they were told that Armstron, Whitworth's had need of the services of all their men, and no one was permitted to leave. Even on August 26th one of the dismissed men who had gone to Barrow cannot be employed there because of the objection raised by Armstrong, Whitworth's.

It is now some months since the experiment of employing women as tramguards in Salford, Manchester, was first tried. Starting with a comparatively small number of women, the Salford authorities have gradually increased the number, until now there are 48 in the service. It was stated by one of the officials on August 25th that the experiment has proved a success so far. The women have proved themselves competent to the duties they have been called upon to undertake. They take the same duty turns as the men, and seem quite equal to the physical demand upon them. So far, of course, they have only worked in fair summer weather. It remains to be seen whether they will find themselves as well able to discharge their duties in the more rigorous conditions of the winter service.

A fresh deadlock has been created in South Wales by the failure of the Coal Concilliation Board to come to an agreement at its meeting on August 25th. Mr. Bunciman's award on the question in dispute was published on August 23rd, but the men allege that by this award Bunciman has gone back on the concessions promised at the settlement of the recent strike on July 20th. The main points of the dispute are exclusion of enginemen and other classes of workmen from the benifit of the bonus turn granted to hewers on night shifts and the refusal of the owners to make retrospective any increase of wages that may be granted.

The miners have appointed a deputation to see Runciman, Lloyd George and Henderson on the question. Up to a late hour on August 25th these members of the Government had given no reply to the deputation's request for an interview. The extension of the bonus term and the making of a future advance retrospective are matters that may be settled by Runciman, but the amount of the future advance itself must depend upon fresh negotiations between the employers and the miners, and thus another deadlock may arise. The signing of the present draft agreement does not mean a settlement in South Wales, but only the establishment of a new basis for bargaining. Yesterday over a thousand men quit work at one important South Wales colliery and the trouble may spread like wildfire unless the Government moves quickly in the matter in the direction of satisfying the men's just claim

The London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company have conceded permanent increases in wages to the engineers, boilermakers, moulders and blacksmiths employed in their shops. Negotiations have been proceeding for some time between an allied trade joint committee, consisting of representatives of the crafts mentioned, and the company. The men have now been informed that they have been granted an advance of 75 cents per week on time rates and 7½ per cent on piece work rates. The Great Eastern Railway Company have also made similar increases to men of those trades in their employ. The trade unions concerned are still in negotiation with several other railway companies for like advances.

GIRLS WORK LONG HOURS.

TORONTO, Ontario Sept. 16.—Local trade unionists are investigating the claim that girls are employed long hours in this city. These workers are employed in war munitions factories and also as waitresses.

Labor Shows Sympathy for Suffrage

(Continued from Page One.)

went on record as favoring the suffrage cause. A resolution was adopted adding one more vice president to the list of officers and it was specified that this one shall be a woman. Miss Nellie Kelly, of Syracuse a member of the Garment Workers' union, was elected to the new position.

The Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor has addressed a letter to all the labor unions throughout the state announcing that the American Federation of Labor has taken a stand in favor of woman suffrage. The letter is part of the plan of the labor organizations of the state to enter into a vigorous campaign in behalf of the suffrage amendment which will be voted on at the polls this fall. It bears the official signatures of Edward S. Alden, president of the state branch, and Martin T. Joyce, secretary-treasurer of the state organization.

The letter is as follows:

"The American Federation of Labor has taken a firm stand in favor of woman suffrage in Massachusetts. As you probably know, our honored national president, Samuel Gompers, has already advocated the extension of suffrage to women as one of the necessary advancements in the cause of union labor. Laboring men without votes do not have the same standing in the community as laboring men who have votes to cast for public officials favorable to organized and efficient labor. If this holds true for men, it also holds true for women.

"Every labor man who has a wife can double his potential strength as a voter if his wife goes to the polls and registers her votes in favor of the man who, in her opinion, will make the best laws for her and her children.

"Please read this letter at your next meeting, bringing to the attention of the brothers in your local union the necessity for individual work in favor of the woman suffrage amendment, and asking them to let no discussion of woman suffrage whether formal or informal pass by without a statement of the position of organized labor.

"Also make a point of distributing the enclosed literature among the men. We have carefully gone over these pamphlets and can vouch for their accuracy in every way.

"It looks as though Massachusetts is going to be carried for woman suffrage. This will be one of the greatest victories ever attained by labor men in the state."

This is but one instance of the support being given by labor. From every hand there are pouring into the various headquarters of the suffragists throughout the state, resolutions from labor organizations endorsing the cause and pledging support. The laboring classes have recognized, a the Massachusetts unionists have done, that woman suffrage is to the advantage of the laboring man and they are going to help.

IMMENSE SHIP PROFITS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A statement issued by the bondholders' committee of the International Mercantile Marine company shows that for the six months ended June 30 last the profits were in excess of $11,000,000, after deducting depreciation charges of about $2,750,000.

A subsidiary of this concern recently purchased five steamships of the Pacific Mail. The immense profits of the Mercantile Marine, if thoroughly understood by the American people, would weaken the claims of the vessel owners that the seaman's law "will drive the American flag off the seas."

MUSICIANS' STRIKE SETTLED.

PORTLAND, Oreg., Sept. 16.—The musicians' strike, involving most of the theaters and picture houses in this city, has been settled. The managers attempted to break trade rules of this organization.

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the legislature, which was defeated so the outlook for any advance looked a

"We then asked the state board to give us a hearing in Chicago and at that time we again presented our program.

"After a hearing that lasted nearly six hours, the board ordered the establishment of the one-day rest in seven, equalized the wages of men and women, authorized an automatic increase of wages based on the length of service, and under the eight-hour day the shifts to change every seven days instead of every thirty as heretofore.

"You can easily guess we were elated with the result of our efforts, when all this happened in face of the fact that the legislature decreased the appropriation and defeated our 'one-day-rest-in-seven' bill. Here is an exhibition of making progress through our trade union activity in spite of the legislature."

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—First Class Engine Lathe, Universal Grinder and Milling Machine Hands. Men familiar with Tool Room work on above Machines. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED — First-Class Vertical Horizontal Boring Mill Hands. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONSOLATION.

Visitor—"It's a terrible war, this, young man—a terrible war."

Mike (badly wounded)—"Tis that, sor—a tirrible warr. But 'tis better than no warr at all."—*Punch.*

ELIJAH'S WORK BEFORE ASCENSION

1 Kings 20:1-21.—September 19.

Defeats Through Drunkenness—Syria's King Wars With Israel—Confident of Victory, He Celebrates It In Advance. Israel's Small Army Under Divine Command Defeats the Syrians With Terrible Slaughter—Why God Permits Wars, Calamities, Etc.—Should Christians Engage In War?

OUR lesson recounts the attack of the Syrians upon the Israelites, whose capital city, Samaria, is besieged and its king in fear of the necessity of capitulation. The Syrian King boastfully tells what he will do, and commands a surrender. King Ahab, perplexed, considers resistance useless, until the Lord's message revived his courage, directing him to proceed with the battle. A great victory for the Israelites was gained—partly because the Syrian king was very drunk, and many of his lords with him.

King Ahab.

All the wars of the past, however, pale into insignificance before the present great struggle in Europe. The rapidity with which modern guns are fired and the terrible slaughter accomplished are appalling. Authentic reports declare that twelve millions have already been killed, wounded or made prisners; and we may safely assume that the armies now contending number ten millions. The Scriptures seem to declare that this terrible war will bring no great victory to any of the contestants, but that eventually all the nations thus engaged will be terribly weakened, not only in loss of able manhood, but also financially.

It is a sad reflection upon our boasted civilization that such a war should be considered the only way by which the great nations could come to an agreement on matters of mutual interest respecting an earth which God has given to the children of men as their common heritage. When we reflect that the warring nations claim to be Christian, the thought is all the more horrible. Our only comfort is in the thought that the poor deluded people do not understand the meaning of the term Christian, and that the great mass of them never were Christians. True Christians no doubt are to be found in all the armies of the countries where conscription is law, and are endeavoring to show forth the Lord's praises, even under such terrible conditions.

Surely mankind are awakening to a realization of the fact that the boasted four hundred million Christians are for the most part as far from God and from Christian ideals as are the twelve hundred million heathens! Their awakening should help them to realize what the true Church is, and that her mission is not to convert the world, but to prepare herself to become "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife." If the war should teach this lesson to any considerable number, it will not have been in vain.

Why God Permits War.

God's penalty upon our race is death —come how it may. For six thousand years the penalty has been in operation, and the entire race is going down to the tomb under that sentence, "Dying, thou shalt die." The hope for all is in Christ and through His death—by the resurrection of the dead, which He will accomplish during the Millennium. His faithful Church will be the first resurrected, and to a plane of glory, honor and immortality. The remainder of the world will come forth, "every man in his own order," as the Bible declares.—1 Corinthians 15:21-25.

The Princes of Israel.

Meantime, from the Divine viewpoint, all mankind are falling asleep in death, to await their awakening in Messiah's Kingdom and the beginning then of the grand opportunity which our Lord has secured for all, whereby they may escape from sin and death. The Divine promises and provision are that under Messiah's Kingdom wars and all other calamities will be made to cease forever. Speaking of the effect of His Millennial Kingdom, our Lord declares that the curse will be rolled away; and that God's blessing will come instead, until there shall be no more sighing, dying, crying or pain. Thenceforth every sinful thought, word and act will receive punishment; while every good thought, word and act will surely receive a blessing.—Acts 3:19-23; Isaiah 26:9.

Some have asked, "Does God give special direction to His spirit-begotten children respecting war, or are they in this matter subject to the powers that be?" We reply that all His people are soldiers of the Cross, and that the Apostle forewarned us that the weapons of our warfare are not carnal. (2 Corinthians 10:4.) Nowhere in the Bible are God's consecrated people commissioned to fight, to kill, to take from others either life or property. The present great war is merely a demonstration that if any considerable number of those participating in it ever were Christians, they have been merely "babes in Christ," and did not understand the teachings of the Lord. All thinking people should see that it is a commercial war, for gain or for supremacy upon the seas.

Appreciations.

Ackworth, Ga., Sep. 9.

My time of subsiription for The Tribune is out. You will please discontinue it. I am not stopping it because of non-appreciation of it, for I like it very much, because it is of such good type, and because of its religious features and general labor news, but because of financial reasons. May God bless you in your efforts to help spread the blessed Truth in printing Pastor Russell's sermons. May yon still continue to publish the good news of glad tidings of good things which shall be to all people, for the time is soon coming when the knowledge of the glory of God will cover the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep, and no man shall say to his neighbor know ye the Lord, for all shall know him from the least of them unto the greatest of them. I cannot take The Tribune any longer, as my means are limited now, and I do not want it on credit. I hold best wishes for you in the success of your paper and furtherance of the advancement of the Truth.

Yours very truly,
S. N. Jones.

Two Harbors, Minn., Sept. 8.

Allow me to thank you for publishing Pastor Russell's and Sunday School lessons, in which I delight a great deal. Also thanking you for sending me your paper when I was in arrears. I hereby renew my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society.

Yours truly,
Andrew Malm.

GARLAND TAKES STAND ON BONDS

That Councilman Robert Garland, candidate for re-election to a four year term, is the type of man that appeals to ALL the people is apparent from his stand on the public bond issue, approved only temporarily at the conference between the mayor and the members of Council.

The first move of Mr. Garland when the conference began was to ask Controller E. S. Morrow, the "Watchdog of the Treasury" how much he, the Controller, would suggest as an issue to be submitted to the people.

The controller replied that $8,000,000 would be the limit of his suggestion, that leaving about $11,000,000 balance in the electoral bonding power.

Mr. Garland's idea is that when the people make an improvement by bond issue, they must pay for it and that any big project vitally affects the tax rate.

He says:

"It costs about eight per cent a year (taken out of the tax levy) to provide for any bond issue which you authorize. For instance, if the people of this city authorize a bond issle of $4,000,000 it will be necessary to provide approximately $320,0000 a year or the equivalent of one-half mill for interest.

"As a citizen and Councilman, I favor improvements but I feel that a different policy should be followed in the future. I advocate that we work on a schedule running 10 years into the future and that we ascertain what amount of bonds will be retired each year and that we issue bonds in that year only up to the amount.. For instance, if in 1916 $4,000.000 bonds are to be retired on which we pay about $320,000 for interest and sinking fund charges, we should issue only that amount of bonds, so that an increased amount out of the tax levy is not necessary and this course should be followed year after year."

Mr. Garland's frankness in this project is only in keeping with his record throughout his service in Council. The people never had any trouble figuring out where he stands on any question and the same conditions will exist if he is re-elected. One knows where to find "Fighting Bob" Garland.

Thomas Hill Seeks Commissionership

The office of county commissioner is one of the most important in a county, and this is especially true in Washington county, where the work of that office is greater, in proportion to the population, than in any other county in the state. This condition is brought about by the large coal acreage in the county, held separately from the surface, making the work of assessment almost double.

Thomas Hill, who is candidate for re-election as county commissioner has had a most successful term, and has justly earned for himself the approval of practically all his constituents. He has been economical without decreasing the efficiency of the office, and no breath of scandal has ever touched the large sums disbursed through his office.

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BARNUM OUT FOR RE-ELECTION

A. P. Barnum, who is candidate for renomination as county commissioner in Washington County, was elected four years ago as the Democratic member of the board, and has justified, in the fullest degree, the wisdom of the people in making him a member of that important body. He has made an ideal official and the people know it.

Mr. Barnum has dug more coal in his lifetime than any other county official in Pennsylvania, and he is just as good a commissioner as he was a miner. he has always been a staunch supporter of Union labor and has taken with him into his present position the confidence and esteem of all his former fellow workers.

There is no doubt that Mr. Barnum will be renominated and re-elected. Commencing next January he will have one of the busiest times of his career. As soon as he is inducted into office he will, with his colleagues on the board, take up the work of revising the assessed valuations as now fixed by the seventy-seven assessors of the county. Following this appeals will be held, and right in the midst of these appeals it will be necessary to take up the strenuous work preceding a primary, which will be held next year in May. The registration of voters for the November election is also made in May, and settlement made with the sixty-seven delinquent tax collectors of the county takes place in February. Washington county has fifty thousand taxpayers. These individuals must all have an opportunity to be heard before the county commissioners as to the justice of their assessments, and after the final revisions their valuations must be certified to the school directors, the township supervisors, and the county treasurer. It makes a tremendous amount of work, which must all be done before the first of June.

Mr. Barnum's intimate knowledge of the coal strata in Washington county is a great advantage in making the revision of coal assessments. His presence on the board will mean mush to the taxpayers of the county.

ELLIOTT IS ONLY G. O. P. CANDIDATE

John A. Elliott, of Beaver Falls, Pa., candidate for the Republican nomnation for Congress from the Washington-Beaver-Lawrence district, from all indications, will be returned a winner when the votes are counted after the primary, September 21.

Mr. Elliott's opponent is Henry W. Temple, of Washington, Pa. Mr. Temple served one term in Congress from the Washington party ticket elected on the Washingtoi party ticket.

His election was due entirely to the accident in politics which resulted in Theodore Roosevelt being a contender for the presidency in 1913. Temple deserted the Republican party in order to gain personal advantage and now that the party elevated him nas evaporated, he comes back to the party he deserted asking for its support.

In his 1912 campaign Mr. Temple was as busy as Mr. Roosevelt saying unkind things about the Republican party and its leaders. He called it a corporation ridden party and its leaders he designated as crooks and thieves.

Now he is back in th efold, recognizing and eulogizing the party he once libeled and the leaders he once denounced.

Mr. Elliott is a respected and able member of the Beaver county bar, and has been a life-long Republican. He has been active in the interests of his party for years, and is now seeking reward at the hands of his Republican friends.

The Republicans of course will say who is to represent the people of this district in Congress.

Shall the man to be so honored be one who has denounced and deserted the party and its leaders?

Or shall the man be one who has always adhered to the principles of Republicanism, and who has actively worked all his life for the best interests of the party of his choice?

The Republicans of this district should show their allegiance to the cause by nominating and electing John A. Elliott to Congress.

U. S. RULING UPHOLDS PRISON HONOR SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Treasury Comptroller Warwick upholds the prison honor system in a decision involving the expense account of officers who arrested an escaped trusty.

"The escape of a trusty," said the comptroller, "does not reflect upon the vigilance or caution of officials in charge of United States prisoners, because the modern system of treatment of prisoners is getting away from the idea that the prisoner's custody must be insured at all hazards

"Close supervision and curtailment of privileges are not practicable under the honor system."

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For the Man and Young Man
New Fall Suits
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THE NEW SUITS—The best things the best tailors in America have produced in many a year await your approval. Every new, correct model tailored of finest fabrics in some wonderful new weavings. Colors especially worthy of mention are the new Autumn Browns, Grays and Blues. Every Man's size for every sized Man. Single or double breasted or Norfolk Styles.

THE TOP COATS—So varied and extensive is the choice that we are almost afraid that you will accuse us of making it difficult to select the style you like most. Fancy mixtures or plain color models with Velvet Collar or Collar of same material.

The most pleasing showing at three prices as it has ever been our privilege to introduce:

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Clothing of Highest Excellence
Suits and Top Coats that are a compliment—the finest ideals of masculine dress. Tailored with rare skill of quality fabrics, with faithful adherence to best style.
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Exclusive Pittsburgh Agents for Styleplus Clothes
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Choice of All Medium and Light Weight Suits, at 11.50
That Formerly Sold From $15 to $35.

All Wanted Fabrics—Worsteds, Homespuns, Flannels, Mixed Cheviots, Cassimeres, in Pencil Stripes, Tartan Plaids, Shepherd Checks, Broken Checks, Black and White Mixtures, Silk and Wool Mixtures—also Blues, Grays, Blacks and Greens.

Reduced--All Medium and Light Weight Pants--at Two Prices
This includes the very best made, such as Paragon, Crown, and others.
All Pants selling formerly $1.98 to $4.00—now........ 1.5
All Pants selling formerly $4.50 to $7.50—now........ 555

PHILADELPHIA EVENING LEDGER CELEBRATES ITS FIRST BIRTHDAY.

Our cotemporary, the Evening Ledgr of Philadelphia, was one year old on the 14th. Its career has been unusually successful. Starting in a field where its competitors were firmly established, the Evening Ledger has made more progress in one year than it had a right to expect in three. Today its circulation is well up into six figures, and still the word is Forward March!

To celebrate its birthday, the Evening Leader issued a big Special Anniversary Number, the chief feature of which was a four-page Intaglio section, containing full page photographs of the candidates in the Philadelphia mayorality campaign, and also fine pictures illustrating our naval preparedness and the progress of the Woman's Suffrage Movement. The Intaglio section is well worth framing. Altogether the Evening Ledger's Anniversary Number was a unique newspaper.

NINETEEN MINERS KILLED.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 15.—A gas explosion in one of the Merchants Coal company's mines at Boswell resulted in the death of 19 miners. Several others were injured. Many of the bodies could not be identified. The mine was reported full of gas and an inspector, after an investigation, pronounced it safe. The workers had scarcely entered the mine when the explosion occurred.

SIGNBOARDS TO SUCCESS
"Industry" — "Economy" — "Thrift"—
Follow them and you can't miss the way.
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,
"Where Savings are Safe"
Resources Over 12 Millions.
Frick Building.

IMMIGRATION TROUBLES IN FAR-AWAY AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 16.—Inmigration to Australia was condemned at a meeting of the Melbourne Unemployment committee, which discussed the report that many immigrants were on their way to this commonwealth. A motion was passed protesting the action of those responsible for permitting immigration, in view of "the starvation and unemployment rife among our fellow Australians." It was decided to urge that advertisements to attract immigrants should be withdrawn. Secretary Gray, of the Trades Hall Council, said he understood that the government had stopped immigration, while the Rev. Dr. Strong declared his astonishment that "there could be men or women coming to a place where there were so many unemployed."

REJECT COMPANY'S OFFER.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 16.—Striking boiler makers and helpers at the Standard Oil company's plant here have voted to reject the company's proposition that they return to work. The management still refuses to reinstate the discharged employes, which caused the lockout. The company declares the plant will be shut down indefinitely—probably.

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA
live persons who are depositors in this old-established bank. Many of them formerly lived in this city, while others have never seen the bank with which they are pleased to transact their business. Complete directions as to Banking by Mail will be sent you upon request.
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New Text Book Proposed By Feehan

Supervising Factory Inspector Suggests Worthy Plan.

Francis Feehan, Supervising Inspector in the Pittsburgh district for the State Department of Labor and Industry, proposes the introduction of a Law Text Book in our schools throughout this state.

Mr. Feehan states that he has long been considering the arvisability and necessity for a text book in our schools that would give pupils over 13 years of age an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of certain State laws, which would result in the same being more rigidly observed, and be of material aid in the great conservation, social and industrial welfare movement that has been inaugurated by our various State and Federal authorities.

He stated that knowledge he acquired in ten years official experience in the labor movement, during which time he served from 1907 to 1909, on a State Commission investigating accidents in the mining industry, and from 1910 to 1914 as a member of the Industrial Accidents Commission, investigating accidents in general, and studying compensation legislation, together with two years experience as Supervising Inspector for the State Department of Labor and Industry, and active membership in the Child Labor Association, convinces him that a law text book introduced in our school system would be of immeasurable service in overcoming the lack of knowledge displayed by the general public, of laws which were placed on the Statute Books for their own protection, and also secure a much larger measure of co-operation and a closer observance of laws, and result in materially reducing accidents in our industries, improve sanitary conditions, and add to the general welfare of all the inhabitants of our State.

It is his opinion that this State law text book could be placed in the hands of the pupils one year prior to the time they are permitted to leave school and accept employment under our existing laws, which is 14 years of age, and should contain briefs of the laws enforced by the Department of Labor and Industry, viz.: the factory laws, compensation laws, child labor law, Act regulating the hours of employment for females, the fire and panic Act, the mattress Act, etc., and explain in brief the functions of the various departments, both State and Federal, and their respective bureaus, together with a brief account of the laws governing bituminous and anthracite mining, the laws and regulations of the State Department of Health, the Department of Weights and Measures, the Game and Fish Laws, an article on first aid to the injured and how to prevent industrial accidents and diseases, political economy, the science of government, and such other items as effect the general public. Also the duties of the variour inspectors representing the different departments and bureaus.

This would mean tnat in the course of a year, a great army of young boys and girls who are obliged to leave school and engage in gainful occupation, would have a reasonably good knowledge of the laws referredt o, and in many instances they could impart this knowledge to their parents, as well as their associates, and the educational value to the general public would be far reaching in its effect. When we take into consideration that the State spends enormous sums of money on publications which are not as extensively circulated and studied as they should be, the cost to the State for a book of this character would be exceedingly small, compared with the results that may be obtained. While I am fully aware that our State Legisalture meets every two years, and this might mean a biennial revision in the text book, I believe the resultant benefits accrueing from such a publication would amply justify its adoption. If this would not be feasable in the regular grades at this time, it might be properly introduced in the new continuation schools.

AUSTRALIAN UNIONS GAIN.

MELBOURNE, VIC., Sept. 23.—In a report by the commonwealth statistician it is shown that the number of Australian unions in 1914 was 712 compared with 700 at the end of 1913, while the membership increased from 497,925 to 533,271. The figures for the previous year (1912) were 621 unions with 433,224 members.

NEW YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The New York State Constitutional convention adjourned finally on September 10, having been in session since April 6. It adopted 33 articles and amendments. The revised document goes to the people to be voted on for adoption or rejection as a whole in November. The final vote submitting it was 118 to 33. In voting against it William Barnes protested against the refusal to let voters pass on each amendment separately, and in reference to the clause allowing palliative legislation he said: "I can not by my vote do anything to aid cause of State Socialism." Woman suffrage will be separately voted on.

The amendments submitted are summarized by the Knickerbocker Press of Albany as follows:

Reduction of elective state officers from seven to four—Governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller and attorney general; reorganization of the state departments, reducing them in number from 152 to seventeen and giving the governor the appointive power for all heads of departments with the exception of those elected directly by the people.

Establishing an executive budget system, requiring the governor to initiate appropriations for the state government instead of the legislature.

A new article on conservation, placing at the head of the department nine unpaid members appointed by the governor, one from each judicial district of the state for a term of nine years.

A new article on taxation, the purpose of which is to grant the legislature more power over assessments and collection of taxes throughout the state. This article will be submitted spearately.

Granting to cities a large measure of home rule, leaving the legislature the right to nullify city charters only when they invade the jurisdiction of the state.

New articles on canals, prohibiting the legislature from selling, leasing, or disposing of canal terminals, and permitting leases of surplus water of the canal for power purposes.

Increasing the salary of the legislators from $1,500 to $2,500 a year, and allowing weekly railroad fare during the session.

Authorizing the legislature to regulate and prohibit manufacturing in tenement houses.

Authorizing legislation by which the victims of occupational diseases may be compensated.

New section in bill of rights enabling persons sharged with a felony to plead guilty without waiting for grand jury and providing for other changes.

Providing for submission of woman suffrage amendment as required by legislative action.

Amendment to stop log rolling in legislature and prevent appropriation of state money for local purposes.

Authorizing legislature to enact laws by which cities may adopt the serial bond system.

Requiring the legislature to enact a brief and simple civil practice act to expedite and simplify the administration of justice; increasing the judges of the Court of Appeals from seven to ten members, and making other judiciary changes.

Providing for special registration days for absentee voters.

Providing for the increase of the governor's salary from $10,000 to $20,000 a year, to take effect January 1, 1917.

Providing for succession to the governorship in the event of a vacancy in that office.

Making it possible for the legislature to convene of its own motion to take action for removal of judges and of the assembly in cases of impeachment.

Abolishing Indian courts and bringing the Indians under the jurisdiction shall be granted to public

Providing that no extra compensation shall be granted to any public officers or contractors by the state or any civil division.

Providing for serial bond system for the state to take the place of long term sinking fund bonds.

Abolishing the emergency message of the governor.

Amending military law so that the legislature may prescribe the number and qualification of officers of the National Guard.

Amending military law so that all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, chosen or appointed, shall have qualifications as the legislature may decide.

Amendment by which military officers shall be removed from office for absence without leave for a period of three nights or more instead of six months, as at present.

Providing that management and fiscal control of state hospitals for insane shall remain in the state commission in lunacy.

Authorizing legislation to distribute surplus highway funds for state routes.

Providing that a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature shall constitute a quorum.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Trades Congress Is Opposed to Conscription

Troubles Arise from Substitution of Female for Male Labor.

Thomas Reece, Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 9, 1915.—It really looks now as though the long drawn-out difficulties beteen men and employers on the South Wales coalfields were being settled definitely. The varying fortunes of the struggle have been told in these columns from time to time during the past few months. The way the coalminers have been denounced as traitors and other vile things because they asked for an act of simple elementary justice has been noted here as also has the way in which the newspapers generally said nothing unkind about the coalowners whose stubborn selfishness precipitated the trouble on the coalfields from time to time. A settlement had been apparently reached a few weeks ago but when work had been resumed on the coalfields it was found that certain classes of coalworkers—men on the surface, etc—had absolutely been ignored in the settlement. The united coalminers, therefore, put in a claim to have these classes of men included. As is the custom the coalowners promptly refused to do anything of the kind and once more the fat was in the fire. Now as a result of the meetings in Cardiff, South Wales, and in London with a lot of rushing about by the members of the Government these men have been included in the agreement and will secure benefits equal to those won by the actual coalhewers. One more point remained to be settled and that was whether the advance given to all coalfield workers should date from a month back or from now. This question has been settled by a compromise—the improved terms will date from ten days back. Even these small benefits were not secured without the threat of another strike, and, in fact, a day or two ago over 40,000 men were once more out on strike in South Wales. As will be seen the mens' patience has been strained again and again to the breaking point by absurd and mean delays in the negotiations. All the trouble of the last two months might have been avoided if the owners had agreed to what they have since agreed to. It is estimated that the gain in money by the inclusion of the above-mentioned formerly ignored classes of mine workers will be about 25,000 dollars per week.

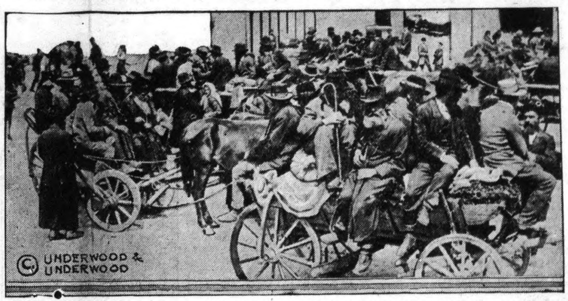
The South Wales miners have keenly resented charges of unpatriotism. Somewhere about 20,000 of their number are now serving with the British armies and no more can be spared for the fighting forces owing to the need for raising steady supplies of coal. The coalminers who remain in civil life are also doing their bit. They are great subscribers of all the war charities and benefit funds and their investments in war loan are remarkably high. In fact, it can be said that the attacks upon them because they struck from time to time when their patience was exhausted came from the rag tag and bob tail of the old established anti-unionist writers and thinkers in this country. If any charge of disloyalty to the nation at a critical time like this is to be tacked on to anybody it should be awarded to the anti-unionists who will not even allow a strenuous time like this to interfere with the display of their ignorant prejudices.

As the date of the annual Trade Union Congress aproaches more and more attention is being diverted to the resolutions to be brought forward upon this occasion. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress on August 31st decided to recommend the delegates attending next Monday's congress at Bristol to endose the following resolutions:

That delegates to this congress, representing three million organised workers, record their hearty appreciation of the magnificent response made to the call for volunteers to fight against the tyranny of militarism. We emphatically protest against the sinister efforts of a section of the reactionary press in formulating newspaper policies for party purposes and attempting to foist on the country conscription, which always proves a burden to the workers, and will divide the nation at a time when absolute unamity is essential. No reliable evidence has been produced showing that the voluntary system of enlistment is not adequate to meet the Empire's requirements. We believe that all the men necessary will be obtained through the voluntary sys-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

GALICIAN JEWS RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES



In the rear of the German army which triumphantly made its entry into Galicia and Russia were thousands of Jewish refugees who had fled from their homes before the soldiers of the czar. Believing that they would be permitted to enjoy privileges under the Germans which were denied them under the rule of the czar, the Jews looked upon the triumph of the German forces as another of the blessings heaped upon the "Children of Israel."

RUINED RUSSIAN DEFENSES AT JAROSLAU

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In an effort to check the Germans, the Russian forces intrenched themselves in what they believed was an impregnable position just behind Jaroslau, a fortified city in Galicia. The Germans forced their positions, however, and compelled the Russians to flee before them. In the upper photograph a group of German soldiers are seen approaching the scene of death wrought by their guns in driving out the Russians, while on the lower photograph two German officers are seen contemplating the havoc wrought by the forces in their successful forward movement.

RAILROAD'S VAST EARNINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Last winter the Pensylvania railroad led the fight to repeal this state's full crew law, which is intended to protect the lives of trainmen. Legislators were assured that railroads in this state are nearly at the "breaking point," because of such "unnecessary legislation."

The bill was repealed, but the repealer was vetoed by the governor.

With these facts in mind, trade unionists are pointing to this announcement, made last wek:

"For July the operating profits of the Pennsylvania railroad system show an increase of $1,905,036. That increase nearly equals the gain for the whole first half of the year, which was $2,102,089.

"For July the railway operating income, or, stated otherwise, the profit on operations, was $9,797,177. For seven months of the year it was $38,546,492.

"The Pennsylvania railroad system is now doing a gross business at the rate of $400,000,000 per annum. The greatest system gross earaings were for 1913, being for that year $392,436,000. For July the total revenue was 33,197,016, or $1,132,382 more than for that month last year."

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Immigration figures for July, just issued by the department of labor, would indicate that the minimum of immigration, because of the European war, has been reached.

The figures for July, and the preceding five months, are as follows: July, 27,097; June, 28,499; May 35,363; April, 31,765; March, 26,335; February 28,704.

Southern Europe furnished the largest number of immigrants during July —2 448 from Greece and 1,877 from Italy. England is third in the list with 1,125, followed by Japan with 912; Ireland, 748; Portugal, 726, and France, 584.

The unskilled included 4,315 laborers, 1,989 servants and 1,137 farm laborers.

Clerks and accounts totaled 592, carpenters and joiners, 385; tailors, 272; miners, 165.

A majority of these immigrants were ticketed to the following states: New York, 6,285; Massachusets, 1,860; California, 1,786; Michigan, 1,689; Pennsylvania, 1,070; Washington, 932; Illinois, 839; Texas, 767, and Ohio, 689.

ANTHRACITE CAMPAIGN ENDS.

HAZELEON, PA., Sept. 23.—President White, of the United Mine Workers' union, has closed his organizing campaign in the three anthracite districts. His 68 addresses were heard by 269,000 people. In a statement expressing satisfaction at the results of the campaign, he said:

"The splendid growth of the organization in the anthracite region during the past three years and the results of the membership campaign that we have just concluded, will, in my opinion, perfect the union into a hundred per cent organization before contract negotiations are again opened with the operators.

"The public in general as well as the press is in thorough accord with the anthracite mine workers. In fact, there is no real opposition to the United Mine Workers' union in the entire region.

"The prospects for continued peace and greater prosperity for the miners of the anthracite are indeed encouraging."

TEXAS STORM NOT BAD.

HOUSTON, TEX., Sept. 23.—Secretary W. E. Carroll of the Houston Labor Council wires that the newspaper accounts of the Texas storm are greatly exaggerated. Employers are trying to take advantage of it to secure an over supply of laborers. There are many unemployed mechanics and laborers in Houston, Galveston, Port Arthur, and Beaumont. There is no legitimate demand for additional outside labor.

ENFORCING HOUSING LAW.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Authorities are enforcing the new law intended to eliminate insanitary tenement houses. The act provides that these places shall be clean and perfect in plumbing before a license is granted. Every apartment of two rooms or more, when occupied by one family, must have plumbing facilities.

Suffrage Is Vital Issue This Year.

Franchise Opposed Only by Upper Class Women.

Gertrude Breslau Fuller.

The one big vital issue before the Pennsylvania voters this year is Woman Suffrage, and no wide-awake working man or woman will remain luke-warm, indifferent or neutral when a crisis of such immense importance is before them. Whenever or wherever the host of labor come together to scan the past, mark progress and plan for the future they reiterate the fact that the unbroken march of evolution has been moving steadily in the direction of extending the organization and political power of the workers to include every unit of the labor group.

Labor cannot hold its old rights or gain new ones unless it has the power to first establish and then maintain and enforce measures of industrial justice. Let the labor man consider the nature of the objections being put forward in opposition to the womans' vote. Most of them could come only from women of, one might say, professional leisure, for instance, a very few women say they do not want the ballot because they fear they may become liable for jury duty. With men only eligible for jury duty, not one man in a thousand is drafted into this service oftener than once in twenty years, but over a half million of the daughters of Pennsylvania daily face the hardship and jeopardy of industrial service. These being accustomed to work instead of shirk, will welcome the rare chance of a change to jury duty, especially if the justice or the life of some sister woman is at stake.

Others opposed to universal suffrage remind us how different men and women are from each other. Surely there could be no better evidence that it would be impossible for one sex to legislate with perfect justice for the other. Persons so very different cannot properly represent each other.

The position of the labor group in advocating organization and votes for women is not based merely on sentimental grounds. It is based on the solid granite of economic science. When an employer of labor hires a man to do a piece of work, he knows that he must pay the man enough wages to enable him to buy the necessities of life to maintain his working efficiency, otherwise the man would perish. The working man has no other resource than his labor power, but when the employer turns the man out and puts a woman in his place—for in the waiting army of the unemployed women may always be found—he counts upon the fact that as a last resort before starvation a certain percentage of ahlf-sick, underfed, weary, dreadry, jobless women may be forced out upon the street, to piece our their wages and keep themselves alive.

Miss Addams found, when she made her investigations in Chicago, among department store and factory workers, that certain employers counted they could wrench from the frail hands of toiling girls, so large a share of their labor product that they had not enough left to live upon. When the various groups of women workers the laundry workers, garment workers, nail workers, corset workers, textile workers, and many others, went out on a strike and asked for a "life line in wages instead of a dead line," they learned that the control of the political and judicial machinery of the city and the state was the deciding factor in their struggle. They learned that however women may let politics alone, politics will not let women alone. Those splendid working women preferred the stress and hardship of the strike to sinking into a state of degradation, but they were forced to receive the "courtesy" of the policemens' club the prison cell the bombardments of fines and injunctions to beat them into submission. In this hard school they learned the necessity of sharing the political power which is the determining factor in their industrial struggles. All labor men know that a more helpless section of the working class can always be used by the masters as a lever of increasing exploitation—hence, women, children and more helpless foreigners are used to beat down the standard of living of the rest of the workers. If men are to maintain a living wage and decent conditions of labor, it is absolutely necessary that the great army of women workers do not remain disfranchised and politically helpless.

The ablest and most aggressive wo-

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE JUDGMENT DAY PICTURED BY JESUS

Mankind to Come Forth From the Tomb In Answer to Prayer—A Parable Applying to the Millennium. World's Trial Will Last a Thousand Years—Co-operation With Christ In Raising the Dear — Two Classes Gradually Developed — Both Will Outwardly Keep God's Law—Selfishness the Controlling Principle With the Goat Class—Love the Controlling Principle With the Sheep—The Fire of Divine Anger Will Finally Destroy All Having the Spirit of Selfishness.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Pastor Russell, at the New York City Temple, W. 63rd St., delivered a very interesting discourse today from the text. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." (Matthew 25:40.) He spoke in part as follows:

This text of Scripture is generally misunderstood and misused. If one has not studied it in its connections, one would quite likely think that the Lord is referring to those who have lived during the Gospel Age; but the context shows that He refers to those living in the Millennial Age. The principle, however, is, helpful to us now. Whoever does a kindness for anyone belonging to the Lord is counted by Him as having done it unto Himself.

In the parable of the Sheep and the Goats we read, "When the Son of Man shall come in all His glory, and all the holy angels with Him then shall He sit upon the Throne of His glory and before Him shall be gathered all nations"—peoples, not the Church. The Church will be with Him in His Throne. (Colossians 3:4.) Those spoken of here as gathered before the Throne will be the whole world of mankind. These are sometimes called Gentiles, meaning those not in covenant relationship with God.

In the past God made a covenant with the nation of Israel alone. There fore all other nations and peoples were outsiders. During this Gospel Age the Lord has made a covenant with the Church, through Christ, a special Covenant of Sacrifice, into which you and I are privileged to enter. The opportunity to make this Covenant of Sacrifice has been open throughout the Gospel Age; and all who come to God through that covenant are said to be Israelites indeed. —Galatians 3:8, 16, 29.

Our text refers, not to Christians, but to Gentiles—the people and nations, the world in general. Before Messiah's Throne shall be gathered all people, all nations. "And he shall separate them the one from the other, as a shepherd divided his sheep from the goats." It is not a class separation, but an individual one. Whoever, after trial, demonstrates that he is a goat will go over to the left hand; whoever proves himself to be a sheep will go to the right. The whole picture refers to the thousand years of the Messianic Reign. It is a picure of the world's judgment, the world's trial. The sole object of that Reign is to prove who will desire to be God's sheep, to come into His fold and have His Son as their Shepherd, and who will come into harmony with Him, but will have a goat-like nature. Then Christ will deal with them accordingly.

A THOUSAND YEARS OF SEPARATING WORK.

Gradually all the goats are gathered to the left hand, and all the sheep to the right hand. In figurative language the Lord thus designates the place of disfavor and that of favor. These two classes will not be aware of the fact that they are going to the right or the left, as the parable shows. Not until the conclusion of the trial do they find out where they stand.

The question arises, In what way will the people have an opportunity of ministering to the Lord's brethren during the Millennial Age. We note that the Apostles were in prison sometimes because of their service to the Lord and were ministered unto; and that some of the Lord's followers since have been in prison or in need of assistance; but that probably not very many have been in prison or hungry or naked. Presumably it has been so all down the Gospel Age. Hence it is difficult to see how this parable could have any reference to us. Now we see what the parable means, and this is the explanation:

Thoughout the Millennial Age The Messiah will be dealing with the world of mankind, the majority of whom are now in the great prison-house of death. The Apostle Paul, in speaking of the resurrection, says that the dead shall come forth "Every man in his own order," or company, or class. They will not all come forth at once. The Church class will come forth first; then the Great Company class; and early in the new order of things will come forth the Ancient Worthies, who will be the earthly representatives of God's Kingdom.

As Jesus said to some in His day, "Ye shall see Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all the Prophets in the Kingdom of God." (Luke 13:28.) They will be the human representatives of the Heavenly Kingdom, which will be invisible. Jesus said nothing abuot their seeing Himself. Neither did He say, "Ye shall see My disciples in the Kingdom." He did say, however, "Yet a little while, and the world seeth Me no more." St. John tells us that the Church shall be like her Lord. (1 John 3:2.) If the world will not see Him, they will not see the Church; for the Church will be spirit beings, that cannot be seen.

So we have these orders, at least: the Little Flock, the Great Company, the Ancient Worthies, and the world of mankind—"every man in his own order." Jesus said, "The hour is coming when all that are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God: and they that hear shall live." (John 5.25-29.) As the world return from the tomb, our thought is that they wil come back in answer to prayer, very much the same as did Lazarus. The Lord, you remember, said "Where have ye laid him?" Then He lifted up His eyes and prayed to the Father, after which He said. "Lazarus, come forth."—John 11:41-44.

MINISTERING UNTO MILLENNIAL BRETHERN.

We do not understand that in the Millennial Age the people will have power to command the dead to come forth from the tomb, but that our Lord Jesus will have that power. As He prayed for the restoration of Lazarus, not because of any service which Lazarus would do for Him, but because Lazarus was the brother of Martha and Mary, so we conceive that nearly all the world will come forth in answer to the prayers of the brothers, their sisters, their parents, children and friends.

To illustrate: Suppose that you and I were in the Restitution class, and not of the Church class. Suppose that we were living down the Millennial Age and that Restitution had progressed so far that the world was in good shape—plenty of machinery for conducting affairs, more being produced than was needed, etc. Then the Lord would let us know, as a world, that we might have the privilege of co-operating with God, that we might join with Christ in the work of Restitution. We might say, "First of all, let us pray for father." We would not desire to have father get here and find that there was no place for him to eat or sleep or live; so we would make provision for him.

Similarly, we would provide for mother and for other relatives. Each would thus be brought forth, preparations being made to assist them when they should come back into life. This whole work of bringing mankind back into life will be God's work. It will be the work of the Lord Jesus Christ, the work of spirit beings, as God's agents. But human beings will be permitted to co-operate, through their interest in humanity.

The "sheep" class of that Age will be those who will have the Lord's spirit; and as the Lord's purpose will be to bring people back from death, to teach them and to prepare them for eternal life, all the sheep will feel the same way. This they will do gladly, because they have a love for this work. They will be feeding, clothing and helping those whom they have gotten out of the prison-house of death. Their prayers will go out continually after those in prison. This explains the whole work of the Millennial Age, and shows how all the people will come into harmony with God.

THE INDIFFERENT, SELFISH CLASS.

But there will be some who will say, "I do not care so much about this matter. I would rather go automobiling than care for these people." The sheep class will be busy working, working right along; but the goat class will be showing their selfish disposition. God does not purpose that any who are selfish shall have everlasting life. Selfishness came in as a result of sin. You and I were born selfish, and could not help it; but we have better knowledge now. We are beginning to see God's way. And then in true sympathy with God and righteousness will be cultivating love in their hearts.

After the sheep class have provided for those already recovered from the prison-house of death, they will say, "Now let us ask for others to come back. Let us get back Uncle Jim." The others will say. "I do not see why we should bother about Uncle Jim. He was only a distant relative. He did not leave me anything when he died." But the one with the sheep-like disposition will say, "Poor old Uncle Jim! I shall try to give him a good welcome back. He will wonder that conditions are so changed. He never saw these things which we now have. When he died he thought he was going to Hell. This will be the greatest blessing he ever had!"

THE LOVING, UNSELFISH CLASS.

Thus the sheep class will take their pleasure along the lines in which God and Christ will be taking theirs. Do you think that God, Christ and the Church will be running around Heaven in automobiles? The sheep class will say, in effect "How can we co-operate with Christ in this work of blessing the world?" They may not realize it, but they will be developing a noble, Christlike character. They will be doing themselves good as well as those raised from the dead.

At the close of the Age the Lord will say to the sheep class, "I was hungered, and ye gave Me meat; I was thirtsy, and ye gave Me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took Me in; naked and ye clothed Me; sick and in prison, and ye visited Me"; for "inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto Me." You did not know it, but I was watching you. You are on My right hand—in My favor. The Father wishes you to have the Kingdom.

God will not give any one else the kingdom. He is not selfish, but is always considering what He can do for somebody else. All His people must have His spirit. All mankind must eventually have the same spirit or they cannot get the earthly kingdom. The Heavenly Kingdom is for those of the Church who prove worthy. They will get it because they have the spirit of love; and those of the world who cultivate the Lord's spirit will receive the kingdom prepared for them *from* the foundation of the world. (Genesis 1:26-28.) Christ's Kingdom was prepared from *before* the foundation of the world. Mankind's will be an earthly kingdom—a Paradise world-wide.

So, dear friends, there is a little lesson here for us. We see in this parable God's disposition. It helps us to understand His mind. But you may say, "it is not natural for me to act so unselfishly." All the more need, then, for you to cultivate that spirit. The Lord is not looking for natural people, but for New Creatures. "But," you say, "in my case it would make a great difference; for my mind is not formed that way." We reply, "You must be transformed over again. We are all wrong to start with. We must get out of the conditions in which we were born."—Romans 12:1,2.

The Lord does not say that we must entirely transform our flesh. But he does say that we must transform our mind, our will. We must show Him that our mind is continually striving for those things which are good, kind, loving and generous. He will take note of what we are striving to do.

THE EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT OF THE WICKED.

Lest we should be accused of neglecting a certain part of this parable, let me remind you how it reads. The goat class are to go "away into everlasting punishment." "I thought that you did not believe in everlasting punishment," says one. My dear brother, I always believe in everything the Bible says. I believe in everlasting punishment. But what kind it will be is another matter. God says one thing, and some of our creeds have said another thing. Therefore you and I, if true to God, are giving up our creeds as unreliable, thoroughly unsound. The Bible says that the punishment will be death; and we belive the Bible.

The creeds have it that everlasting death means everlasting dying, endless torture. So when the Bible speaks of everlasting death, some people have their heads so twisted that they make death mean life. At one time we had our heads badly twisted. We ran ito all kinds of difficulties. I am glad that we are getting straightened out. We are able to reason more clearly and to understand the English language better. There is such a thing as everlasting death. When the goat class are remanded to death, they will become dead everlastingly. They will remain dead to all eternity.

The Greek word *kolasin* here rendered punishment, means to cut off, or to restrain by cutting off. The Lord will give mankind all the opportunities they wish to be selfish, to choose the wrong way. They will have the opportunities and blessings of the Millennial Age, as long as they will not outwardly violate the Law, as long as they will not injure somebody else. They will not be forced to help the dead. That work will be one of charity, of love. But unless they attain the spirit of love, they will not be fit for the kingdom; for God is Love. Whether on the spirit plane or in the Millennial Kingdom, or in the everlasting kingdom of mankind upon the earth, no one shall continue except those who are in accord with God. All others shall be everlastingly cut off from life. See Acts 3:23; Psalm 101: 8; 37:9; 2 Thessalonians 1.9.

FIRE A SYMBOL OF DESTRUCTION

Concerning the wicked, our parable says, "Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the Devil and his angels." Fire always symbolizes destruction, and everlasting fire would mean an everlasting destruction. What about its being prepared for the Devil and his engels? I answer: The Devil is the father of lies, a murderer from the beginning, the one who "abode not in the Truth." (John 8:44.) He has some assistants, "the angels that kept not their first estate." (Jude 6.) Instead of remaining holy angels, they became demons, associated under Satan. Their final penalty is to be quite appropriate to them—fire, the fire of God's anger, the fire of God's opposition.

As fire destroys, so God's anger will destroy Satan and all in harmony with him. And because the goat class of mankind manifest the spirit of Satan, the selfish spirit, contrary to the Divine spirit, they will be classed in with Satan and his angels; they will have their portion with Satan and the fallen spirits. They will all be destroyed in the Second Death. This will cleanse the Universe and leave everything pure. Not a sinner will be left in it. Thenceforth all will be governed by the spirit of love.

The Lord Jesus Christ was tried; the Church, His Bride, is being tried; the Great Company will be tried, before being received into the Heavenly condition. In the days of Noah all the angels were tried. So all mankind will be tried during the thousand years of Messiah's Reign, and only the victors will go into the everlasting conditions. No wonder that the Revelator, prophesying of that glorious time, says, "Every creature in Heaven (the Church, the Great Company, the angels, the cherubim and seraphim), and on earth and under the earth (those now in the tomb), heard I saying, Blessing, glory, honor and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the Throne, and unto the Lamb, forever and ever!"

"Praise the God of our salvation;
Hosts on high, His power proclaim;
Heaven and earth, and all creation,
Laud and magnify His name."

Appreciations.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 16.

Pardon my taking up your valuable time, but we are living in a wonderful day. After reading all the precious letters of the dear friends, I cannot longer keep quiet, I must speak a word for the Dear Master. I Am truly in love with all the Truth friends, the Labor Tribune, and especially our beloved pastor and his pen. Well we know that he will be of the great head, and body, the Christ, his Bride, a shining light in Jehovah's throne. He is that servant the Lord has raised up. Pastor Russell is no hireling. I will say his six volumes of Bible study and his sermons are without a doubt the best I have ever heard or read. The Lord of hosts is surely with him, and he stands first in love, and truth, in this great world of ours. The nominal church sheds no light on the Scriptures to her members, darkness covers her hirelings and great darkness her members. The Truth friends are sending their sweet smelling incense to the Throne of grace daily in behalf of our Pastor that he, by the grace of God, may be able to give us the food so much now needed to sustain us in this evil day, that we may eat and drink at the Master's table and rejoice for the day is far spent and the night cometh when no man can work. So come, friends, let us awake to the light now shining lest we be left in darkness while the Light passes by, let us be up and about our Father's business, using the talents he has intrusted to us to His glory for we each one are accountable to Him in that great day so near at hand—yea, even at our door. Friends, to some comes the thirst for goods of this world—power and influence. It is a great thing to have ones' name on the lips of the populace, but does that satisfy? To some, earthly fame is their God, but what of the cry of the thirsty, starving soul of man. We know that for two thousand years the adversary has used his fiery darts to gain his own territory, it matters not the means he resorts to, either fair or false. But Jesus says no weapon formed against His shall prosper. When He is with us we have naught to fear. The world and its hate shall not harm us for He hath the greater power. So, beloved, we have His blessed promise if we suffer with Him we shall reign with Him, be like Him, changed in a moment, be with Him in His home of Glory. So dear Truth friends, let us be grounded and rooted that we may pass through the wilderness of this world hoping, yea rejoicing to reach Canaan's shining shore that He may find us pure gold, living stones, precious jewels, fit for His glorious kingdom the Church, His Bride, for we His bride, shall with Him our guide, raise up the groaning, sinsick world to perfect—paradise restored. O Blessed vision, how sweet the name of Jesus sounds. About eighteen months or a little more ago I came into present Truth after belonging to a nominal church since 1874. I was confirmed in the city of Baltimore, Md., at the tender age of 14 years. I came into present Truth through the death of a dearly beloved daughter, my first born, the oldest of my three earthly goods in June 13th, 1915 and consecrated and have never ceased to praise His name and daily to seek the Heavenly Throne to give Him, the great loving God, my praise, that he so lovingly called me from this sinful world into the beauteous light. Oh, at first how this heart rebelled at her death; His will, not mine as I had so often asked Him to restore her to health and give her back to me and her children at any cost but He heard me not. The blow came, He slapped me square in the face; I did not thank Him, neither did I love Him then; he had robbed me of my earthly pride, my joy, my life. I was crushed to the earth: life no longer charmed me. If I could only have taken her place. I was all alone in the wide world, nothing to live for, while she had husband, children, home, all, to love and cherish her, but His way was not my way. For months I sit and thought, at night I could not sleep, wretched woman that I was, a husband and daughter gone in one year, one month. Could I love God? No. I could not yet even ask Him to help me. I would not pray. O, how rebellious was this stubborn heart, but glory to His name, I see it all now. He wanted me to have present Truth and that was His way I should have it; being so lonely and oppressed I could not be satisfied in the house or out doors. I strolled around the yard wishing I could end it all and be out of all my misery and trouble. I sat on the porch and saw a paper lying there and I picked it up. It was a B. L. M. called "Where are the Dead." Well, I was interested and I certainly wished to know where mine were. Friends, I never stopped until every word was deep in my breast. I could not believe what my eyes had read. I put on my thinking cap straight, I looked through clearer glasses than I had been looking thru 30 years. Yes, I saw it. I was eager for more and I am yet hungering daily for more light, more light. There was no sleep in my eyes that night. I tossed and tossed and a thousand thoughts flashed through my mind. I sat up in a chair by my bed at the window; the dawn was breaking; what should I do? Another miserable day was dawning; the chickens were crowing. O, that I could die. Why did God treat me thus. A voice spoke; a light came to me. Why weep—was someone speaking to me. No one was in my room. I was alone. Yes friends, Jesus spoke, so sweetly. I heard His gentle voice saying "Weep not, look up, My grace will cover all. I have not forsaken you, or robbed you; she was only loaned to you. She is mine. I loaned her to you that you might see the rose bloom in all its beauty of wife and motherhood and now have I called her forth to bloom still more beautiful in her Father's Kingdom, and I have given you another cross to bear. You must be a mother to her babes—but be thou faithful and I will give thee a crown of life." Was he speaking to me? Yes, friends, even me. Praise God the tears fell for joy. It was more than I could stand. My cup was running over. He had called me back in the darkest hour of dawn. At the brink of the great abyss, but the cup that my Father had poured out for me must I not drink it? Yes, der friends, I drained it to the dredgs. Praise the Lord and He has made me His son. I am his body and soul, to do as He will with me, come what may.

I see it all now as in a dream, and daily carry my little all to his feet. He is ever with me to dispel the gloom. He is polishing the jewel through trials and afflictions, but I am rejoicing to know my loved ones will come forth again from the land of the enemy—Death in God's due time my cup runneth over with joy to know that some sweet day not far distant, I shall hear his sweet well done thou faithful servant. I shall see him face to face. O blessed thought the crucified Christ, in his exaulted body, and shall be made a part of that body with all my heart will I sing his praise. I am praying that all may stand fast in the cause, never in the history of this world were there so many of the Lord's children praying for one another. We all know it is hard to serve him in this day of opposition for we know not the church from the world they walk side by side, but he knows his own and he calls them to come out of the nominal church—Babylon, I rejoice I heard the call ere too late: the cross now covers my sins the part is under his blood my will is the will of my God. Dear Friends, I ask your prayers that I may stand firm in the coming trouble, that I may be able to enter that city without sin or sorrow—a city without grief, or graves a city through whose streets no horse will ever move slowly, with nodding plumes to bear a loved burden to the grave; but to a city which hath foundation whose builder and maker is God. So the cry of the soul can only be answered today, as sin isck men look into the face of our God. Behold his beautiful plan laid down from the foundation of the world realize his mercy, his justice, his love, justice being the foundation of his throne. Love the crowning glory his dearly beloved son, to die that man might live, and the great question is answered. Human faith, though still blinded and feeble reaches up, touches divine power and the sweet still voice of peace be still is heard, the groaning soul is mirracuously healed that is the secret of satisfying the one cry of the thirsty sin sick soul. Friends let us rise by God's grace above the affliction of this world in bright vessels meet for the Master's use. May he strengthen us through every experience and be our wisdom, in every time of need. We know the adversary is especially active in this the gleaning time: heaping firey trials in various ways on those who are desirous of walking in the footsteps of our Master.

Now dear Editor, I with thousands of others thank you for the stand you take in holding up present truth, thanking you again for patience to read my poorly written letter to those of like precious faith we say in one voice long life to the paper and its editor in the Master's cause.

Yours for truth and righteousness.

How sweet are the tidings that
greet the pilgrim's ear,
How he wanders in exile from home.
Soon, soon, will the Savior in glory
appear
And soon will the kingdom come.

He is coming, he is coming, coming
soon I know,
Coming back to this earth to reign.
And we weary pilgrim's will to glory
go.
When the Savior comes again.

The mossy old graves, where the pilgrim's sleep
Shall be opened as wide as before.
And the millions that sleep in the
mighty deep.
Shall live on this earth once more.

I shall meet all my loved ones in our
Eden home.
Sweet songs of redemption we'll
sing,
From the North, from the South all
the ransomed will come
And worship our heavenly King.

Hallelula amen, Hallelula again,
In a little while we all shall be there
Oh, be faithful, be hopeful, be joyful till then.
And a crown of bright glory we'll
wear.

ELLA MAY McCLOUD,
South Norfolk, Va.

Sept. 6th, 1915.

When the Daisies Dot the Meadows and the Goldenrod's in Bloom.

Rev. Daniel L. Marsh, D.D.

When the daisies dot the meadows
and the goldenrod's in bloom,
And the west wind blows a bugle-call
of harvested perfume;
And the shafts of amber sunlight lie
athwart the pearly sky,
And, like tattered yellow wigwams,
stand shocks of ripened rye;
And the grass-fringed brook is singing
a lilting melody—
Then Nature is a prophetess of peace
and power to me:
And the fire of finer feeling all meanness doth consume,
When the daisies dot the meadows
and the goldenrod's in bloom.

I gather strength from stalward oaks,
and peace from locust trees;
My drooping spirit's freshened by the
fragrant leafy breeze.
While the shades of evening gather,
I like to listen still
To the chirring of the cricket and the
moan of whippoorwill;
And when the sun is rising like a
golden bud in blue,
And every flower petal is diamonded
with dew,
I face my task with courage, but with
neither fret nor fume,
When the daisies dot the meadows
and the goldenrod's in bloom.

O the earth is just a temple, and the
summer's on its knees;
And the song of thrush and catbird,
and the drowsy drone of bees,
Constitute a glorious anthem with its
every several part
That breathes forth a healing comfort
for the lacerated heart!
Congealed summer sunshine—O that's
the goldenrod;
And daisies are but star-tracks imprinted on the sod!
O my heart expands with loving till
for God and man there's room
When the daisies dot the meadows
and the goldenrod's in bloom.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Greensburg, Ind. Sept. 12.

I am writing to state that I have renewed my subscription to the National Labor Tribune for another year through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I also desire to express my continued appreciation of the Tribune, and especialy the publishing of Pastor Russell's sermons, which are a source of great pleasure and profit to me.

I also enjoy the impartial discussions on the labor question, and in fact, appreciate the paper throughout, and am thankful to you for such a publication.

Yours truly,
BELLE A. POWERS.

Waynoka, Okla., Sept. 14, 1915.

Having changed my address from Alva, Okla., to Waynoka, Okla., I write this saying I greatly appreciate your valuable paper, especially for the sermons, and great space devoted to the Lord's work.

May God bless you for your efforts.

Yours in His service,
WM. W. ROUX.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 12, 1915.

I have been a subscriber to your paper for many years. (Think about 10 years), and like it very much, especially the sermons by the great reformer, Pastor Russell, I believe he is. I assure you therefore I feel very sorry to ask you to discontinue sending me paper for lack of money to pay for it.

Yours truly,
EDWARD O. LOE,
1809 Fifth Ave., W.

Nashua, N. H., Sept. 14, 1915.

I see by the wrapper that my subscription to the Tribune expires Sept. 1st, so I am renewing same through the Watch Tower office, as I would not be without the Tribune while it continues to publish Pastor Russell's sermons.

Your articles exposing Patent Medicines, etc., are very much needed, and you deserve great credit for the stand for right and justice that you have taken.

Wishing you continued success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
MABEL E. HOLT,
21 Chautauqua Ave.,
Nashua, N. H.

Medicine Hat, Canada, Sept. 13.

Will you please not send the Tribune to me again. I have taken it several years now, and I think you have on file when I have paid for it for others that could not pay themselves, but my husband has recently died and I am not able to pay for it again for myself as things are very bad with me.

Sincerely,
MRS. A. OWEN.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 15.

I believe you are doing a noble work in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in spreading the Truth.

Wishing you continued success.

Very respectfully,
MISS M. LOWE.

TOWERS FOR SALE.

I have 14 years of old Towers for sale, 1895 to and including 1908, nicely bound, seven volumes, two years in each volume. These Towers are in good condition, and have just been recently bound.

C. R. CARPENTER,
610 Lamb Ave., Richmond, Va.

Oneonta, N. Y., Sept. 16.

Once again we are obliged to trouble you to change the address of our Tribune. We are often very much edified by a perusal of it. The religious principles which are embodied in Pastor Russell's sermons are just what we should expect to eminate from a God of justice, wisdom, love, and power, and it is a very positive fact that whoever seeks to be governed by such principles are invariably lifted to a higher, nobler and more useful life. We feel that your paper is serving a righteous cause in publishing the sermons of Pastor Russell.

Very truly,
E. F. YORK.

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Trades Congress is Opposed to Conscription.

(Continued from Page One.)

tem properly organised, and we heartily support, and will give every aid to the Government in their present effort to secure the men necessary to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

"Our delegates will go dead against conscription at the Bristol Congress," said Edward Cathery, secretary to the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union. "In my opinion," continued Mr. Cathery, "the workers of this country ought to oppose in every possible way this irresponsible agitation in favor of conscription. We, as a union, maintain that the way in which the working man has responded volutarily to the call of the country gives not the slightest reason fo this conspiracy. Directly the call was made for seamen of the Royal Naval Reserve, the Fleet Reserve, and for volunteers for the Navy and Army nearly 30,000 seamen joined the forces of the Crown.

"We have also found seamen ready at all times to man transports. We know cases of men who have been on ships that have been torpedoed three times and who have just escaped with their lives, and yet are ready at the next call to come to the service of King and country."

At the Bristol Congress the delegates of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union wil represent about 75,000 members.

H. H. Elvin, secretary of the National Union of Clerks, said: "Our society, as an organisation, has not passed a resolution on conscription, but, as secretary, I haye a great many letters from individual members expressing their strong opposition to it. I have also had communications from our branches to the same effect. I regard conscription as a valuable instrument in the hands of employers for fastening more firmly the economic chains upon the workers."

The membership of the Clerks' Union is over 10,000 (these being bookkeepers and allied counting house workers and not of the class known in America as retail clerks), and something like 1,200 have enlisted, but, as Mr. Elvin pointed out, if that proportion should be thought low, it should be remembered that one-tenth of the membership consists of women clerks, while a great army of the members are junior clerks under military age.

The complete agenda for the 47th annual Trade Unions Congress which is to be held at Bristol next week has been issued. It contains resolutions dealing with railway nationalisation, the consolidation of the labor movement, child labor, wheat and coal prices, hours of labor, wage questions, controversies, arising under the Factories and Workshops Acts and the Insurance Act.

With regard to the education policy, a resolution advocates the placing of all higher foms of education within the reach of the children of the masses, and emphasizes the necessity for all education authorities to supply at the public expense three adequate meals each day, including holidays, to necessitous children; the appointments of specialists in physical cluture, free baths, and that the finances of endowed public educational institutions be investigated with a view of reform and to bringing the government of public schools and universities under democratic control.

The National Federation of Women Workers will submit a resolution declaring. (a) That all women who register for war service should immediately join the appropriate trade union in the trade for which they are volunteering service and that membership of such organisations should be the condition of their employment for war service, and that these trade unions which exclude women be urged to admit women as members; (b) that where a woman is doing the same work as a man she should receive the same pay, and that the principle of equal pay should be rigidly maintained.

The Congress will open at 11 A. M. on Sept. 6th, and continue through the five following days.

The substitution of female for male labor in certain corporation departments of the Liverpool Corporation called forth a protest from the Labor party at the meeting of the Liverpool City Council on September 1st, when Councillor Robinson asked if it were a fact that women were employed in cleaning the Corporation tramcars at the rate of $4.50 a week, whereas the wage of the men previously employed on the same work was $6.50 a week. If the Council allowed such a state of affairs to go unchallenged they would be allowing women to enter the labor market in a competitive sense. When the war was over there would be men coming back and seeking work, and it might be that the Tramways Committee, seeing that they got the work done for $2 a week less, would decline to pay more in the future.

An amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to the Committee with a view to fixing the wage of the women at the minimum of $6.50 a week was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The statement that at the London carriage depot of the Great Western Railway some 60 women carriage-cleaners declined to work the same number of hours as the men they were replacing in order to qualify for the same rate of pay, opens up the interesting question of the ability of women to perform hard and exacting labor.

Discussing this matter, a medical man expressed the opinion that it was a very bad thing from the point of view of the public health that any attempt should be made to induce women to work to long and so hard. If this sort of thing were being done in the name of economy, the sooner the term was altered the better.

The same view seems to prevail among employers of women's labor in other spheres. Women can work long hours provided the type of work is suitable to their physical strength, but they become exhausted more readily than men. The view of one employer, however, was that the idea of demanding long hours was totally wrong, and that attempts to get work out of women in excess of their strength by menas of increased pay, or by other means, should be discouraged.

All these points, of course, have to be considered in connection with a reluctance in many quarters to allow women to come into industry at all. In so far as women would suffer from working over-long hours, the general view is that so do men and long hours, therefore, are bad for everybody. Behind all these discussions, however, one can see an attempt to secure the general underpayment of this new female labor and that is a thing that the organised trade unionists of this country will not stand for.

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New York Constitutional Convention

(Continued from Page One.)

instead of a majority of each house as at present.

Granting to counties home rule in their county affairs, including the right to change their form of government.

Authorizing the legislature to provide for state apportionment based upon the enumeration taken in 1915. This article is submitted separately.

Providing that the Constitution shall take effect January 1, 1916, if approved by the people in November.

Prohibiting the legislature from auditing or allowing any private claim, and from passing any local or private bill granting any association or individual the right to prove a claim against the state.

Providing that the lieutenant governor, speaker of the assembly, secretary of state, attorney general, comptroller, treasurer and superintendent of public works shall constitute the canal board, and be commissioners of the land office and commissioners of the canal fund.

From time immemorial the black sheep has been the symbol of iniquity. But there is now in this country an unprecedented demand for the wool of black sheep. This is caused by the lack of dyestuffs due to the war and the consequent lack of black wool for fabrics. It is discovered at this late day that the native black wool is superior to the dyed article and breeders are being asked to multiply the supply of black sheep. However, there should be no attempt to increase the number of human black sheep, of whom there is always an oversupply.

Unprecedented shipbuilding activity is reported in this country, 125 vessels, aggregating a little less than 600,000 tons, being under construction. This appears to indicate that recent wails about the decline of the shipping industry are without warrant.

You may imagine the fellow who was arguing with you quit because he was beaten, but there is always the probability that he thought it would be useless to waste any more words on a fool.

The mule is contraband of war, and if not shot up on the field can be lawfully drowned in transit. No wonder the poor animal is a natural kicker.

Preacher who says the time will come when there will be no liars must pin explicit faith in Doctor Munsterberg's new little Ananias chaser, the sphygometer.

Nearly every peacemaker is ready to go to the mat in defense of his own particular peace plan.

Nothing will perish quicker from want of attention than a grievance.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—First Class Engine Lathe, Universal Grinder and Milling Machine Hands. Men familiar with Tool Room work on above Machines. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED — First-Class Vertical Horizontal Boring Mill Hands. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHRIST'S OBEDIENCE AND HIS KINGSHIP

Psalm 21.—September 26.

The Glory of Messiah's Kingdom—The Reward of His Obedience to Jehovah. The Destruction of His Foes a Necessity—Forty Years Into Millenium?

"The King shall joy in Thy strength, O Jehovah, and in Thy salvation how greatly shall He rejoice!"—Psalm 21:1.

THE Jews took a practical view of the promised Kingdom of Messiah, in which they were to have a glorious place, and in which all nations were to be blessed. Two things they failed to realize: first, that a Redemption-price for Adam's sin must be provided before Adam and his race could be returned to Divine favor and everlasting life in Eden; second, that Messiah Himself, before having so great an exaltation as Jehovah purposed, must demonstrate His worthiness by humility, obedience, loyalty, even unto death. St. Paul points out that Jesus the Redeemer did this. (Philippians 2:8-11.) On this account God highly exalted our Lord, making Him partaker of the Divine nature and Inheritor of the greatest promises.

Ideal Likeness of Adam.

Many who see this much fail to get the Scriptural declaration that God's purpose equally included a Church class as a Bride to Messiah—as sharer of His sufferings and trials, and as sharer of His exaltation and glory. Only when this is seen can we properly understand the delay in the establishment of the Kingdom. It has been delayed in order that the entire Church, foreordained of God, might be completed, tested, proved, glorified in the First Resurrection, and then inaugurated with Messiah as the Heavenly Kingdom.

Many peculiar ideas prevail because of a failure to take the Scriptural proposition and because of a false theory that the Kingdom has already been set up in glory. Ridding our minds of these difficulties, Bible students now discern Messiah's Kingdom near at hand. They are more and more realizing that the present terrible war is the beginning of a series of troubles which will wind up the existing order of things and inaugurate the New Dispensation of Messiah's Kingdom.

Although it will be a spiritual Kingdom, no less so than Satan's kingdom of the present time, and the Father's Kingdom—invisible to men—nevertheless it will be a real Kingdom, exercising power and authority more completely than any earthly kingdom could, because not handicapped by human limitations and conditions. Moreover, the Bible indicates that the Ancient Worthies of the Jewish line will be resurrected to perfection, and in an earthly glory will become visible representatives to men of the glorified spiritual Christ, Head and Body.

Our Lord emphasized this thought to the Jews, saying, "Ye shall see Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all the Prophets in the Kingdom." (Luke 13:28.) But respecting Himself He declared, "Yet a little while, and the world seeth Me no more." (John 14:19) All will see Him, however, in the sense that eventually all the eyes of understanding will be opened, that all may see the light of the knowledge of Divine glory.—Revelation 1:7; Habakkuk 2:14.

Messiah's Kingdom Begun.

Many Bible students claim that, according to the prophecies, Messiah's Kingdom began in 1878. They claim that while its chief activities have been in respect to the Church —the harvesting of the wheat, the separating of the tares, etc.—nevertheless it has had a world-wide influence also, in that during this time God has been showing mankind invaluable mechanical and chemical secrets, which undoubtedly will increase in the near future, when the Messianic Kingdom shall have been fully inaugurated, at the close of the great Time of Trouble, already beginning in Europe and Mexico.

Amongst other indications of Kingdom influence in the world, Bible students point to the wonderful reform along the lines of intemperance. The wonderful wave of prohibition which has spread voluntarily over many of the States has been supplemented by the necessities of the war in foreign countries. We must not expect too much along these lines, however. We must expect more or less of reaction, especially in the case of so sudden a turn as the war brought upon Europeans.

The Man Christ Jesus.

Indeed, evidence is not wanting that the first fervor of prohibition in Europe is reacting. We had similar experiences in America, but as a whole the world is moving onward. The movement against opium and other narcotics also tends in the right direction, as do the lessons being given respecting the terrible penalty of vice, as witnessed in the now well-recognized fact that syphilis stops brain development, and generally in a few years leads to insanity.

While continuing to pray, "Thy Kingdom come," let us as God's consecrated people continue to labor in character-preparation, that we may be found worthy of a place in that Kingdom. Let us also continue to note evidences of the dawn of that Kingdom.

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FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR
CURRY COLLEGE
LIBERTY AVE. AND FIFTH ST.

In Argentina the laws provide that a father must leave his children four-fifths of his fortune, and a husband, if he has no children, has to leave half of his property to his wife. An unmarried son is compelled to leave his parents two-thirds of his property, and only unmarried persons without parents or descendants can make wills disposing of their possessions as they see fit.

During the year ended June 30 last the United States exported horses to the value of $64,046,534 and mules to the value of $12,726,143. If the war keeps up its tremendous draft on our animal and motor means of locomotion we may all yet be compelled to take to "hoofing it" again.

A baseball umpire has been sued for divorce. Maybe frequent pop-bottle showers in his business made him immune from all wifely domestic taming that could be accomplished with flatiron and crockery fusillades.

Somebody ought to start a school to teach vacation travelers something witty to say on the picture postcards they send to the people back home.

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¶ Because—Men whose tastes would naturally lead them to a high priced tailor—have found that they can obtain the same service and satisfaction in Kaufmann Clothes—at

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¶ For all of the above reasons, it is important that you first inspect our Fall showing, before deciding upon your new Suit or Top Coat.

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ACTIVE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Sept. 23.—A union of electricians has been organized the past month, also two locals of textile workers with a membership of 1,100. Unions of sheet metal workers, cigarmakers and painters are under way.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 44 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915 FIVE CENTS A COPY

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Library
476 Fifth Ave.

Half Million Union Men Enlist.

British Armies Largely Composed of Trades Congress Members.

Thomas Reeve, Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The annual British Trade Union Congress opened at Bristol this week. There were 610 delegates present, representing a membership of nearly three million. Of these members, however, fully half a million are now with the colors. Here are a few figures showing the number of members of the leading unions who are now fighting:

Miners' Federation of Great Britain (including surfacemen and colliery officials), 240.000; National Union of Railwaymen, 45,000; (The total number of men sent by the Railways is over 120,000); Northern Counties' Weavers, 12,000; National Union of Dock Laborers, 8,500; Boilermakers, 8,000; Shop Assistants 7,000; National Union of Boot and Shoe Operators, 5,032; Cotton Spinners, 4,000; Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, 3,941.

Most of the 610 delegates in Bristol have sons or brothers or other relatives wearing military uniform. John Ward, M. P., whose picturesque figure has dominated many previous Congresses, now wears the uniform of a lieutenant-colonel, while he commands his battalion of navvies. Watts Morgan, the Welsh minors' agent, is a captain in the Royal Welsh. Albert Smith, M. P. (David Shackleton's successor holds a captains commission in the Lancashire Fusiliers. Here are a few other names of prominent Labor leaders who have given their own flesh and blood to the service of their country.

John Hill, secretary of the Boilermakers' Society. Four sons, all officers; one daughter, who is a nurse.

J. E. Williams, secretary National Union of Railwaymen. Three sons.

William Mullin, secretary Card and Blowingroom Operatives. Three nephews.

Robert Smillie, president Miners' Federation. One son.

T. Greenall, Lanashire Miners' Federation. One son.

Thomas Ashton, secretary Miners' Federation. One son-in-law; two grand-children.

Many of the delegates have visited the front, and all have come back with the same story. Victory, they say, depends on an early and overwhelming supply of munitions.

Last year for the first time for decades the annual trade union congress was not held. In the two years since the last congress, therefore, British unions had added members at an unprecedented rate, with the result that while the affiliated unions had a membership of 2,232,446 when the meeting was held at Manchester in 1913, there were 2,785,893 members of affiliated unions last year. The boilermakers and iron and steel shipbuilders are 5.000 stronger than they were two years ago; the building trade unions have about double their then membership; the cotton operatives have about 5,000 more members; the dockers' unions 35,000 more; general laborers 80,000 more; the metal workers 17.004 more; the miners only about 5.000 more. Then the railwaymen have doubled their numbers (which now stands at close upon 300,000); the weavers have 22,000 more and there is a corresponding increase in unions which do not fall within these categories.

Up to the date of mailing this letter the Conress has been mainly on war and conscription questions as might be expected at a time like this. The presidential address of J. A. Seddon was brief. Democracy was on its trial, he said, and the questions arising out of the war would test the State to its very foundations. Some of them demanded an immediate answer from the congress. Conscription, food exploitation, and female labor were among the questions the answer to which would decide the very existence of liberty. Of the war he declared: "I am personally convinced it is a death grapple between systems that cannot coexist. Our share in the struggle will be equal to defeat unless we make this war the overthrow of aggressive militarism for the workers."

He claimed that the record of labor showed they had kept their share of the bargain with the State, but increased cost of living, swollen profits, and in many cases contemptible meanness on the part of employers

(Continued on Page Eight.)

WOULD WORKINGMEN LOSE ANYTHING IF THEY LOST THE BALLOT?

By Gertrude Breslau Fuller.

That seems a strange question to any local patriot in a democartic country. When we remember Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, Lincoln, Lovejoy, Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and the heroic men and women who stood back of their efforts to advance the cause of human liberty, we can but wonder that anyone should ask such a question in the twentieth century.

This query, however, is not a whit more strange than the caption with which the association of those opposed calls the attention of the public to their resistance of self-government for one-half the people of this state.

Will the workingwomen gain anything through the ballot, they ask. The ballot is a determining agent of collective action, as everyone knows. The sex of the vote in no way weakens the power of the ballot. Whatever the ballot may do for men, it may also do for women. Now, one cannot learn to swim without water; one cannot learn to play a piano until one has a piano to play upon. We learn to do by doing; we can only learn to vote wisely by voting. The labor expert which the Federal Government placed at the head of its department, declared that without the ballot workingmen would sink into slavery within a year, and told us that it is simply "inhuman" to force over a half million workingwomen in this commonwealth to toil under conditions of political helplessness, which if imposed upon men would start a revolution.

There are great wrongs in our social body that have been voted into the laws, and all our prayers and tears will not sweep them away. They came in only when they were voted in, and they will go out only when they ae voted out. Thus it follows that the ballot may be a great moral force. It is the only means by which homes and life may be protected from certain great dangers which are intrenched and bulwarked by the law. To resist and reject self-government under these circumstances is to commit moral and intellectual suicide. To refuse the means of fighting, to remove the industrial conditions which sacrifice babies' lives by the thousand, that induce the development of tuberculosis, miners' asthma, and otner diseases, that levy extortion upon the weak and the innocent, is to be a traitor to the republic a weakling mother, a cowardly industrial slave.

The only slave one can have any respect for is the slave who is striving for freedom. Wendell Phillips quoted Lucretia Mott as saying, "It will not be men that will be our geatest obstacle; it will not be the law book; our cause will find in the besotted opposition of its own victims, its deadliest foe."

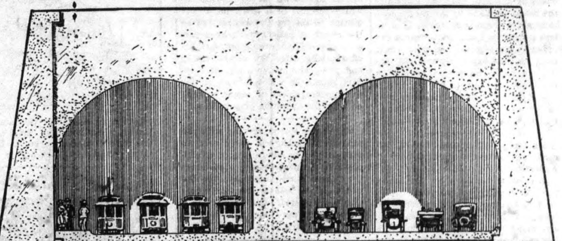
All influence that is hidden, unmeasured, uneducated and irresponsible, is fraught with danger to any community. Better far that women's influence should be open, measured, counted, and criticised. Let women answer publicly at the bar of social judgment, social conscience, and civic righteousness and not glide into politics, masked under high-sounding platitudes.

As to a concrete example of the difference of the treatment which legislators accord those having votes and those who are voteless, permit me to cite two recent cases in New York. A particularly vicious amendment permitting 72 hours a week work for women and children in the New York canneries, was introduced in the Legislature of that state. The Woman's Trade Union League and Federated Women Workers, representing hundreds of thousands of women, sent delegates to plead and protest against the passage of the amendment. Their protest was ignored, the amendment passed, and went to the governor for his signature. Then the women appealed to the organized workingmen and induced them to send a committee of delegates to protest to the governor. This committee represented a labor group with votes. They told the governor that if he signed that bill "they would know the reason why," and he would never get another labor vote in New York. The governor did not sign.

Legislator Wagner, of New York, introduced a bill for the appointing of a commission to devise a minimum wage law for women, in New York. A body of women delegates representing hundreds of thousands of women—the delegate from the Garment Workers Union, alone, represented 175,000 workingwomen—the Woman's Trade Union League and all the affiliated unions, sent delegates to plead for this protective measure. From the very first these delegates were made to understand that their demands and pleadings fell upon ears obedient to the command of votes. The women were voteless and their request was promptly refused. It takes ten times as much time and energy to persuade someone else to go and vote and plead as it does to vote oneself.

The best of legislators are and must be on the look-out for votes. Votes are power. Votes give them their political office. Women have no votes to give or withhold and voteless pe-

(Continued on Page Eight.)



The above sketch is made directly from the official blue-prints of Allegheny County Tunnel No. 1, contract for which is held by Booth & Flinn, Ltd. This drawing shows clearly that two tunnels are being built and not one as the public had been led to believe. (The automobiles and street cars do not appear on the drawings.—They are ours.)

KIRKER DEFEATED CONTESTS ELECTICN

Files Ridiculous Affidavits in Effort to Steal Nomination from Johns.

With the primary election over resulting in the defeat of every candidate on the county ticket with the exception of William Conner, present Register of Wills, interest has turned upon the contest instituted by William B. Kirker by which he hopes to take from David B. Johns the Republican nomination for prothonotary.

Kirker, who is wearing a worried look these days has refused to give his unofficial figures. He has refused to dispute the statement given out by Mr. Johns that the unofficial figures shows Johns to be winner by over two hundred majority.

Kirker's defeat is also corroborated by his action in contesting the election. A successful candidate would not do this.

But the most remarkable feature about this contest is the fact that Mr. Kirker has secured five residents in a single election district in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to make affidavit charging that there was an erroneous count of the prothonotary vote in about sixty election districts of Allegheny county.

In none of these petitions is fraud charged. They simply state that there was some noise at the polling booths at the time the ballots were being counted which resulted in the election clerks tabulating less votes for Kirker than he actually received and more votes for Johns than Johns actually received.

The whole proposition is farcical. To think that five men living miles away from these sixty districts could have sufficient information know that there was noise and confusion in every one of these districts at that particular time is ridiculous.

However, the matter at the present time is in the hands of the judges of the common pleas courts of Allegheny county and it is up to them to decide whether or not the entire primary election system of this state shall be upset.

Other developments are occurring hourly. Arrests have been made by the city detective force in connection with the burning and stealing of ballots in downtown ward districts. Confessions have been secured which it is alleged will reach some of the men higher up.

There is much discussion at the present time whether or not there is a scheme afoot to invalidate the results of the primary so that Mr. O'Neil will be enabled to have his name placed on the ballot of the general election.

If the decision of the judges is that ballot boxes can be brought in from every district in the county upon such affidavits as have been presented it is extremely possible that someone working in the interests of O'Neil will file petitions covering every election district in the county.

And as there are 777 such districts in which over one hundred thousand votes were polled it can readily be seen that it will be a physical impossibility for a resount to take place in time to determine who are the real nominees.

If this occurs O'Neil will be entitled to dispute with Frank Harris his title to the Republican nomination for county commissioner. And in like manner William B. Kirker will also undoubtedly demand a place on the ballot.

While these gentlemen may receive some measure of satisfaction as the result of such a proceeding, there is no doubt but that at the general election both would receive a decisive defeat.

The one regret of the campaign, so far as the National Labor Tribune is concerned was the defeat of Dr. S. S. Woodburn, who was a candidate for re-election to council. The city of Pittsburgh has lost one of its most efficient servants and a man who worked and voted as his conscience dictated. It is the people's loss—not Dr. Woodburn's.

TO BUILD PACKING PLANT.

BILOXI, MISS., Sept. 29.—The International Longshoremen's association of this city, through President Walter Switzer, announces that the union will erect a packing plant for oysters and shrimp, probably in Biloxi, at a cost of $30,000. President Switzer said that the union had already planned to fiannce the undertaking and has practically raised the money to build the plant. The company will pack shrimp and oysters and will be worked on the co-operative plan, members of the International Longshoremen's association being stockholders.

INEVITABLE ANTICIPATED.

READING, PA., Sept. 29.—The Birdsboro Steel Foundry and Machine Company posted a notice stating that on October 1 the wages of the employes would be increased 4 per cent. This will be virtually a 10 per cent raise, as recently 6 per cent advance was granted as a restoration of the same rate of reduction made when the depression set in.

At the blast furnace of the Brooke Iron Company a notice was also posted informing the workmen that beginning October 1 an increase of 10 per cent would be made in their wages.

REFUSE TO BE SPEEDED UP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—One hundred canners' employes at the Hunters Point plant of the Standard Oil Co., refused to speed up at the demand of the superintendent. A strike resulted, throwing out of work 600 other men employed in the stilling and boxing departments. It was demanded that the men do as much work in 8 hours as had been done previous to the eduction in 9. After remaining idle two days a compromise was reached and they returned to work.

MILK DRIVERS AVOID A STRIKE.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—All grievances between the Milk Wagon Drivers and the large concerns of this city have been amicably adjusted. The new agreement will be in force for two years, the first increases under the new schedule dating back to the first of this month. On September 1, 1916, the remainder of the increase asked, which is virtually one dollar more than the men were paid under the old agreement, will become effective.

LONGSHOREMEN PLACATED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—After being on strike four days the longshoremen employed by the United Fruit Co., came to an agreement with the officials of that company and have returned to work. The agreement provides that a wage of 27½ to 32 cents shall be paid an hour for day work, 40 cents an hour for night work and 45 cents an hour for holiday work. Before the strike a flat rate of 25 cents an hour was paid.

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

GIRARD, KAN., Sept. 29.—Secretary Ed. Morris, of Federal Labor Union, this city says that organized labor is making splendid progress. Recently the union he represents secured an increase of 50 cents a day and the enforcement of the 8-hour day, bringing wages up to $2.50. The hod carriers and mortar mixers were granted the same advance, bringing their pay up to $3.00 per day of 8-hours.

INCREASED USE OF LABELS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—During the month of August the union label output of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union amounted to 67,996,000 against 49,965,000 during the month of July. This means an increase of 18,031,000 for the month, or a little over half a million each day. The union is proud of this showing and urges all trade unionists to assist in boosting union label bread.

GRANTED REDUCED HOURS.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 29—Two more manufacturing concerns of the city have granted the eight-hour working day to their employes, posting notices to that effect, which became effective immediately.

The Knox Motor Company, employing 400 machinists, and Barney & Berry, Inc., skate makers, employing 160 men, announced that an eight-hour schedule would also go into effect October 4 and will be granted without loss of pay.

TRIBUNE GIVES REASONS FOR OPPOSING O'NEIL

His Friendship (?) for Pittsburgh Railways Company Chief Cause.

Now that the election is over so far as Mr. J. Denny O'Neil is concerned, the National Labor Tribune feels it incumbent upon itself to place before its readers the real reasons why it opposed Mr. O'Neil in his efforts to be re-elected to the office of commissioner of Allegheny county.

The facts presented in this article were known prior to the election and had they been published there is no doubt but that Mr. O'Neil would have received far less votes than he did obtain at the primary.

But to have published these facts at that time would have been equivalent to furnishing the enemy with amunition. To have given to the public the story of Mr. O'Neil's friendship (?) for the Pittsburgh Railways Company, its allied interests and William Flinn would have brought these powerful political forces to his assistance. They would have poured money into his campaign—and money talks—at election time.

In fact, it was openly threatened that if the Pittsburgh Railways Company was dragged into the commissionership fight over the South Hills tunnel matter that it would back O'Neil to the limit.

Therefore the facts in this case were withheld. But now that the danger of O'Neil election is over we give them to our readers so that they may judge whether or not we were justified in opposing this betrayer of the public's interests.

For many months the county commissioners of Allegheny county have been talking about "the" tunnel that they had decided to construct through Mt. Washington. As a result of newspaper articles based upon interviews with the commissioners the public was led to believe that only one tunnel was contemplated in the engineer's plans.

As a matter of fact, proven by the accompanying illustration, it is the intention of these commissioners to build two tunnels through Mt. Washington.

The drawing reproduced is made from the blue prints of the tunnels as prepared by Engineer Neeld. (The street cars and automobiles are ours.)

This drawing then proves that when the public was given to understand that but one tunnel was to be built through Mt. Washington it was being fooled. Two tunnels are to be built—and in spite of the fact that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has not yet approved the legislation under which the tunnels are being built, the work is actually under way.

That one of these tunnels is to be used for street car purposes is clearly shown by the detailed drawings of the sub-foundations of both tunnels. It is also corroborated by the assumption that no sane person would think of placing express street cars and horse-drawn vehicles in the same tunnel.

That this street car tunnel is being built for the sole use of the Pittsburgh Railways Company is proven by the following facts:

(1) This street car tunnel can be approached on the North or Carson street end only over the tracks of the Pittsburgh Railways Company.

(2) The South End of this tunnel emerges upon the property of the Pittsburgh Railways Company.

(3) No other street car company operates lines in Pittsburgh at the present time and no other company could expect to secure a franchise for a tunnel so located.

It is all well enough for Mr. O'Neil to say upon admission of the above facts that the Pittsburgh Railways Company will have to pay rental for the use of this tunnel. Undoubtedly they will do so. But what will the rental be? Suppose the county commissioners should decide that two hundred thousand dollars a year is a fair rental price for this tunnel, the Pittsburgh Railways Company is not obliged to sign a lease at that price. There are no other bidders for the use of the tunnel, the result being that the county commissioners will be forced to accept whatever rental the Pittsburgh Railways Company sees fit to offer.

These tunnels, when completed will pierce Mt. Washington at a point near Third and Carson streets on the North end emerging near the South Hills car barns of the Pittsburgh Railways Company. Behind these South Hills lies the greatest undeveloped homestead territory in Allegheny county. Thousands of acres of this land are being held for speculation and the biggest speculator is the Freehold Real Estate Company which company's stock is principally held by officials of the Pittsburgh Railways Company and William Flinn.

When these tunnels are completed the holdings of this Freehold Real Estate Company will increase millions of dollars in value; the Pittsburgh Railways Company will be in possession of a tunnel built at a cost of a million dollars taken from the treasury of Allegheny county; Mr. Flinn as head of Booth and Flinn, the company holding the contract for the construction of these tunnels will have made a few hundred thousands of dollars on the contract to say nothing of the dividends that will pile up on his stock in the Freehold Real Estate Company and the Pittsburgh Railways Company.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

BAPTISM INTO CHRIST WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Only the Spirit-Begotten Can Comprehend Spiritual Things—Each Must Make His Own Calling and Election Sure—Baptism Into Christ's Death Not Completed Until Life's Close—The Opened Heavens—Powers of a Perfect Man—Results of Spiritual Illumination—The Savior Makes Up For Unavoidable Deficiencies of His Disciples—Membership in Christ's Body — Counting Earthly Things Dross—Miraculous Gifts of Spirit Temporary—Spiritual Fruits Permanent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26, 1915. —Pastor Russell was here today. He delivered a very impressive discourse from the text, "By one Spirit we are all baptized into one Body." (1 Corinthians 12:13.) He said in part:

The blessings that are ours as Christians and first, the possession of the hearing ear, when the majority of people have no ears to hear; second the great favor of God in that He has made all the arrangements by which we who have the hearing ear might receive the begetting and anointing of His Holy Spirit. But after we are begotten of the Spirit, although we have still more abundant favor, the issue is with us. It is an individual matter. Each must make sure his own calling and election. God is doing His part in leading, and in covering, making up for all our blemishes, through Christ. The primary thing that God requires of us is loyalty of heart. We had this loyalty of heart at the beginning of our course; by one Spirit we were all baptized into the one Body of Christ, the Church. And it is by keeping this same Spirit that we are to make our calling and election sure.

CHRIST'S BAPTISM FINISHED ON CALVARY.

It is a good thing to be able to say, "I have made a full consecration to God." But that consecration must continue; it is a daily matter. The same Spirit that led you into the baptism must remain with you in the baptism to its completion. "Is not our baptism complete when we have taken the step of entire consecration?" asks one; "was not Jesus' baptism complete when He had been immersed by John in Jordan?" I answer, You remember that when Jesus came to the close of His ministry, three and a half years after His baptism in Jordan, He said, "I have a baptism to be baptised with and how am I straitened until it be accomplished!" (Luke12:-50.) You see His baptism was not fully accomplished at consecration. But He was anxious that it should be accomplished, and it was completed the following day; for on the cross He exclaimed, "It is finished!" His baptism was there fully consummated.

So our baptism will be finished only in death. It may be that as we come down nearer to the close of our earthly experience we shall realize that there are dregs in our cup for us to drink, as there were in the Master's cup for Him. It is of his cup that we are to partake. But there should be no alarm. We wish to share the Lord's cup of sufferings, and we are glad that he is letting us have similar experiences to His own. The Master will say to each of us, as He said to St. Paul, "My grace is sufficient for thee; My strength is made perfect in weakness." (2 Corinthians 12:9.) We have a sure promise that covers every circumstance and condition. Our baptism into death will not be finished until we expire. Our wills must continue to be immersed into God's will unto the end.

"THE HEAVENS WERE OPENED UNTO HIM."

Let us note how fully our Lord Jesus received the Spirit of God. You remember the account is given us in the Gospels that when Jesus came up out of the water, after He had been baptized of John, the Holy Spirit descended upon Him like a dove, "and the Heavens were opened unto Him." (Matthew 3:16. This means that the higher things were opened to Him, the spirtual thngs.

As a boy Jesus had lived in Nazareth where He habitually attended the synagogue. Although He nad never had any schooling, He was able to read fluently; and so it seems to have been customary for Him to be called upon to serve as public reader. He would stand up and read the daily Scripture. Not many could read. But being a perfect man, Jesus would have talents and powers above all the others; for He was perfectly balanced. During the time that Jesus was in Nazareth, up to thirty years of age, He was still reader in the synagogue when present. (Luke 4:16.) This brought Him into contact with the people. The custom was that one part of the lesson would be chosen from the Law and another part from the Prophets. In this way Jesus gained full knowledge of all the Old Testament.

We have known people of our fallen race who after one reading of a poem could repeat it verbatim. We are sure that our Lord would know every word of the Scriptures from Genesis to Malachi. No wonder that at twelve years of age He was in the Temple questioning the Doctors of the Law! He wished to know the meaning of all He had read. As He asked these questions, they were astonished. Think of a boy of twelve knowing all about the contents of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, the Psalms and all the Prophets! No wonder they were astonished, just as were the people of His home town when they asked, "How knoweth this man letters, never having learned?"

When Jesus went up from the baptismal waters, and the Heavenly things were opened to Him, this meant, we understand, that He began to see more deeply into these statements of the Old Testament than ever before. Up to this time Jesus was a man—a natural man, not a sinful man, however. He was "holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners." The Apostle says that the natural man (even though perfect) receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, neither can he know them, for they are spiritually discerned." (1 Corinthians 2:14.) Jesus had known about these things before. As a thoughtful man He had studied over all these matters in the Scriptures, but He could not understand them clearly, because He had not yet been begotten of the Holy Spirit. But now, after His anointing of the Spirit, these Heavenly things that had seemed strange and obscure began to open up to Him without measure.

Our Lord, being perfect, could upon His begetting receive the full measure of God's mind, God's Spirit. Immediately following His baptism and illumination, His mind being active, He was driven by the Spirit into the wilderness. It was thus His own Spirit that drove Him there. He said to Himself, "My mind is opening; all these hitherto obscure Scriptures are unfolding before Me. I must go away into the wilderness alone to think over these things." And there he had a forty-day Bible study. The Scriptures imply that during that period, while he was thinking of the types of the Law and the prophecies, He did not even get hungry.

SOME OF THE HEAVENLY THINGS UNFOLDED.

The account states that Jesus "afterwards ahungered." He was thoroughly absorbed in Bible study. We can surmise what Jesus was thinking of during all that time. One of the subjects must have been the Passover—what it meant—who it was that was to be passed over. Whom did the lamb typify. Why was not a bone of it broken? What did the bitter herbs eaten with the Passover lamb signify? What did the coming out of Egypt prefigure? What was the significance of the overthrow of Pharaoh and his hosts in the Red Sea? What was the meaning of the giving of the Law at Mount Sinai. What the wilderness journey and the entrance into Canaan? What the fiery serpents in the wilderness and the lifting up of the brazen serpent on a pole?

You and I would not have known had not the Holy Spirit through the Apostles shown us these things. So Jesus, until He was Spirit-begotten knew not the significance of all these wonderful types. Then, coming down to the Psalms and the prophecies, Jesus thought of the Scripures, "Thou wilt not leave My soul in Sheol, neither wilt Thou suffer Thine Holy One to see corruption"; "He was led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so He opened not His mouth." (Psalm 16:10; Isias 53:7.) Now He began to see the meaning of these Scriptures that He had long wondered about. He saw that He was to be the Lamb dumb before its shearers. He saw that He was to be the Passover Lamb; that He was to let evil men take His life from Him and not interfere, not even ask God to hinder them, simply yielding up His life in harmony with the Father's will. Then He considered the typical Day of Atonement—the bullock and the Lord's goat for sacrifice, the scape goat the burning of the fat, the kidneys, etc., upon the altar, the carrying of the blood within the second veil of the Tabernacle, the sprinkling of it there, the burning of the carcass outside the camp; He saw that these were all to be fulfilled in Himself and in His followers.

HOW WE ARE MADE PERFECT IN HIM.

We are only copying Jesus' course here to a small degree when we have Bible study classes and conventions for Bible Study. We can have the Holy Spirit only by measure, can understand only by measure, because of our imperfections. But it is the privilege of each to have his vessel filled to its capacity. As you keep it full, you will find your capacity increasing, so that you can contain more.

The Apostle Paul says "We are all baptized into one Body." Again, of himself, "If by any means I might attain unto His resurrection." (Philippians 3:10, 11.) Was there any doubt about St. Paul's attaining unto Christ's resurrection? He realizes the possibility of failure. "Then what chance have I," some one may ask. We reply, As good a chance as the Apostle. The Lord manages this matter most wonderfully. Our Lord had one hundded points of character, we will say. That represents perfection. We blemished by sin, may have only ten, fifteen, twenty, or even thirty-five points. That is about as far as we dare go, we think. Humanity has fallen far below the perfection in which Adam was created.

You say, Those who have thirty-five points have the best chance. No they will not hve one whit more chance than those who have ten. God makes up in Christ's merit to each one as he needs. The one who has only ten points of character needs that the Lord supply ninety points. The one who has thirty-five points needs sixty-five supplied. Where one has greater need, grace so much more abounts, the Apostle declares. (Romans 5:19-21.) It is just as easy for you and me as for St. Paul. He said, "I count all things but loss and vile refuse that I may win Christ and be found in Him." How could he win Christ? How could He be in Christ

COUNTING ALL THINGS BUT DROSS.

The thought is this: The word Christ is not merely a personal name. The name Christ is the name of the Office. Jesus is the Head of The Christ; the Church are the members of the Body. What St. Paul means is, "If by any means I might attain to membership in The Christ." This clarifies the passage. What are the terms for gaining this membership? The Apostle knew—he must give up everything. Had he done it? Yes. What had he to give up? A great deal. He had been a lawyer. He was favored in being a Roman citizen by birth. His family was wealthy. (He used some of his wealth in Rome when he paid for his own hired house.) He had a good education. Yet he said, "I count all this but loss and dross."

Some one might ask, "Do you not often feel sorry, Paul, that you had to give up so much? I wonder that you did not think of how much you were sacrificing when you gave up these opportunities." "I count these but dross, if by any means I may win a place in The Christ, and be found in Him, a member of His Body," he replies.

Then he continues, "That I may attain unto the resurrection out from among the dead"—the First Resurrection was St. Paul's hope. May we have that resurrection? Yes. The Body of Christ are to share the same resurrection that Jesus had. We are to be exalted from the fallen, human condition to a condition far above angels—even to the Divine nature. The Apostle tells us the conditions: "That I might know Him, the power of His resurrection, and the fellowship of His sufferings, being conformed unto His death."

Christ's death was a very special death. Other people die because they have to die, because they share Adam's death penalty. The Church class do not die because they share Adam's penalty. We have been redeemed from this. We are dying voluntarily with Jesus. We might have had share in the future Restitution. But we gave up all these earthly interests that we might be included with Christ in the Mystery hidden from the ages—that we might share His nature and glory. For this reward we follow in His sacrificial footsteps.

WHAT IS THE HOLY SPIRIT?

Let us each maintain this one Spirit by which we were all baptized into this one Body. Let us abide in Christ. How may we do this? By cultivating the fruits of the Holy Spirit, through study of the Word and prayer. "But," says one, "this matter of having the Holy Spirit is so confusing. We have heard people say that the Holy Spirit enters into each of us. How can one person enter into another or into many persons?" We reply. It would show that there was something wrong with your reasoning faculties if you could get anything out of that idea. It is just as the Bible tells us.

The Holy Spirit is the mind, disposition, energy of the Father. It is also the mind, energy, disposition of the Son, received from the Father. We are partakers of the same Spirit, if we have been begotten of the Spirit. it is the Lord's animating power in each one of us. It will manifest itself if we have it. The fruits of the Spirit are love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, meekness, faith, self-control.

FRUITS AND GIFTS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Are the fruits of the Spirit and the gifts of the Spirit the same. No. The early Church received the gifts of the Spirit in addition. The Apostle declared that the gifts would pass away. (1 Corinthians 13:8, 13.) They did pass away when the Church had become fully established. The fruits remained, and these are far more important. These fruits, if present, are manifest in the life. Meekness is one of them, gentleness another. You find that you are not so rude as you used to be. You do not slam doors so often. You speak more gently. Sometimes you make a slip, but you make amends for it. You say, "Please pardon me, I will try to be more gentle the next time." Every time you tell some one you are sorry you did something wrong it cultivates patience and humility. It humbles one to apologize for a thoughtless word or deed, you are growing in meekness, gentleness and love.

If you have these qualities abounding, "they make you that ye shall be neither idle nor unfruitful in the knowledge of the Lord." You thus have more of the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit is not a person. No Scripture, properly translated, gives any such thought. We need a supernatural illumination to understand the deep things of God and our relationship to Him. If these spiritual fruits abound in you, "an abundant entrance shall be ministered into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Now, dear friends, I leave the matter with you. We have been baptized with this Holy Spirit of God. We received the Spirit when we made our consecration. We were then begotten as New Creatures. It is under this Heavenly influence that we are developing the fruits of the Spirit. This brings us into closer and closer fellowship with God. His Truth is sanctifying us more and more as the days go by. Shortly, if we thus continue on, we shall hear the Master's "Well done, good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

Appreciations.

CHURCHES FORM WORLD ALLIANCE FOR "FRIENDSHIP"

At the moment European nations where declaring war, Christian leaders from many nations, assembled in London, formed the World Alliance of Churches for International friendship. Part of the men composing the sixty members of the executive committee where those just arrived from Constance by train provided by the German Kaiser, driven out of Germany by the war. J. Allen Baker, M. P., the famous peace advocate and Quaker, was named chairman, the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, vice chairman and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch and W. H. Dickinson, M. P., secretaries.

Without regard to the outcome of the present war it was decided to hold in London next summer a peace conference, to have as its sugject "The Churches and International Friendship," and committees were named to prepare papers and conference arrangements. All of these things were done while soldiers were leaving for the front, and crowds were around bulletins reading war news.

Nothing is more evident than that the peace advocates, represented by the Church Peace Union, are more determined than ever to push their cause. Andrew Carnegie has declared himself to be more interested, if possible, than before in the peace plans of nations, and more glad than ever of initial steps taken by him to help them. The Rev. Dr. Lynch of the union is preparing a book to be given out free setting forth the tragic circumstances of the first conference, that of Constance, and the secretary of the Federal Council of Churches the Rev. Dr. MacFarland, is preparing a statement. The Church Peace Union is the American section of the New World alliance.

Y. M. C. A. BUSY.

John R. Mott, the Y. M. C. A. leader, and head of the Contiuation Committee of World Foreign Missions, announces that plans made by him for a world tour have been abandoned. It is also announced that the World's Christian Student Federation, with headquarters at Geneva, and part of the Y. M. C. A. work, is thoroughly demoralized by the war. This outcome in the federation is owing to its three general secretaries being called into wars to fight each other. Secretary Fermaud, the senior secretary, has been called to command a Swiss regiment, the Swiss republic being compelled to mobilize to protect her borders, Secretary Sauttern has entered the French service and Secretary Cildius the German.

Canadian Y. M. C. A.'s have sent two of their most experienced army work secretaries to Val Cartier, where 20,000 Canadian troops are gathered for transport abroad, and stand ready to send across the Atlantic with the Canadian troops twenty welfare secretaries, or as many as the government will allow. When England declared war the other day, British troops were in camp and 400 volunteer association welfare secretaries were with them. It is supposed that some of them have accompanied them to the Continent. The Soldiers' Christian Association is organized in all arms of the British service, and is active at this time at the front.

The Salvation Army, through Gen. Bramwell Booth, tendered the army shelter houses at Portsmouth and other places to the British government, which accepted their use for the soldiers. English Salvation Army men have enlisted as soldiers and women have gone as nurses. All the army stations in France and Germany, about 350 in number, have been turned over to the use of the soldiers and for army purposes. Gen. Booth is reported as saying that if the war lasts six months the army work in Continental Europe will be bankrupt and its equipment ruined.

WORKING FOR PEACE.

The Federal Council of Churches acts for peace the very moment its officers return from the abortive Constance peace conference. It formally approves President Wilson's offer of mediation between the warring European powers, and commends Secretary Bryan's position that America ought not to loan money to belligerents. It appeals to President Wilson to send identical notes to all European countries calling their attention to the dangers of a repitition of Balkan atrocities, and to the Protestant churches of Europe asking that all their members having friends in the armies to write them beseeching them to resist all temptations to savage practices.

Indorsing the general principle of the Bryan peace treaties, the council recommends a universal treaty between nations, requiring in the future a definite time to elapse between the declaration of war and the beginning of actual warfare; that in the interval a commission of signatory powers agree to enforce the observance of the agreement upon the nation that transgresses it by immediate military intervention. The council finally urges all the people of the United States to do nothing that might drag us into the present controversy, because at least one first rate power must remain to arbiter.

President Wilson is asked by the council to recommend a Saturday and Sunday of early date when all the people of the United States shall repair to their places of worship and there pray for peace between warring nations, and for wisdom on the part of the United States to assist nations now at war to abolish passion and hatred and to come to just settlements of difference. The council announces that the plans are part of its genera one to keep right on the job of bringing the influence of the churches to bear on the cause of peace.

SERVIAN SUFFERING HEAVY.

The Rev. Sebastian Dabovitch, who is at the head of the Servian Orthodox Churrh in this country, representing here the Archbishop of Belgrade, reports terrible suffering by women and children throughout Servia. Three wars in three years have dried up benevolence. Orphanages founded to care for children left from earlier wars are declared by him to be without food supplies. These orphanages include one founded by Princess Helena and the wife of the Russian ambassador at Belgrade. The children of small tradespeople, parents gone to war, are starving.

The Servian Church in Servia and congregations of it in the United States are organically independent of the Rsusian Church, but closely allied with it. Its form of service is the same. Servian congregations exist in New York, Cleveland, Chicago, throughout some parts of the Northwest and in San Francisco. Many male members of them volunteered to go back to Servia to fight, but have been unable to secure passage. They are forming relief societies, both men and women leading, but Pastor Dabovitch states that Servians here are unable to contribute all relief needed. Americans must come to their aid if they are not to die.

Pastor Dabovitch makes the point that the Eastern Church is often charged with over-conservatism and lack of all of the spiritual care that it ought to exercise. Now he much desires that this Church act quick. Bishop Vincentius of Uskub, Bishop Barnabas of Debar, both in historic Macedonia; Bishop Dositheus of Nish and Archbishop Metrophanes, the primate of Montenegro, report terrible sufferings, and appeal through Pastor Dabovitch for assistance. The headquarters of the Servian Church in this country are, by courtesy during this war, at the Russian Cathedrial of St. Nicholas in New York.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

Laymen of the Church of England, who already had a legislative body of their own to see to it that plans made by lay minds go into Christian work along with plans made by clerical minds, have now established a Central Board of Finance, and upon its membership have taken an overwhelming majority. The board is representative of both provinces, Canterbury and York, and has upon it, not members of the aristocracy save in rare cases, but business men from the middle ranks, bankers and lawyers, artisans, and successful tradesmen.

Loyal to the hiarchy, the board nevertheless powers sufficient to give it control of funds intended for new buildings for the training of young men for the ministry, and to a considerable extent for world missions. Trust funds by gift and devise are sought and held, and it is claimed by the Low Church party that in some measure at least control of ritulastic tendencies, and the opposite, are to be exercised. Sanction of appeals, avoidances of debts, wise distribution of funds to causes at home and abroad, are other aims of this new central board.

Laymen in churches in America are moving along similar lines, but have not yet gotten so fas as in England. Baptists and Congregationalists have recently remade their benevolent machinery on these lines and Presbyterians, because of deplorable mission debts last year, are urging plans not unlike these other bodies. Episcopal laymen, quite unofficial now, but aiming eventually to influence their official bodies, are working for betterments for dollars expended and better business methods, larger acnievemanagement o fthe $18,000,000 a year which Episcopaleans in the United States contribute. England's Central Board is held to be a forerunner of plans that are to extend through all religious bodies, here and abroad.

MISSIONARY PROBLEMS.

Inquiries have just been made of missionary agencies in America concerning injury to their work in Europe, and elsewhere in mission fields, by the war in Europe. Lutherans of several names, Roman Catholics, Eastern Orthodox, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Disciples, Episcopaleans and Congregationalist societies have been consulted. Every one reulies, at the outset, that the injury to Christian work at home and in all mission fields is supreme in the showing how thin so-called Christian civilization really is. Mohammedans Shintoists, Brahmins and others have already made this point with American Christian societies having work by their side.

German Lutheran Churches are centers of German loyalty, with thosands of sermons. All cities are so reporting. Danish, Swedish and other Lutheran congregations, however, are taking the other side. Roman Catholics are being urged to increase their already large missionary gifts, since France, the large giver to Catholic word missions, may be expected to default. Episcopal missions, apart from others, are perhaps less affected than any. Methodist, Baptist and Disciples have missions throughout Europe, and most of these are prostrate, many suffering severely. The American Board, Congregational, and the Presbyterian Foreign Board have issued statements of hopeful character concerning field work.

Texas, Sept. 22.

As the time of mysubscription to the Tribune has expired will you please discontinue it.

Not because of non-appreciation of it for I like its many good features as well as its good clear type. I am not financially able to pay the price and I don't think I will have the means any ways soon, so I do not want it on time.

May you see good to still continue to spread the glad tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people and may God bless you in so doing. Best wishes to you in the success of your paper as it continues to publish the Truth.

Yours very truly,
MARY BEATTIE.

Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 20.

I am very sorry through various causes I am unable to continue the visits of the dear old Tribune.

Please discontinue.

Respectfully,
MRS. S. S. BEATY.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 22.

We have renewed our subscription to your valued paper today, through the W. T. B. & T. Society of Brooklyn.

Although our subscription expired some time ago, we have not missed an issue and we desire to thank you for keeping our name on your list.

The Tribune has been a week end visitor at our home for a couple of years and a very welcome visitor too.

We appreciate the Tribune very much for its good reading, labor and international news and other items, but more especially for its religious features.

Pastor Russell's Sermons are of especial interest to us and so long as you continue to publish them we expect to continue to subscribe. We also enjoy the Sunday School lessons, as we did the question box when it was published.

You are doing a noble work in proclaiming the "Truth," through the columns of the Tribune, and we believe the Lord's blessing is and will be with you for it.

Respectfully yours,
MR. AND MRS. SAM J. HOWES.

Marcellus, Mich., Sept. 19.

Will you please discontinue my subscription to the National Tribune. I have enjoyed the paper very much, especially the religious features, but must ask you, through lack of funds, to discontinue it at this time.

D. B. GOODSPEED.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Beginning next week the Tribune will run a series of articles from the pen of N. E. Nilson, of Duquesne, Pa. These articles have been edited by Clayton J. Woodworth, of Maplewood, N. J., a personal friend of Pastor Russell. These first series will deal with reformers from Martin Luther down to Pastor Russell. Quite a number of our subscriptions have expired, and others about to expire, and it behooves our friends to get their renewals in on time, also send in all new ones so that no one will miss this great treat.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

There are now a good supply of booklets, "Hiram and Manda" on hand. Price ten cents each; $1.00 a dozen; $8.00 a hundred.

Address Mrs. M. C. Kendall, 39 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.

Brantford, Canada Sept. 20.

I see by my address label that my subscription to the Tribune has expired.

I have appreciated your paper very much, especially for its religious features, and regret that circumstances are so changed that I find I cannot renew. Wishing you and your paper continued success, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
GEO. A. OLIVER.

MOUNT ZION.

Observed through a transparent atmosphere—
How clear the view! The Mountain's height, how near!
But seen through haze of fog or dust,
Those towering peaks recede,
Till mountain lover seeks in vain
His famished gaze to feed.
But yet, anon, the blinding Mist gives way:
We long to reach the Summit—there to stay
On Sun-kissed Peak, or, if we might,
To drink the Beams of Light
That so enchant, as they come filtering through
The starry night!
The Heavens seem to replete with joy for Earth:
Within the heart Yearning desire takes birth
To know the author of the Universe—
His works to scan
Through God's own Telescope, and thus in truth
To read His Plan.
Then, how our inmost being thrills with JOY,
As faith, transcendent, spurning Earth's bright Toy,
Fixes its gaze where Zion's Mountain rears m
Her sacred head,
And leaving labyrinthine Shrines,
Breathes Freedom's air instead!
But then come days when Desert Wastes stretch out,
And fiery Trials grimly stalk about:
Then, oft times to Faith's Vision things recede—
So 'twould appear
The Sun-kissed Peaks seem blotted out—
Yea, all we counted dear!
Yet, know we that the Desert must be passed
E'er Zion's Glory shall be gained at last!
So on we go: E'en through the Mist and Darkness
Shroud us now,
We know we shall attain by Grace,
The Mountain's Sun-kissed Brow!

MARY C. JEWELL.

West Virginia, Sept. 23.

I greatly regret that I find it necessary to discontinue my subscription to your paper, being an invalid, and not able financially to continue same. I have surely enjoyed its weekly visits for the past two years. The religious feature is great.

Yours respectfully,
J. M. COOPER.

Tribune Gives Reasons for Opposing O'Neil

(Continued from Page One.)

O'Neil was the man responsible for the selection of this site for the South Hills tunnels. He fought the Haberman avenue location by every means in his possession. The Pittsburgh Railways Company and the Freehold Real Estate Company did not want the Haberman avenue site and Mr. O'Neil undoubtedly thinking of the powerful support that he might receive from these interests if he gave them what they wanted, selected the present location and awarded the contract.

We have been criticized severely because of our opposition to O'Neil. We have been told that in opposing O'Neil we were fighting the battles of the whiskey-ring. That may be so—and again it may not be so.

We do not believe now, nor have we ever believed, that the office of commissioner of Allegheny county had any bearing upon the liquor question.

Then, again, of the two evils that the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county have to combat there is none greater than the political control of the Pittsburgh Railways Company and its affiliated companies. The liquor evil pales into insignificance when one pries under the surface and there sees the machinery which this octupus by a single word can set in motion to defeat the will of the people.

So long as O'Neil stood indicted on this charge of betraying the people by using the funds of the county to build tunnels for the use of the Pittsburgh Railways Company we could not see where such a man could rightfully be called the champion of the decent citizenship of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county.

Half Million Union Men Enlist.

(Continued from Page One.)

created a spirit of resentment and justifiable complaint. Workers generally were prepared for sacrifice in the common cause but were not prepared to be bled. Protests and suggestions to the Government were in vain, with the result that there were strikes. These demands had been justified by the unwillingness of employers even now to disclose the profits that were being made.

For whatever difficulties existed in conducting the war the nation must look elsewhre than to the trade unionists. Their protest was against the locusts of trade who had been permitted by inflated prices on coal, food, freight and war requirements to create highly dangerous irritation. Food prices and war profits were the chief causes of labor unrest. The governments' duty was to equalise the burden. If railroads and factories could be commandeered for fighting and munitions, it was the duty of the Government by the same menas to defend the means of life.

Glancing for a moment at the future, when peace shall have returned, Mr. Seddon claimed to demand from the Covernment definite guarantees that pre-war conditions should be restored. "We are unalterably opposed," he said in his concluding words, "to what the Foreign Secretary describes as 'an iron peace and freedom under a Prussian shield,' whether it come from Potsdam or from conscription-monegers in cermen as an extraordinary revolution tain sections of the British newspaper press. The heart of Britain is still sound. The will to do and to sacrifice is not wanting. We know that words cannot repay the epic deeds of heroism in every sphere of war and the shed blood that has protected our women and children from the horrors of invasion. Let the Govrnment rise to the full height of their responsibility, not by giving ear to a huckstering Press but by meeting confidence with confidence."

The war resolution, as it is called, was moved by James Sexton of the Liverpool Dockers in the following words.—

That this Trade Unions Congress, whilst expressing its opposition, in accordance with its previously expressed opinions, to all systems of militarism as a danger to human progress, considers the present action of Great Britain and her Allies as completely justified, and expresses its sorrows at the atrocities which have been committed by the German and Austrian military authorities, and the callous, brutal and unnecessary sacrifice of the lives of non-combatants, including women and children; and hereby pledges itself to assist the Government as far as possible in the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Sexton began by describing the recent change of attitude of Labor in thought justified by the facts. On their platform was John Ward, now a lieutenant colonel—("Good luck to him!"),—and another man, who had agitated for an international strike, was attending that conference in the uniform of a lieutenant. Some had been against a big navy, but every man, woman and child in Britain now had reason to be proud of the fact that a big navy existed.

Many speeches followed this important resolution whilst the only speaker in opposition was a number of the Fawcett Association representing certain branches of the postal service but none of the more important services such as letter carriers, postal clerks, etc. Upon being put to the Congress the resolution was carried by 600 votes against seven and these figures can be taken as truly representing the opinion of British organised labor upon the present war.

Serious discontent has manifested itself among the railwaymen in various parts of South Wales. The Swansea branch of the National Union of Railwaymen has passed a resolutioin calling upon the central executive to press forward the amended National Program claiming an immediate general advance of $2.50 a week, and that five nights a week shall be considered to be a week's work, and demanding a prompt reply under threat of drastic action.

At Cardiff, A. J. Williams, the organiser of the union, addressed a meeting of No. 7 Branch on September 5th. He stated that the time had come to give definite expression to things as they were. The Government had failed to keep down the cost of living. All they had done was to pass a resolution in regard to coal, but even in that case the retailer could charge what he liked. The railway companies were being compensated on the basis of the 1913 returns, which showed an increase of $35,000,000 over the previous year. The rates for the lower paid railway workers compared unfavorably with the rates fixed by the Sweated Labor Boards.

A resoultion was passed asking that the Executive Council should give notice to the companies to terminate the present agreement, demanding an immediate advance of $1.25 and stating that an additional war bonus would not be tolerated. Another resolution protested against the proposed tax on wages and advocated a supertax graduated to $3.75 in the $5 on all incomes over $15,000 and a tax of 100 per cent on war profits, from which sufficient increased revenue could be obtained.

A meeting has also been held of enginemen and firemen in the Pontypridd district, at which a resolution was passed condemning the reduction of engine-drivers' wages by the Taff Vale Company, and deciding that unless their grievance rectified a mass meeting should be called with a view to a stike.

In connection with the Trades Union Congress at Bristol, the annual conference of the Women's Trade Union League was held on September 7th. Gertrude Tuckwell, the chairman of the league, presided, and amongst those who attended were Arthur Henderson, M. P., (Minister of Education) and D. J. Shackleton (Government Insurance Commissioner.) Both these gentlemen are trade union leaders. Miss Codderington, of Bristol, was presented with a badge in recognition of the work she had done for women workers of the city, and in response she remarked that the average wage of women workers in Bristol was only $2.25 a week.

Would Workingmen Lose Anything if They Lost the Ballot?

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

titioners get short shrift as anyone who has any experience, knows.

Last week, the state of Oregon raised the minimum wage of women for the second time, and who can doubt, in the face of this evidence, that women can and do demand higher wages and get them when they have the vote. Go to the legislature of any state, ask about the members, and you will get answers like this: "That man on the right represents the railroad interests; the one on the left represents the telephone or express company interests; another one, the liquor interests, and this one the manufacturers" and so on down the roll-call. It is time that those who know the price of a human life have a chance to force the representation of human interests.

Let no one think that money does not vote, for it does. At one election in my home city, where human rights lost and special privilege won, a carload of two-dollar bills was rushed in the last twenty-four hours before election and turned the balance. The poor, ignorant purchasable voters sold their vote and intelligent, devoted women were not permitted to express their brain and conscience and nullify this evil.

Every corrupt politician unblushingly acknowledges that it will be more than doubly hard to get into office with drinks and bribe-money, when women vote. Kipling was right when he said, "The female of the species is more deadly than the male." As it is with the tiger family, so with the human family. One may never know the test of courage of either tigers or human beings, until we see the mother aroused and battling to save her young. The casting of the ballot is the only way that certain wrongs can be removed and certain rights and opportunities gained, and a great host of women would be willing to cast that ballot—after they understood its power for good—if they had to walk over red-hot plough-shares to do it. We are the granddaughters of '76 and the daughters of '61, and the spirit of liberty and courage is not dead. It lives in the sons and daughters of those who founded and saved this republic.

AHAB'S SIN—COVETOUSNESS AND MURDER

1 Kings 21.—October 3.

King Ahab's Ivory Palace—He Coveted Larger Gardens—Naboth Refused Large Money—Ahab Was Vexed. His Queen Effected Naboth's Murder. God Through Elijah Reproved King Ahab, Promising Punishment—Modern Applications and Lessons.

"Be sure your sin will find you out."—Numbers 32:23.

KING AHAB had concluded a great war victoriously, defeating the Syrians, who had attempted to invade Israel. The king's fame had gone abroad. He was feeling his own greatness, perhaps. Although not truly great, he had certain progressive elements of character. While King Solomon was the first king to have an ivory throne, for King Ahab has been claimed the distinction of having an ivory palace. His gorgeous palace needed a large garden. His neighbor Naboth had a vineyard adjoining, which would make the surroundings of the palace ideal. Messengers were sent to Naboth to negotiate the purchase; and a goodly sum of money was offered for the vineyard. Naboth, within his rights, refused to sell. He would have been wiser, however, not to have stood for his full rights. The Jewish Law forbade the selling of family inheritances; but Naboth could have given a lease for a time, to the king's pleasement and his own profit.

Stoning of Naboth.

The Bible suggests to Christians the wisdom of being accommodating in every manner not in violation of conscience; for it is part of their covenant with the Lord that they will not live for themselves merely, but chiefly for the service of God and their fellows. They are forewarned also not to expect full justice—although always to seek to give justice, in harmony with the Golden Rule. In taking this course, they will have more and more the Lord's blessing; and the experiences of character under such conditions will be helpful to them as respects the coming Kingdom.

Queen Jezebel Feared Not God.

Queen Jezebel stands out prominently as one of the most conscienceless characters in history. Noting that King Ahab appeared despondent, she asked the cause. On learning it, she promised the king that she would give him Naboth's vineyard. Immediately she wrote letters in King Ahab's name, using the royal seal. She instructed some of the officials that on an appointed fast day, when the people would be mourning before the Lord for their sins, Naboth should be given a seat of great honor; that two men were to be bribed to denounce him as a slanderer of God and of the king; and that the rulers were to hear the evidence and to put the penalty promptly into execution. The Jewish Law provided that blasphemy against God should be punished by stoning. Her instructions were promptly carried out.

The hypocrisy of the proceedings astounds one. The proclaiming of the fast was seemingly in honor of God. The queen's perfidy matches anything on the pages of history. The servility of the governors to her behests evidences a low state of morals.

King Ahab seems to have been the passive beneficiary of all this wickedness. He was, nevertheless, the accountable person. His course proves that he was not truly great. Riches and station cannot make greatness; only character can do so. The king was very willing to profit by his wife's shameful course. Upon hearing through her that Naboth was dead, he went over to look at the vineyard.

Just as he was entering the vineyard, he was met by Elijah, who had been sent by the Lord with a message of bitter reproof.

Present War a Result of Selfishness.

God is not serving as a policeman to safeguard the world against its own fallen conditions. For six thousand years He seems to have contented Himself with letting mankind learn their own lessons, except when their sinful course might interfere with the outworkings of His great Plan. In such cases His sentiment seems to have been, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

King Ahab's Sin Revealed.

Undoubtedly the permission to mankind to do great injury to themselves is a very practical way of inculcating important lessons. God seems now to be bidding the angels to let loose the four winds of earth—to allow mankind to engage in universal strife—unhindered. (Revelation 7:1-4.) The result is the most stupendous of wars, impoverishing all nations engaged therein, costing millions of lives in the flower of manhood, and entailing debts which probably can never be paid.

The Bible indicates that following the war will come a great revolution, after which may be expected anarchy. The winds of strife, now let loose, may be expected to injure the world, unrestrained by the Almighty until, in man's extremity, God's opportunity will come and Messiah's Kingdom will be established for the blessing of the world. Then everything will be changed. Punishments will be inflicted upon those who attempt evil; and all good endeavors will bring God's blessing.

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APPRECIATIONS.

Gray, Maine, Sept. 21.

I desire to express my appreciation of the good things which I have found in your good paper, both for profit and enjoyment—chiefly Pastor Russell's sermons and kindred writings, printed in such clear and readable type. I have greatly enjoyed my paper, and thank you heartily for my share, but regret to ask you to discontinue it at the ending of my paid subscription Oct. 10, 1915.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. L. C. LUNT.

Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 21.

I herewith enclose a P. O. money order to renew my subscription for the Tribune for another year. I like the straightforward, independent course of the paper takes and especially the independent course in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, etc. May it so continue.

With best wishes for the Tribune's success,

Yours,
W. C. BROWN.

THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE.

THE BEST LAW—The golden rule.

THE BEST EDUCATION—Self knowledge.

THE BEST STATESMANSHIP—Self government.

THE BEST PHILOSOPHY—A contented mind.

THE BEST THEOLOGY—A pure and beneficent life.

THE BEST WAR—A war against one's weaknesses.

THE BEST MEDICINE—Cheerfulness and temperance.

THE BEST MUSIC—The laughter of an innocent child.

THE BEST ART—Painting a smile upon the brow of childhood.

THE BEST SCIENCE—Extracting sunshine from a cloudy way.

THE BEST BIOGRAPHY—The life that writes charity in the largest letters.

THE BEST JOURNALISM—Printing the true and beautiful on memory's tablet.

THE BEST TELEGRAPHY—Flashing a ray of sunshine into a gloomy heart.

THE BEST MATHEMATICS—That which doubles our joys and divides our sorrows.

THE BEST NAVIGATION—Steering clear of the rocks of personal contention.

THE BEST DIPLOMACY—Effecting a treaty of peace with one's own conscience.

THE BEST ENGINEERING—Building a bridge of faith over the river of death.

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STRIKE COMPROMISED.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 29.—The steam-fitters who have been on strike for a week have returned to work following an agreement made with their employers to the effect that they finish existing contracts at the old wage rate and that on subsequent contracts they receive 50 cents a day additional making it $4 a day.

RAINCOAT MAKERS ORGANIZE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 29.—The raincoat makers held a fine meeting to discuss the question of organizing, and as a result the entire number signed the charter application. Organizer Solomon sent in the document, and it bore the names of three-fourths of all the raincoat makers in the city.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT, REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE, PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT PITTSBURGH, PA., FOR OCTOBER, 1915.

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Ed. S. Cook, 434 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. VITCHESTAIN, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1915.

MORRIS ARONSON,
Notary Public.

(Seal.)

My commission expires January 21, 1917.

STUDENT STRIKE-BREAKERS.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Sept. 29.—Soon after a strike was declared against the American Chain Company a number of Yale students were secured to take the places of those who were demanding shorter hours and better wages. They recently left the chain works and returned to the college. The strike is still on and the leaving of the students has badly crippled the company.

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OPERATORS GET AN INCREASE.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Sept. 29.—Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators' Local No. 137 have succeeded in signing up all moving picture and show houses in the city, making their organization 100 per cent. The contract runs for one year and went into effect September 1, and carries with it several advantages not heretofore enjoyed and an increase in salary of $2.00 per week.

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OCT 8 1915

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ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 45 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915. FIVE CENTS A COPY

A. C. DINKEY BECOMES HEAD OF MIDVALE CO

President of Carnegie Steel Company Leaves Trust.

Alva C. Dinkey Saturday resigned the presidency of the Carnegie Steel Company, which office he had filled for 13 years, and at a meeting in New York Monday was elected president of the Midvale Steel Company. He succeeds William E. Corey, who resigned the Midvale presidency to become chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Dinkey's successor has not been named, but a dispatch from New York quotes Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, of which the Carnegie Steel Company is a subsidiary, as saying that the announcement will be made very soon.

The shift of Mr. Dinkey from the Carnegie Steel Company, in the employ of which he has spent all his working life up to the present, and risen from the humblest job to the highest office in the corporation, is taken to mean that the combination of independent steel interests, frequently rumored of late and as frequently denied, is to become a fact and that the United States Steel Corporation is to have an active rivalry of a combination of plants which are the latest word in modern equipment and efficiency and officered by men who admittedly are the master minds in present day steel making.

The going of Mr. Dinkey from the city which has been his life-long home and the company to which he has given his life-long activities adds another chapter to the unique romance of steel, for it marks the passing from the ranks of steel corporation men the last of the "big three' who were the reliance of Andrew Carnegie in the days of his business activity and who the iron master himself has said had so much to do with his success. Mr. Schwab, Mr. Corey and Mr. Dinkey, all presidents of the Carnegie Steel Company, and the first two presidents of the United States Steel Corporation, always were names to be reckoned with in the steel industry and their latest move is taken by men given to close study of the steel market to mean that henceforth they are to be reckoned with much more.

For no one now doubts that the near future will see a combination of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Cambria Steel Company and the Midvale Steel Company, with probably the Lackawanna Steel Company and others. It is possible that the Pennsylvania Steel Company will be in the combination. At least, there is no doubt among the followers of the market that, judging from the recent activity in their stocks, the first three named corporations will be in the new combination.

One of the companies to be taken over is the Remington Ammunition Company of Philadelphia. This company was an offshot of the Remington Arms Company, and was recently formed with a nominal capital of $50,000 to handle the making of rifles which are now being constructed at the Eddystone plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Company. It is understood that the number of rifles already contracted for is over 2,500,000. In addition to the Remington Ammunition Company, the Eddystone Munitions Company also established by the Remington Arms Company in cooperation with the Baldwin Locomotive Company is making war munitions at the Eddystone plant of the Baldwin company. Between the two new munitions companies, rifles, shrapnel and explosive shells are being turned out.

In its dealings the Midvale, it is understood, has treated directly with the Remington people. The Baldwin company is concerned by reason of the large royalties it receives on the productions of all munitions made on its Eddystone property. It is expected that these royalties will continue to the Baldwin on all additional work that may be contracted for by the new Midvale company which is turned out at the Eddystone plant, though a flat sum may be agreed on between Baldwin and the new Midvale as the Baldwin share of the production profits.

The new Midvale combine will take over an ore producing company. This fact is a measure of the large operations it intends to carry on.

SCHWAB DOMINATING FIGURE.

Standing out, naturally, as the dominating figure of the new plan, the realization of which the shift of Mr. Dinkey is taken to assure, is Charles M. Schwab, the first of the Carnegie "young men" to rise to eminence, an eminence he has maintained and increased through his own individuality as the years have passed. He is the man whom Carnegie once paid the tribute of terming the premier steel man of the country, if not of the world. He has demonstrated since that he is something besides.

When James A. Farrell was chosen head of the United States Steel Corporation, it was in recognition, as much as anything else of his mastery of the export branch of the Corporation's business. He organized that department, developed a field for the Corporation's products abroad and came to be recognized as one of the country's leading experts on foreign trade.

Charles M. Schwab never figured particularly as a foreign trade expert until recently. True, he had gone abroad on more than one occasion to look after business for his company, the Bethlehem; but it was not until the European war broke out that it found him one of the world figures of trade with whom the leaders of foreign governments were glad to confer.

QUICK TO GET WAR ORDERS.

The war was scarcely under way before Mr. Schwab was on the other side of the water advising those who had the destinies of nations in their hands gobbling up business for his company, deciding things in characteristic American fashion in less time than some of those he dealt with would have begun to consider them. So those who "dope" the steel "game" argue there will be no cause for the new combination to worry about foreign trade when the moving spirit in it runs over and confabs with a few kings and premiers when need be; and there need be no fear that the plants will not make a good showing when allied with Mr. Schwab and Mr. Corey and Mr. Dinkey. All in all, they say, it looks as if the corporation was to have a rival of the real sort.

TRIBUTE BY GARY.

Discussing the resignation of Mr. Dinkey, Judge Gary in New York, yesterday said:

A. C. Dinkey has resigned as president of the Carnegie Steel Company in order to accept a position with the Midvale company.

We are very sorry to part with him. He is one of the ablest all-around steel men in this country. He has rendered effective and satisfactory services for the Carnegie company and his loyalty has always been undoubted.

He will receive from the Midvale company greater compensation than we could afford to pay. He has our confidence, friendship and best wishes for continued success.

The rearrangement of the organization will probably be decided upon and announced within a very short time.

ONE OF THREE LEADERS.

Alva C. Dinkey is one of the three giants of the steel industry in its technical and operating end. He was born February 20, 1866 in Weatherly, Pa., in Carbon county and when a lad was brought by his parents to Braddock where he continued his schooling. His father was Reuben Dinkey. He was first employed after leaving school on the Edgar Thompson Steel works as a water boy. This duty was assumed by the lad May 21, 1897, so that Mr. Dinkey, still a young man, has actually completed over 36 years of service. In 1885 Mr. Dinkey was made a telegraph operator at the works, but his bent for mechanics soon lured him away and for three years he was a machinist in the Pittsburgh Locomotive works, on the North Side, later going to the McTighe Electric Company as expert machinist and remaining there until 1889.

Mr. Dinkey then returned to the Carnegie Steel Company as secretary to the superintendent of the works, and then in 1898 was made superintendent of the electric light and power plant of the steel works. In 1899 he was made assistant superintendent of the Homestead Works, and two years later was made general superintendent. In 1902 he was elected president of the Carnegie Steel Company, to succeed William E. Corey, who was

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ALVA C. DINKEY.

CORSET WORKERS GAIN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—Corset workers employed by the P. Newman Corset company have reduced working hours from 65 to 48 and raised wages 12 1-2 per cent, that former rates may be maintained. Charges for material and fines for defective work are also abolished. These deductions meant a weekly loss of from $2 to $3 a week for each girl.

WAITRESSES' PAY LOW.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 6.—In her appeal for assistance to organize waitresses in this city, Mrs. Bonner of New York told delegates to the Central Labor union that conditions under which waitresses work are abominable. She said $5 a week was about the limit in wages, many getting less.

WAR DEPLETES UNIONS

HAMILTON, Ontario, Oct. 6.—The effect of the war is shown by this statement of the Labor News:

"If Canada trade unionists continue to volunteer for overseas service in the numbers they have of late, whole local unions will be depleted. Some trades have suffered worse than others. Horseshoers particularly have gone in large numbers, as 'farriers.' were in constant demand at the front to look after shoeing the thousands of horses used in battle.

"The Ottawa Horse Shoers' union, owing to so many of its members having enlisted, has temporarily ceased to exist."

SPECULATIVE VALUES DISAPPEAR.

A man holds vacant property for the future rise in value. This is the only reason he has for holding it. In other words he sees a profit ahead of him. If something comes along that steadily cuts into his profit he will let go. Others around him will also let go and prices will drop. Speculative values will vanish into thin air.

This is what is happening in Pittsburgh just now. Vacant land is being held all around the city. All through the residential sections there are more vacant lots than there are improved. In the business sections there are more one-story shacks than there are business blocks. Individuals or estates that are holding this vacant or ill-improved property are holding it for a rise. But something has happened that has checked that rise and they are selling their holdings. We see full page advertisements of lot sales at half their former prices.

What has happened? Taxes. It does not pay to hold land idle if taxes are on the jump. Next January under the provisions of the Graded Tax Law 20% of the taxes will be taken off of buildings and put on the land. This is not very good news to the speculator who has a bunch of acreage that he is holding till some one comes along who must have it whom he can charge a stiff price. The increased price may be there in the future, but the tax bill is here and now. It is like holding a live wire, the best thing to do is to let go—if you can.

What are the results of lowering speculative land values? Is it a good thing for the people of Pittsburgh? Undoubtedly it is. It is a mistake to look on high real estate prices as a sign of prosperity. It is rather a sign the business is being burdened. To do business the employer must have a site, for his store for his mill or factory, or for houses for his workmen. For mechanics to have jobs, building houses, painting, plumbing, etc., there must be sites available. If the speculators run up the price of lots neither employers or workmen can get places to do business and work ceases. As soon as prices come down to a reasonable figure things begin to pick up.

Several tracts of land have been put on the market lately at low prices. The lots were soon sold and the purchasers began building houses on them. Which is better—the idle land or the building of houses? Idle land pays no wages. Houses give jobs to many different crafts. Then, too, more houses—lower rents and no one would kick in our town if rents were lowered.

The results of the Graded Tax law so far are all right, we hope the next legislature will make it work a little faster.

Men Replaced By Women in Britain.

Gradually Filling Ranks Depleted by Enlistments.

Thomas Reece, Staff Correspondent.

London, September 23, 15.

The 47th Trade Union Congress came to an end on September 11th. The circumstances in which the Congress assembled and the momentous problems with which it dealt made it the most memorable gathering in the history of trade unionism. Three things stand out prominently in the doings of the week.

The Congress has shown, in the first place, how insignificant is the support which those who advocate an inconclusive peace have found among "the real labor movement, the men and women who work"—the phrase is that of one of the delegates.

In the second place, the Congress has committed itself against compulsory service. It has repudiated "conscription" as a "newspaper policy."

In a last crowded hour and a half on September 11th the Trade Unions Congress set up a legislative program that would exhaust the energies of a Parliament. It was going over familiar ground in the electoral and educational reform, and taking an odd industrial reform or two in its stride. The Congress makes a practice of restating its educational policy year after year with an appetite that steadily enlarges its demands. The same sort of change takes place in the claim far electoral reform, and the Congress now presses, among other things, for adult suffrage, a redistribution of seats, and the abolition of plural voting.

There has been in recent years an insistent request for a Department of State to maintain oversight, in the widest sense, of industry—a department which should administer the Factory Acts, manage the Labor Exchanges, set up a legal department to deal with trade union law, control national schemes for the prevention and relief of unemployment, and also prepare abundant statistics. The Congress also desires the amendment of the Insurance Act in important particulars, and (setting aside a plea based on the rights and privileges of small nationalities) it sees advantages in having one Insurance Commission for the United Kingdom instead of four. The complaint is made that the Act is being changed by regulations from its original intention. In particular J. Hill, of the Boilermakers' Society, drew attention to a recent regulation which, he said, will deprive workmen of their insurance cards unless they have satisfactory clearance notes from their employers. "This," Mr. Hill added, "will make your insurance card a ticket-of-leave to suit the employers."

The miners and the textile workers have special trade grievances which they regularly bring before the Congress, not always with the idea of a public statement of their case, but for the ulterior purpose of gaining the support of the Parliamentary Committee when the time is ripe for legislation. The Congress could scarcely follow a technical statement of the case against steaming in weaving sheds, but it accepts the resolution of the Weavers' Amalgamation.

It is the same with questions relating to mines. On September 11th the Congress endorsed the suggestion of the miners that the officials responsible for the daily inspection of mines should be directly responsible to the Government instead of to the employers. J. Robertson, of the Scottish Miners Federation, quoted Bluebook figures to show that in fifteen years 20,000 miners have been killed in accidents, and 2,500,000 injured. There are fewer than 1,000,000 miners working underground, and Mr. Robertson's figures mean that, on the average, a man is injured once every six years: And an injury to be included in this calculation must be bad enough to keep him from work seven days.

The results of the ballot for the Parliamentary Committee for the ensuing year were announced on September 11th. Four members of the old committee disappear. Seddon, the chairman of the past year, was not even nominated, owing, I gather, to some trouble between himself and the Shop Assistants' Society, to which he belongs. A. Evans (Printers' Warehousemen and Cutters) was displaced as the representative of the printing and paper trades by H. Skinner (Typographical Association); and Matkin (General Union of Carpenters and Joiners) by F. Chandler (Amalga-

SHOW $44,000,000 WATER IN ANTHRACITE DEAL

Interstate Commerce Commission Report Exposes Coal Monopoly.

Washington, D. C.

The record of the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearings in the anthracite rate cases, formally made public after years of investigation, June 30, 1915, reveals many "inflated" deals in the progress of the big companies perfecting a complete monopoly of anthracite coal production.

Just now when the time for contract negotiations is drawing near, when miners and operators will again meet, miners hopeful of securing increased wages and improved working conditions and operators just as hopeful that they will be able to persuade their employees that trade conditions will not warrant such betterments, a brief review of some of the more important of the "watered transactions" will be enlightening to the consuming public who always pay the tax imposed by speculation in addition to a profit on the product.

The fertile brains of the nation's "master minds" found the speculative opportunities of the anthracite region un-explored. Their successful execution of gigantic deals that have followed and the tolls taken in some of the transactions, is abundant proof that when they had concluded their organization work, the exploitation had been thorough.

MORGAN FINDS A WAY.

In 1899 the Pennsylvania Coal company, the largest of independent companies, also owner of 51 per cent of the stock of the Erie and Wyoming, a short road, proposed to other independent operators that the line be extended and that if necessary a new company be organized to build a road to extend to tidewater ports. This proposal resulted in the organization of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad Company. The larger directorates strongly opposed the application of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad before the Railroad Commission of New Jersey for a certificate permitting construction. They saw in the construction of this proposed road an outlet for the product of independents that ment relief from the oppressive freight rates and other transportation charges levied by the combine.

The organization work progressed rapidly. The Pennsylvania Coal Company subscribed $250,000 for the initial stock so that the survey might be started. The combine, however, secured the "master mind" of J. P. Morgan, who came to the rescue, and while the project was being developed purchased the Erie Railroad Company the entire capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, delivering the following securities:

Capital Stock of	No. of Shares	Par Value
Penna Coal Co.	1000,000	$5,000,000
E. & W. R. R. Co.	15.2000	760,000
D. V. & K. R. R. Co.	2,500	250,000
Total....	117.700	$6,010,000

(Table from I. C. C. Report.)

The purchase price paid by Morgan for the three properties is unknown. But the Erie Railroad, for whom Morgan negotiated the deal, issued to J. P. Morgan and Company $5.000,000 of its first preferred stock and $32,000,000 Erie Railroad Company's Pennsylvania Collateral 4 per cent coupon gold bonds. Thus the Erie Railroad Company paid Morgan and Company a premium of $30,000,000 on this one transaction

The tremendous profits of anthracite coal mining was, however, again demonstrated by the transaction, for the Erie has succeeded in paying the bonded interest and sinking fund obligations on the total inflated valuation of $37,000.000 which represents the par value of the properties purchased and the premium paid Morgan, out of the profits earned by the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

LEHIGH VALLEY TAKES OVER COXE BROTHERS AND COMPANY.

In November, 1905, the Coxe Brothers Company the largest remaining company of the independent operators was purchased by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company The Lehigh paid $17,440,000 for the capital stock, of which the par value was $2,910,150 of the coal company and that of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Railroad $1,500,000, owned by Coxe Brothers, which also figured in the transfer.

For this premium of $14,000,000 paid by the Lehigh Railroad for the Coxe properties it has no equivalent asset. The Lehigh has continued, as in the case of the Erie, to pay large dividends from the operations of its mining properties and also carrier lines, notwithstanding this single purchase adder fourteen million dollars of water upon which dividends and interest charges have necessarily had to be paid

Westinghouse Employes Get Raise.

Decrease in Working Hours Without Pay Reduction Granted.

President E. M. Herr of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, after a conference with the grievance committee of all employes of the East Pittsburgh plant, granted several concessions to the employes. The men asked for an increase in wages, reduction of working hours, increase in rate of wages for overtime and the reinstatement of one employe. President Herr's statement to the grievance committee follows:

"After a full and complete discussion of the matters which you have brought to my attention as requests from our employes in the shops in the matter of hours of service and wage conditions, it has been decided to grant to all of our shop employes on check an average eight-hour 40-minutes' day, instead of average nine-hour day, or a 52-hour week, instead of a 54-hour week. The adjustment of wages will be made to the nearest ½ cent to give the same weekly wage for 52 hours now obtained for 54 hours.

In addition the company for the next calendar year, beginning October 1, 1915, will grant a bonus to all shop employes of 6 per cent on the earned wages, payable in progressive quarterly installments, as will be fully set forth in bulletin to be posted as soon as it can be prepared. The new shop hours will begin Friday, October 1, 1915.

President Herr said the progressive quarterly installment, with the 6 per cent bonus, would net the employes a yearly increase of about 10 per cent in wages.

"This offer is made voluntarily," Mr. Herr said during the afternoon. "I do not recognize any union or its demands."

At the open air meeting in East Pittsburgh, attended by probably 5.000 men and women and presided over by John L. Lewis of Pittsburgh, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, Ira Huey, a member of the grievance committee, suggested that the matter of acceptance or rejection of the Westinghouse Company's offer be balloted upon by workmen in the plant. This suggestion was approved unanimously. A vote of night workers was taken last night. The vote today will be completed at 7 p. m., it was said.

At the present writing it cannot be foretold what the outcome of the voting will be.

RAINCOAT MAKERS WIN.

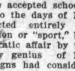
BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Several hundred raincoat makers, affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, have secured wage increases that range in some instances as high as 33 per cent. Other gains include a 50-hour week and the Saturday half holiday. The employers' association agreed to these betterments after a short strike.

ONE INSTALLMENT.

"Is this piano yours?"

"Oh, about an octave of it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Pastor Russell's Sermon



CALL AND PREPARTION OF THE BRIDE CLASS.

The Spotess Robe of Christ's Righteousness Their Wedding Robe—The Church a Virgin, Espouseo to the King's Son—Called From Her Father Adam's House—How the Called Ones Are Made Fit For the Bridegroom.—Isaac .and .Rebecca Types—God Seeks Only a Choice Few For the Bride of His Son—Some Called, but Miss Their Calling. How Spots Are Removed From the Bridal Robe—The Testing Day Now Upon Us— "They Shall Walk With Me"—"They Are Worthy."

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Pastor Russell delivered a forceful and helpful discourse in the New York City Temple, W. 63d St., near Broadway today. His text was, "Hearken, O daughter, and consider, and incline thin ear. Forget also thine own people and thy father's house; so shall the king greatly desire thy beauty; for He is the Lord, and worship thou Him." (Psalm 45:10, 11.) He said in part:

Never was there greater need for the Lord's people to remember the words of this text than at the present time. We recognize these words of the Psalmist David as prophetic, referring to the Church of Christ. The Church has been called out during the Gospel Age to the Christ's Bride. The Prophet here pictures the Call of this class, the terms of the Call, and the Bride's preparation for her marriage to the King's Son. The exhortation is that those who have thus become espoused as a virgin to Christ, who have taken upon themselves the covenant of faithfulness, are to be separate from the world. Hence the injunction, "Forget thine own people and thy father's house."

Our own people are the human family. Our father's House is Adam's House. By nature we belong to his House; we have a natural interest in his inheritance; and although we have received woeful experitnces through Adam's fall, yet whatever we have as human beings we have received from Adam. Those who are now the Lord's people "were by nature children of wrath, even as others." But something has occurred in our case. We have been called out of this condition, and invited to become "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife." Revelation 21.2, 9:11. Psalm 45:9.

GOD'S WONDERFUL CONDESCENSION.

None of the human family could claim to be worthy of this high exaltation to be the Bride, members of the Christ company; for neither Jew nor Gentile could keep the Divine Law. Our Lord Jesus was the only one who could keep it; for it is the full measure of a perfect man's ability, and, except Father Adam, there was nevtr a perfect man upon earth but the Lord Jesus. Having kept the Law, He became Heir of all things; and just as a wealthy man might take a beggar for a wife, lifting her up from her degraded condition and making her joint heir in his inheritance, his name, his honor and his property, so the Lord Jesus is to takt a Bride from the fallen human family and make her joint-heir with Himself.

We had nothing which would ever entitle us to be taken into God's family, but God has made this way for us through His Plan of Redemption. How wonderful an opportunity for us, that God should choose us to be the Bride of His Son. God has called us with a Heavenly Calling. This choice is being made in harmony with the custom of olden times—as in the case of Abraham and Isaac. Abraham typified Jehova; Isaac, our Lord Jesus Christ; and Isaac's bride Rebecca, the church. As Abraham sent his servant to seek a bride for his son Isaac, so God has sent, throughout this Gospel age, the Message of His grace, by His Holy Spirit, His servant, to seek a bride for His Only Begotten Son.

The promises of God have gone here and there through the world and have acted like a magnet upon certain individuals. The Magnet of God's Truth has been a power that has drawn a certain class, but does not attract others very much. Is God making a discrimination? Yes. There are many whom He does not at all for His present purpose. He is not seeking the world now.

This statement would have seemed very strange to us once; for we have in mind the idea handed down from the errors of the past, that whoever did not understand and accept spiritual truthes and become saints during this present life, would have to roast for all eternity. Now we see that God is merely gathering out a special class, that have special characteristics. God uses measures to drive others off. Just as you, if you were drawing tacks to a magnet, would blow off any sawdust that might loosely adhere, so the Lord is causing the winds of adversity to blow upon His Church, in order that any of the worldly who have attached themselves to the Church class may be blown off. But those who are of the true Church will only adhere tht closer.

SEPARATION OF WHEAT AND TARES.

In the papable of the Wheat and the Tarts, Jesus shows that in the Harvest time of the Gospel Age He would completely separate the wheat from tht tares. (Matthew 13:36-43.) Not a grain of wheat is to be left amongst the tares, and not a tare is to be left amongst the wheat. There will be such persecutions and oppositions as will make a complete separation and division. The wheat class will be taken out by the Lord and gathered into the garner. The tares will be uprooted from the wheatfield and burned. In other words, in the Times of Trouble they will be shown to be of the world, as they been all along.

There is only one class desired for the Bride class—true Christians. Millions of people are associating together and calling themselves Christians that have not the slightest relationship to God. They are tares. God never authorized these. They did not come into association with the Church through the Doorway. (John 10:7.) Some came in because their parents or their friends were in. Some thought that unless they were baptized they would go to eternal torment.

In the end of this Age, now present, there is to be a great burning time. Not the people, but there religious conceptions and affiliations will burn up. "The fire of that Day shall try every man's work of what sort is it." (1 Corinthians 3:13.) Those who have built with the stubble of human tradition will suffer loss. Their works and their professions will perish. Those who have built upon the sand will be overthrown. But any who have been real Christians "shall be saved so as by fire." Their systems and their doctrines will be consumed in the fire of this Day—a bitter humiliation. These may be assured that their great church system will suffer complete collapse in the Day of the Lord. They will fall to rise no more.—Jer. 51:58.

TERMS OF OUR COVENANT BINDING.

This special class that God has been gathering out for eighteen centuries to be the Bride of Christ have acepted God's terms and have entered into a special covenant with God in order that they might become members of the Bride class. These terms are very posotive and definite. In olden times when there was a betrothal, it was usually the father that looked after the contract. This was not a merely verbal contract, but a written one. It was a binding engagement with positive stipulations on both sides. Just so our Heavenly Father, in making the arrangement by which we may come into His family, drew up a very positive, unchangeable contract. It is a condition of full surrender to Him. We give up our own wills. This agreement is more binding than any earthly marriage contract.

Those who have become betrothed to the Lord Jesus Christ give up their all to Him. They do not have very much, to be sure. Most of us have very, very, littel; for not many great, not many wise, not many learned, not many noble, are called. (1 Corinthians1:23-29.) But association with the One to whom they are betrothed gives these a nobility of character. The wonderful promises of God begin immediattly to work in them to will and to do of His good pleasure. It is a transforming work. The Apostle Paul tells us that we are "transformed by the renewing of our minds"—not our bodies. (Romans 12:2.) Our body is the same body that we had before, but we have a new mind. We are New Creatures. All things are new; old things have passed away. (2 Corinthians 5:17.) This makes a change everywhere.

We need not go into detail as to what changes it makes. We know. If we are of this class, that "the things which once we loved we now hate." We loved things that were pure, noble and beautiful in proportion as we were naturally of a noble disposition; but many of the things which once we loved were things of which we cannot now approve. We have received the begetting of the Holy Spirit; and as God's Spirit abounds in us more and more, we become copies of God's dear Son, our Head, our Bridegroom.

In the case of the Hebrew marriage contract, if the bride-elect was guilty of infidelity to her bethrothed bridegroom, the unfaithfulness was punished with death. So if any of us who have made a contract with the Lord should violate that contract and be untrue to our Bridegroom, we would come under the penalty of Second Death. "If any man draw back," says the Lord, "My soul shall have no pleasure in him." God would not give eternal life to those in whom He has no pleasure. The Apostle Paul says that these draw back to perdition—destruction. (Hebrews10:38. 39.) So the matter is clear before us. We are espoused to a Husband. We have taken upon us certain obligations. We must go now, and make our calling and election sure. We must either gain the reward of everlasting life, or else go unto the Second Death.

CHRIST'S RIGHTEOUSNESS OUR COVERING.

Does this mean that if we make slips we shall go into the Second Death? No. One might make unintentional slips of various kinds. Presumably there is no child of God living who has not made such slips. Our imperfections are hindrances to our doing perfectly. "With my mind I serve the Law of God," but with my imperfect body it would bt an impossibility. Our great Redeemer who is our prospective Bridegroom, has made satisfaction for our imperfections. Therefore when we err, we are to go to the Throne of Heavenly Grace to obtain mercy—mercy with God through Christ. If you and I were perfect, we would not need to go to the Throne of Grace to obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need. (Hebrews 4.16.) But as we become developed as Christians, we shall not need to go so often to obtain mercy. As we grow stronger, we grow wiser.

We shall always need mercy as long as we are in the imperfect flesh. The Lord knows of the blemishes of our flesh and of our unsuccessful strivings to overcome, and He has provided us a covering—the precious Robe of Christ's righteousness. So by the Lord's arrangements this Bride class may be eventually received at the wedding. The spotless robe given us at the first is the wedding garment mentioned in our Lord's parable. (Matthew 22:11-14.) Clad in this precious robe, we may come in and be participators at the great Marriage, as members of the Bride of Christ.

SPOTS ON THE ROBE—HOW REMOVED.

The Lord Jesus intimated tha some of His disciples will not be ready to go in to that Marriage, because, although they are wearing the robe, they have gotten it besmirched and spotted. We are to keep our garments unspotted from the world. Can any one pass through the world and always remain absolutely unspotted? No; that is not the thought. But if those who are in the right attitude of heart should get a spot upon their robe, it will be so grevious to them that they will hasten to remove it. There is only one way to get a spot off from that robe. We must take the matter to the Throne of Grace; and whatever our sin—whether it was temper or what—when our lapse has been acknowledged, the cleansing merit of Jesus' blood is applied; and our robe is spotless again.—1 John 1:7:9.

In this way our robe is kept white. We are to keep ourselves unspotted by going to the One who alone can remove such spots and by asking the forgiveness necessary. "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive our sins, and to cleanse us day by day as we, appreciating our need, come to Him daily to have His blood applied.

There is a class, however, who do not keep their robe clean; for any stain upon this robe remains until the proper steps are taken for its removal. There are many Christian people who have not taken these steps, and who therefore have not had the spots removed. Why do they not have these spots cleansed? you ask.

There are things connected with that matter which some of you may know about. When first you came to the Lord, full of earnest desire to keep yourself unspotted from the world, you were very careful about your robe. Oh, how shocked you were at the first spot! You said, "I am a child of God: and oh, what a mistake I have made!" But as time passed and you realized more and more keenly your infirmities of the flesh, you found that you were overtaken by these weaknesses; and you were so humiliated thereby that you were tempted to remain away from the Throne of Grace, the Mercy Seat provided by the Lord for this very purpose. But if you were a true disciple of Christ, you conquered this feeling and went to the Lord to have the spots removed.

FOR CARELESS CHRISTIANS RECKONING NEAR.

But a great many Christian people have not been faithful in this respect and are being deceived; and a reckoning time is at hand. They have doubted the Lord's mercy or else have been careless of their covenant; and they are not living close to the Lord. Their lives are unsatisfactory to themselves and to God. They will not be of the Bride class. Nobody whose robe is covered with spots will be received into the wedding as a member of the Bride of Christ; for the Bride must be "without spot or wrinkle or any such thing." (Ephesians 5:25-27.) Only thus could she be presentable to the Heavenly Bridegroom. "There will be weeping and gnashing of teeth" amongst the foolish virgins when the door of the wedding is shut. (Matthew 25:10-12) Many will be disappointed in this Day of Christ.

Where shall you and I be then? I hope that we shall make our calling and election sure; that, knowing the terms, we shall keep our garments unspotted from the flesh from everything that is contaminating. There is a peculiar beauty about a pure white robe. A robe spotted all over would not look very attractive, nor would a robe all wrinkled. The King will greatly love and appreciate those who are in a spotless condition.

"Forget also thine own people and thy Father's house." The temptations to wrongdoing, to disloyalty to our covenant with the Lord, come largely through relations with our own people. It is very trying to endeavor to do two things—to keep on good terms with the world's people and with the Lord—at the same time. To do so is an impossibility. This is where the Great Company class make their failure. They fear what their acquaintances and neighbors will say. They do not care to be considered peculiar. But we are not to be ashamed of the Truth or of the brethren or of reproach for Christ.—Matthew 10:32, 33.

"So shall the King greatly desire thy beauty." This is a beauty that dwells in the heart, a beauty of character. Every Christian should see to it that he is growing daily in grace. In all the true Body of Christ ther eis a growth in the Lord's Spirit, a growth in love. This is the beauty that our Bridegroom desires in His Bride—this beauty of character likeness to Himself. We desire this in ourselves. We wish to see our minds and hearts opening more and more widely to take in the interests of others especially our brethren of the Body of Christ. Those who prove faithful unto death shall receive glory, honor and immortality. "They shall walk with Me in white,' says our Lord Jesus; "for they are worthy."

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SPHERE IN THE REFORMATION.

A Series of Philosophic Essays Giving Short Sketches of the Theology, Achievemests, Principles of Conduct and Human Characteristics of the Leading Reformers from Martin Luther Down to Pastor Russell.

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BY N. E. NELSON.

A MAN OF ACTION.

Essay I.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY TRIO.

Christendom is but a section of the shattered remnants of the Roman Empire, divided into many nations that form one great family of different races of people, each exerting a counteracting influence upon the other. An individual that makes a radical change in one disturbs the whole. The individuals that make the change are the product of their environments. New causes arise which link history in a series of sequences. Catholicism, growing offensive, gave birth to Protestantism, which, becoming ossified in turn, gave birth to Modern Rationalism, the basis of our modern civic life.

Few men are strong enough to change this tendency of sequences except as instruments in the hands of God. The men that exert the greatest influence upon the times are those that supply food for thought—for he that influences the thought of his time, influences the thought of all time. This is the rule, with but one exception, in modern life, and that exception was Napoleon. In the following outline of men that have with their pens been the moulders of human destiny, we shall point out the psychological origin of three men, produced by our modern civic life, who are the result of the literature of the past, and are now admitted to be important factors in changing the trend of the mind of our day. These men are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, the late Elbert Hubbard, and Pastor Charles T. Russell.

THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE.

The advancement to our modern civilization was effected principally through the medium of (a) theology, (b) science, and (c) politics. As to the original causes leading up to these three departments, we suggest that the fusing of Greek and Roman learning into the poetry of Dante and Petrarch set the reading world to thinking, and this habit (thinking) broke the dogmatism of Papacy which had stupefied Europe with the Nicene Creed enforced by the armies. This tidal wave of reason that swept over Italy affected all Europe. It was also a humanitarian spirit born of love of man for woman. Dante, in chanting his love for Beatrice in the glowing and complimentary terms of poetry, as in his "New Life," was a stiff and effectual rebuke to the misconceptions of the sin that led to the fall in Eden and the misconceptions of St. Paul's statements respecting woman's sphere in the church. These misconceptions had led to the abuse of womanhood by regarding her as the personification of evil, and had sanctified monastic life. Dante's love led to the truth that woman should be a helpmate as intended by the Creator, instead of a drudge and slave. The same spirit permeated the Reformation. Luther made some very complimentary remarks respecting women, and married Catherine the nun, while Calvin married to rebuke the celibacy of the Priesthood. This was the undertow of the Reformation; and its humanitarian spirit becoming more or less general, coupled with the general awakening of thought, made possible, (a) the opening of the Bible (by the reformers — Luther and others), which had been closed since the Apostles of Christ fell asleep; and, (b) the opening of the Book of Nature (by the launching of astronomy —Copernicus) which had been closed since the days of Aristotle, the world's first Scientist; this was followed by (c), political reforms which effectually separated Church and State and led to the undoing of the Priesthood that had endeavored to block the work of those who opened these departments of Science and Theology.

Statesmen have charge of affairs that the Priest once possessed through the King. The constitutional feature of the old monarchies, and of the republics, which provides for the slow progress of legislation, and the fact that it is done in the limelight of publicity, blocks the efforts of the Priesthood to fetter the mind, a tendency that still lingers with the Protestant clergy. The Theologian and the Scientist express themselves freely without fear of the terrible persecutions inflicted upon the pioneers of the Reformation: Savanarola, Huss, Tyndale and others, and upon their contemporaries, students of the Book of Nature: Bruno, Galileo and Copernicus. The civil and religious liberties of our present civilization are the results of the teachings of these men, who, in supplying food for thought, have banished the superstition of the dark past and its baneful effects—"The truth shall make you free." The pioneers of the political field suffered similarly, Voltaire, Rousseau, Paine and others. They were all the true benefactors of mankind—the saviours of the world in past ages have been crucified between thieves.

THE THREE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

The compact life of Mediaevalism received its first blow at the hands of Luther in the sixteenth century, when he assailed the doctrine of Indulgence, which held the laity and Priesthood together through common interest, by his doctrine of "justification by faith" (instead of works). Progress is in the exact ratio to individual thought and conduct. This paved the way for political reforms. In modern life the function of the Priest is parcelled out to Preachers, Doctors and Lawyers. The Clergy volunteers to take care of your soul, the Doctors your body, the Lawyers your property, and all three professions to take charge of your intellect —for a consideration. The privilege of assuming this responsibility yourself is what constitutes Liberty. Our enemies being now scattered (Satan divided against himself), the task is much easier, and humanity is breaking the shackles—the Clergy are now regarded as a sort of a poor relation who must be cared for, the Doctor is being regarded with suspicion, but the Lawyer still ministers his dose of "law" in allopathic proportions—whether you like it or not.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

Religious toleration in America was first advocated and emphasized by Roger Williams, the founder of the state of Rhode Island. "Very few even of the foremost thinkers and moralists of the seventeenth Century had any just conception of that grand principle, the out-growth of the New Testament, which acknowledged God as the sole judge of human faith." The doctrine that God had committed to the church the right to control conscience, and to define and punish heresy, is one of the most baneful errors of Papacy—founded on the false theory of Apostolic Succession. Luther fought this error and insisted on the privilege of individual judgment on Scripture independent of the Priesthood. His career was stormy and centered principally on "Justification by faith." His contemporaries, Knox and Calvin, did not however recognize this principle of religious toleration, so that it became a side issue. Even the Pilgrims, who crossed the seas to the shores of America and laid the foundations of a mighty nation, who left their homes for the sole purpose of obtaining liberty of conscience, honest and God-fearing though they were, did not grasp the principle of religious toleration. The liberty for which they sacrificed so much, they would not grant to others.

Roger Williams, a Puritan of Massachusetts, was the first to advocate entire religious liberty. He denied the right of the state to impose taxation for the support of the church, or to compel attendance at public worship. Like all pioneers of the Reformation, he suffered at the hands of the church in power. "What!" exclaimed his opponents, amazed at his doctrine, "is not the laborer worthy of his hire?" "Yes," he replied, "from those who hire him!" Williams was finally forced to flee from Massachusetts and took refuge among friendly Indians, and with several symphathizers founded Rhode Island, which became the asylum of the oppressed and later became the cornerstone of the American Republic. England recognized William's tenents to the extent of granting him a charter, and his doctrine spread from America to Europe, so that today religious toleration prevails in Eastern Europe where state churches still prevail. Without Roger Williams we could have had no John Wesley.

DEMOCRACY OF THE INTELLECT

The change consists also in scattering the departments of research springing out of the new conditions—science, religion and politics. Being apart they spur each other into action. The promoters of science often put their facts before the public out of animosity for the church. The church, which has been largely wrong on questions handled by scientists, has in taking issue with them, kept the latter from running amuck. The public, having no personal interest in the controversy, with the modern facilities of education, are better able to judge as to the merits of either—hence men who change environments in modern life usually come from outside of the accepted schools. Prior to the separation of church and state, the only ones that could work in the interest of progress were those that would be recognized by the state—the educated of the accepted schools.

War also, prior to the days of Napoleon, was conducted entirely by Royalty as a diversion or "sport," but was made a democratic affair by the remarkable military genius of Napoleon. His campaigns had considerable to do with making of the intellect democratic in modern life.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The story of present civilization in Europe cannot be told without mentioning the name of Napoleon Bonaparte. It was Napoleon who demonstrated the teachings of Rousseau and Voltaire, the fallacy of the doctrine of Divine right of Kings and Priests, when he made the Pope a prisoner and carried him to France. This act broke the spell that Papacy held over Europe. His armies carried the teaching of Voltaire and Rousseau all over Europe, and demonstrated that neither King, nor Priest, reigned "by the grace of God," by dethroning them at will. This extraordinary character was necessary to awaken priest-ridden and king-ridden Europe from the stupefying effects of the doctrines of Papacy.

Victor Hugo dates the dawn of political liberty in Europe with the fall of Napoleon at Waterloo, for no real progress towards freedom was effected by the influence of the atheistic literature of Voltaire; it was too radical, it produced the French revolution, which almost plunged Europe into a state of anarchy. Napoleon finally recognized that France was not ready for the freedom enjoyed by the American Republic. He reinstated the Pope and used him for the base purpose of furthering an ambition to establish a new Divine Right Monarchy, with himself as the head. Had he succeeded in becoming Dictator of Europe he would have put a stop to progress. The "Holy Alliance," formed after the fall of Napoleon, preserved order in Europe and became the framework upon which statesmen weaved their carpet of liberty—o' Constitutional Governments which limited the power of the Monarchs, Kings, etc., as well as the Priests. Russia was a member of this "Holy Alliance." The Czar was always the recognized head of the Greek Catholic Church and never did recognize the Pope. This circumstance, together with the Pope's humiliation at the hands of Napoleon, led to his being ignored by this alliance.

This was at the opening of the nineteenth century. It marked a new era. Pastor Russell, viewing this part of history through the lens of Jewish prophecy, calls it the beginning of the "time of the end." Victor Hugo noted the marked change in the political world—that statesmen were taking charge of affairs that Priests once controlled through Kings and that politicians are now the guardians of religious liberty. Hugo places the turning point of the change of hands at Waterloo in 1815; Russell at 1799, when Napoleon invaded Egypt. Napoleon's fall properly dates with his invasion of Egypt, for it was then that the famous battle of the Nile was fought. Bonaparte met defeat on water at the hands of Admiral Nelson and ended his military career with his final stand at Waterloo, against his old enemy—England, in the person of Wellington. Russell takes special note of the beginning and Hugo of the ending of the career of one of the most remarkable characters of history—a military genius.

Says Hugo concerning Waterloo:

"Was it possible that Napoleon should win this battle? We answer—No! Why? Because of Wellington? Because of Blucher? No! Because of God! For Bonaparte to conquer at Waterloo was not in the law of the nineteenth century. Another series of facts were preparing in which Napoleon had no place. It was time that this vast man should fall. The excessive weight of this man in human destiny disturbed the equilbrim. The plethoras of all human vitality concentrated in a single head, the world mounting to the brains of one man, would be fatal to civilization if they should endure."

(To be continued.)

BULGARIAN MILK BACILLI.

"The bacilli of long life" counteracts auto-intoxication. Better health—longer life for truth friends. Regularly supplied in dollar size bottles. Order direct from this announcement. Address all orders to Edgar Kuesthardt, Port Clinton, Ohio.

BROTHER

Accidentally discovered a pleasant tasting root, chewed like gum, quickly and easily overcomes tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. A. E. STOKES, Mohawk, Fla.

Appreciations.

Troy, Oregon, Sept. 19.

As my subscription to your paper has now run out, I am writing to ask you to please take my name off your list, as I do not fetl I can afford it for another year, money being so scarce at present. Very sorry to do so.

Yours respectfully,

A. B. Davies.

Savanah, Ga., Sept. 29.

I am sending my subscription to The Tribune through tht Watch Tower office, as I notice I am in arrears. I don't see how I could do without The Tribune, and especially the sermons by Pastor Russell.

I appreciate the bold stand you take for Truth and righteousness. May you continue to be very courageous in presenting the Truth and exposing the error.

Wishing you continued success, I am

Very resptctfully,

E. M. Bunn.

Ligonier, Pa. Sept. 30.

to The National Labor Tribune for six months through the Bible and Tract Society. Not seeing my subscription had expired until informed by a friend, I desire to thank you for continuing it, for I certainly appreciate your paper, especially Pastor Russell's sermons and all tht religious features of The Tribune.

Wishing you continued success, I remain

Yours respectfully,

C A. Phillips.

Men Replaced by Women in Britain

(Continued from Page One.)

mated Society of Carpenters and Joiners) as the representative of the building trades. A. Smith (Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers) also failed to secure election. His place and that of Seddon were taken by W. F. Bramley (Furnishing Trades Association) and G. H. Stuart (Postal & Telegraph Association while W. Mullin (Cardroom Operatives' Amalgamation) was elected to represent the cotton operatives in succession to the late A. H. Gill, M. P.

The re-elected members of the committee are:—

J. Hill (Boilermakers), J. Sexton (Dock Laborers), W. Thorne (Gasworkers and General Laborers), W. J. Davis (Brassworkers), H. Smith, (Miners), J. E. Williams (Railwaymen), J. W. Ogden (Weavers), H. Goslin (Watermen, Lightermen, and Bargmen), J. H. Jenkins (Ship Constructors and Shipwrights), W. Mosses (Patternmakers), and J. B. Williams **(Musicians)**

A deputation of representatives of all the workers in Woolwich Arsenal and the other ordance factories in London were again received by the Minister of Munitions on September 14th, and it was subsequently announced that the demand for a general increase of $1 a week in wages and 10 per cent on piece-work ha been granted to every grade, except the clerks, whose case is still under consideration.

The demand for this increase arose out of the recent decision of the Engineers Employers' Federation to grant a war bonus to the men of all branches of the engineering trades in London.

The Government Arbitration Committee have awarded to Scottish railway workers employed in locomotive shops and running sheds a war bonus of 75 cents a week for time work and 7 1-2 per cent on piece rates, to date from May 1st. Six thousand men are involved.

Unrest amongst the railway workers is again manifesting itself, and pressure is being brought to bear upon the Executive Council of the National Union of Railwaymen to present a program to the companies embodying an all-round increase of wages, exclusive of the war bonus which was granted earlier in the year.

Last February, after negotiating with the two principal railway trade unions, the companies awarded a bonus of 75 cents per week to men whose standard rate of wages was under $7.50 and 50 cents to those whose wages exceeded $7.50. In June a clause was added giving a bonus of 36 cents to boys under 18, and it was agreed that the arrangement should remain in force while the Government retained control of the lines. The 75 cents bonus never really satisfied the railwaymen, who asked for $1.25 and now the agitation has again started, with an enlargement of the demand. It is not confined to the districts where extreme measures are regularly advocated, and whose suggestions, because of their unreasonableness, were just as regularly passed over by the Executive Council.

From all parts of the country branches of the National Union of Railwaymen have, for two or three weeks past, been adopting and forwarding to Unity House, Euston Road resolutions urging increase, exclusive of the 75 cents war bonus, of $1.25 a week, with special rates applicable to Sunday work A number of branches have urged that Executive Council shall negotiate with the threat of "Drastic action" to enfoce the new programme. A perusal of the reports published in the "Railway Review," the official organ of the Railwaymen's Union, indicates the unanimity of feeling throughout the country.

It is understood that the Executive Council of the National Union of Railwaymen will ask the railway companies to grant an extension of wages of [illegible] cents additional to those men now receiving a war bonus of 50 cents, and 50 cents extra to those men receiving 75 cents at present. This is in accordance with the national program which was approved a year ago, demanding an allround advance of $1.25 a week to railway workers throughout the country. It has not yet been decided whether the new application should be made for a war bonus, or for the new advances as permanent increases.

I have had an opportunity of seeing comprehensive records on the subject and find that throughout England there are only three large towns which have not followed the example of Glasgow in employing women as conductors or guards on tramway cars. These are Liverpool, Leeds and London. The reports generally are to the effect that the women are doing the work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. It may be pointed out that the employment of women in this sphere not only allows fit men conductors to enlist in the Army but also sets free for the same purpose many car drivers, whose places can readily be taken by conductors. A tramway authority would hesitate to put on a woman driver, but she can make an excellent conductor, and the man whose place she takes, if he does not enlist, can readily become a motorman. In Liverpool and Leeds there seems to be some local feeling against the employment of women on tramcars. In London the County Council and the other tramway authorities have no option, because the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police objects to the employment of women and his word is law on the matter. It is probable that but for this restriction women would in some cases be acting as conductors. Perhaps an appeal may be made to the Home Office should the scarcity of male conductors increase, but if permission were granted it would probably be under restrictions as to hours, because most of the cars in the Metropolitan area are very large so that the work of collecting fares is correspondingly arduous.

A. C. Dinkey Heads Midvale Co.

(Continued from Page One.)

elected president of the Steel Corporation.

BEGAN AS A POOR BOY.

From a poor boy Mr. Dinkey has risen by his own efforts, following his own bent of mechanical sciences, educating himself along these lines persistently and on broad lines, especially in electro-mechanics and becoming the inventor of a number of very important appliances that have had to do with the increasing use of electric power in mill machinery. Incidentally Mr. Dinkey has served as a director of the Carnegie Steel Company; the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the Bessemer Railroad, the Mellon National Bank, the Monongahela Trust Company, the Duquesne Trust Company and the Hays National Bank. He is also a member of the various technical societies including the American Society of Electrical Engineers, the American Society for the advancement of Science, the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh Academy of Science.

It was but natural that Mr. Dinkey should be selected by Mr. Carnegie as one of the directors of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, and also a trustee of the Carnegie Institute. His connections with these societies have been gradual and, as he advanced along the various sciences and forced recognition from co-laborers in the same fields. Just as he is leaving Pittsburgh the Carnegie Steel Company is preparing to double the size of its steel wheel plant at McKees Rocks, is to add to its Homestead works the largest metal mixer in the world, with a capacity of 1,500 tons, and is spending nearly $1,000,000 additional on minor improvements. Mr. Dinkey is leaving the company when it holds the position of producing 50 per cent of all the steel produced by the Steel Corporation, and does so with the employment of 40,000 men as compared with 140,000 men in all the other companies of the corporation.

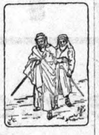
ELIJAH'S FIERY CHARIOT

2 Kings 2:1-12.—October 10.

Elijah's Chariot and Ascent Typical. Elijah and All the Prophets Still Asleep—They Cannot Receive Their Reward Until After the Church Has Been Glorified In First Resurrection Transfiguration Scene—Significance o' Elijah's Journey and Four Stops.

"In Thy presence is fulness of joy; at Thy right hand there are pleasures forevermore." —Psalm 16:11.

ELIJAH'S greatest prophecy, that of his life, was not understood, even though subsequently the Lord declared, "I will send you Elijah the Prophet before the coming of the great and terrible Day of the Lord." (Malachi 4:5.) This antitypical Elijah, beginning with Jesus in the flesh, has been coming and giving his message to the world for more than eighteen centuries. We believe that Elijah's taking away is about to be fulfilled as respects the Church in the flesh. As St. Paul says, they will meet the Lord in the air, the realm of spiritual control of earth.—1 Thess. 4:17.



Elijah and Elisha.

While we are certain that Elijah typed the Church in the flesh, we may not be quite so positive that Elisha represented a secondary class of God's people, the "foolish virgins," etc. (Matthew 25:1-13; Psalm 45:14, 15; Revelation 7:9-17.) The sons of the prophets may also be types. If so, they seemingly represent a third class, acquainted with Elijah and Elisha, yet not particularly associated with them. They knew that Elijah expected to go; but their own doubts on the subject are intimated by their subsequent search to see whether Elijah had fallen somewhere, dropped by the whirlwind. This represents that for some time certain classes of Christians may doubt that the Church has gone to glory, but that afterwards they are thoroughly convinced. Possibly the three days of search may represent three years.

Elijah Not Gone to Heaven.

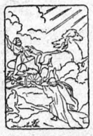
Much Bible study of the past has been superficial. Certain teachings and creeds being accepted as true, the Bible has been studied with a view to confirming the traditions of the past rather than to challenging their accuracy. Careful study reveals that, throughout the entire Old Testament not a word is said about anybody's going to Heaven—except in Elijah's case and in the statement that God took Enoch. The Bible indicates distinctly that no offer of Heavenly life was possible until after Jesus' death as man's Redeemer. —2 Timothy 1:10.

Jesus was the very first to pass from earthly conditions to Heavenly conditions by His resurrection change. (1 Peter 3:18.) The Church has the promise of a similar change. The Ancient Worthies cannot be of the Church class; but theirs will be an earthly blessing. (Hebrews 11:38-40; James 1:18; John 3:13; Acts 2:34.) To three of His Apostles our Lord gave a special vision of His coming glory. What they saw was not actuality, but a vision, as Jesus declared.—Matthew 17:9.

Gilgal-Bethel-Jericho-Jordan.

Elisha knew of Elijah's expectation of translation; and, with that in view, they had traveled to Gilgal. But the Lord sent Elijah on to Bethel. Elijah's suggestion that Elisha tarry at Gilgal implied that Elisha had lost faith in the journey. The same thing occurred at Bethel; and they went to Jericho, then to Jordan. Crossing the Jordan, they still went on.

Applied antitypically to the Church, Gilgal seemingly represents the beginning of the Harvest, Oct., 1874. That date, prominently marked in the Bible (Daniel 12:12), was looked forward to by many Bible students as the possible time when the Church would be completed—although nothing in the Bible so declares. Some measure of disappointment was felt when expectations were not realized. Nevertheless, the Elijah class went on, accompanied by as many others as were accounted worthy of being of the antitypical Elisha class.



The fiery chariot and whirlwind.

Experiences at Bethel were similar—Spring of 1878, the time parallel to our Lord's assuming His kingly office in the end of the Jewish Age. (Luke 13:34, 35.) On they went to Jericho—Oct., 1881, paralleling the date when the door was thrown open to the Gentiles. (Acts 10:45.) The next Scriptural date was Oct. 1914—the close of the Gentile Times, corresponding to Jordan. Many Bible students are thoroughly convinced that that date marked the end of God's lease of world power to the nations; that the present war is the result; and that its ultimate conclusion will be the complete overthrow of all kingdoms and the full establishment of Messiah's Kingdom.

Bible students are going on, but not headed for any particular date; even as Elijah and Elisha went on, waiting for the Lord to take Elijah in His own time and way. The fiery chariot and the whirlwind seem to signify that the Elijah class will be involved in very fiery trouble, persecutions, and thus separated from their fellows. But prophecies are generally understood only after their fulfilment.

For a detailed explanation, address *Bible Students Monthly*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

APPRECIATIONS.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 30.

I am glad to note that you continue printing the sermons of Pastor Russell. I feel sure that in future years you will look back on this work as one of the most satisffying things you have ever done. Tht Tribune has been a weekly visitor to my house since 1906, and I recently renewed through the Watch Tower. I am also sending through the Watch Tower a renewal for one year to Miss Isabel Lawson, 28 Grant Avenue, St. Paul.

If any of the friends have back Towers, (1883 to 1893 inclusive, I would bt glad to correspond with them.

With Christian love,
H. B. Morrison,
987 Laurel Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU—

That a man's life is full of crosses and temptations?

He comes into this world without his consent and goes out against his will . . . . and the trip between is exceedingly rocky.

The rule of contraries is one of the features of his trip. When he is little the bigs girls kiss him; when he is big, the little girls kiss hm.

If he is poor he is a bad manager; if he is rich, he is dishonest.

If he needs credit, he can't get it; If he is prosperous, every one wants to do him a favor.

If he is in politics, it is for graft; if he out of politics, he is no good to the commuity.

If he doesn't give to charity, he is a stingy cuss; if he does it.s for show.

If he is actively religious, he is a hypocrite; if he takes no interest in religion, he is a hardened sinner.

If he gives affection, he is a soft specimen; if he cares for no one, he is cold blooded.

If he dies young, there was a great future for him; if he lives to an old age, he missed his calling.

If you save money, you are a grouch; if you spend it, you are a loafer; if you get it, you are a grafter; if you don't get it, you are a bum.

UNDERWOOD
RECEIVES THE
GRAND PRIZE, HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD
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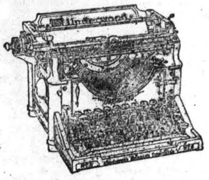
Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915



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Phillipsburg, Scottdale, Pa., and Chicago, Illinois.

CHILD LABOR AT FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind. Oct. 6.—A special committee appointed by the federation of labor has reported that 930 children under the age of 14 years are employed in the mills and factories of this city.

SHIPBUILDERS ORGANIZE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 6.—The Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America have organized a local in this city and applied for a charter.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

CONCORD, N. H. Oct. 6—Expenditures by the Boston and Maine railroad since January 1, 1912, to influence legislation in New Hampshire, amounted to $841,267, according to testimony given at a recent investigation by the public service commission of such payments. Of this sum $116,811 was for advertising. Attorneys in the state received $258,132.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—First Class Engine Lathe, Universal Grinder and Milling Machine Hands. Men familiar with Tool Room work on above Machines. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED — First-Class Vertical Horizontal Boring Mill Hands. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Positively---We Can Save Men 20% on Clothing
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Wonderful Values in Suits and Topcoats $15
Styles for Adult Men and Young Men
"The Big Store" makes special effort to have the best obtainable at this popular price. We have been planning our new Fall lines—selecting all-wool fabrics and buying for several months with the result that we can give you values truly remarkable. 125 distinct patterns besides all the staple blues and blacks.
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Styles for Adult Men and Young Men
Clothes that can't be duplicated under $25 to $30 anywhere else. College-cut Suits and Topcoats in snappy styles for the young man.
Stylish but conservative clothes for the business man.
Every known color, weave and pattern in every fabric that is now in fashion. Marvelous assortment to choose from at $20.00.
Custom Tailored Styles in Suits and Topcoats $25
Styles for Adult Men and Young Men
Not only custom tailored "lookers," but custom tailored quality judged from any angle. Clothes that will wear right and keep looking right as long as they last. Cold-water shrunk fabrics, designed and made into smart conservative styles by the best tailors and designers that can be procured. In other words—Clothing of style and character for men whose taste naturally gravitates toward high-class custom tailors.

"GOOD OLD TIMES" A MYTH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The Union Leader, official magazine of the Chicago street car men's unions, shatters illusions of the "good old days as follows:

"In the 'good old days' we had no union We had no rights, no freedom. Our wage was low and our hours of labor long. We carried tool boxes, headlights, redlights, brooms, lamp cleaners and transfer stamps. We were assessed for breakage or damage through accidents and discharged if we refused to pay it. We lost our seniority on a 'miss' and when this cruel rule was abandoned the emergency list took its place. On the emergency list we had to report at 4:30 in the morning, no matter what time we got in the night before, and had to hold the bench all day, our only chance for work being a 'snipe,' due to trainmen being too sick to continue or pulled off their runs for some trivial offense. If we missed on the emergency list the penalty was increased, and invariably a half dozen misses was a criminal offense and brought discharge. We were laid off, fired, sweated and probably reinstated, just as the spirit moved any petty official.

"We were herded for political purposes and set out to obtain right-of-way consent of property holders. We were putty in the hands of the bosses and they fashioned us at will to suit their purpose. They kept us divided on all matters but company business. They fed and nourished the deepest prejudices. They engendered hate and bitterness. They kept the driver at the throat of the conductor and vice versa. They had one employe reporting the other. Spotters in the ranks were as thick as soldiers in Europe. Many of them in their cups made open boast of receiving the second pay envelope for spotting service. The company was kept well informed on their employes' actions. To breathe discontent meant sure discharge.

"These were the 'good old days' before the Amalgamated liberated us from tyrannical conditions. They were the days when brute rule dominated in the traction business and reason was an unknown element in the treatment of employes."

STREET CAR STRIKE SETTLED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 6.—The strike of the union street car men in this city has been settled and the men have returned to work. It was charged that inspectors used their power to discharge in an arbitrary manner. The agreement gives the general manager alone power to discharge but his decision can be appealed, both sides to appoint representatives, they to select an umpire, if necessary.

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STEADILY EMPLOYED
AT GOOD WAGES
is the time to save something. This stong bank offers you safety and 4 per cent.
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,
"Where Savings are Safe"
Resources Over 13 Millions.
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RURAL RESIDENTS
should remember that all the advantages of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings are accessible to them, by mail. Uncle Sam's carriers are thoroughly trustworthy. Distance offers no obstacle, for we have depositors in all parts of the civilized world, who receive 4% per annum, compounded semi-annually.
Write for particulars today.
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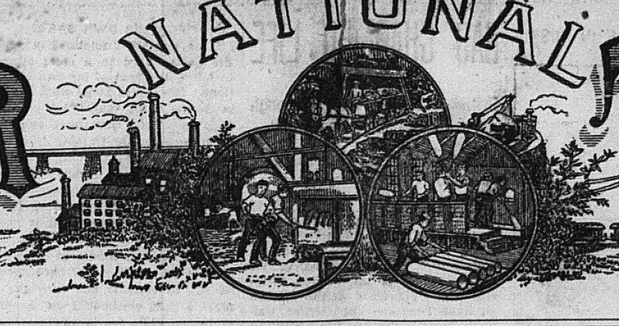
OCT 16 1915

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE



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KIRKER-JOHNS CONTEST HOLDS CENTER OF STAGE

Official Count Gives Carnegie Man Nomination for Prothonotary by 48 Votes.

The center of political interest in Allegheny county during the several weeks that have elapsed since the primary election has been the Johns-Kirker contest for the Republican nomination for Prothonotary of Allegheny County.

Following the announcement that the unofficial returns gave the nomination to David B. Johns a majority of 107, William B. Kirker the present, Prothonotary decided that he would have a fighting chance for the honor by contesting the election.

Accordingly, his attorney, George B. Alter, former speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, prepared some 75 petitions all signed by five men residents of the Twelfth election district of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh in which it was alleged that at the time the ballots were being counted in these 75 districts there was confusion in the polling places which resulted in Mr. Kirker being credited with less votes than he actually received and Mr. Johns being credited with more votes than he actually received.

When this fishing expedition was ended Mr. Kirker through technical errors had gained sufficient votes in these 75 districts to decrease Mr. Johns' majority to 48 votes. This last figure was certified to by the county commissioners after completing their recount in the contested districts and will stand unless the court decides to throw out portions or the whole of certain distircts in which illegal voting was permitted by the election boards.

Finding that they could not achieve their purpose through a fishing expedition, the Kirker forces concentrated their fight on the First ward of Braddock, where there was evidence of some irregularities supposedly perpetrated for the benefit of certain candiadtes for such borough positions as justice of the peace and constable.

At the present time the Braddock case has been argued and is now in the hands of the court for decision.

So much fuss has been raised over the Braddock affair in an attempt to becloud the real scandals that little attention has been paid to the fraud perpetrated in such election districts as the First ward of Bellevue, Kirker's own district; the First ward of Crafton, the district in which Mr. Charles Kelley, brotherinlaw of Mr. J. Denny O'Neil lives, and other borough precincts.

The Johns' attorneys, however, have not overlooked these irregularities and as we go to press informations have been sworn to charging eight election boards with fraud at the primary election.

When these contested cases come up for hearing it will be shown that the practices of these boards were a hundred per cent worse than those alleged to have occurred in the First ward, Braddock.

In Braddock, if frauds were committed they were committed by the election boards alone; in the boroughs where Johns charges fraud, the crime was committed both by the board and the electors.

In addition, in two districts, the First ward of Crafton and the First ward of Bellevue, the Register-assessor of the borough acted as Judge of Election at the polling place, which is a clear violation of the constitution of the commonwealth.

Kirker's action in contesting the election when the returns showed him to have been defeated shows the caliber of the man. Johns was returned winner by the unofficial and the official count. But Mr. Kirker still clings to the wreckage and if money and the assistance rendered by the district attorney's office count for anything, he may yet be able to steal the nomination.

His chances of doing this, however, are exceedingly slim. Even though the entire ward in Bradodck be thrown out by the courts there are still possibilities that the entire vote in some forty districts where Kirker received big and suspicious majorities will also be thrown out. If this happens, Johns will win the Republican nomination by over 1,000 majority.

It is also possible that Johns will appeal to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in case an adverse decision is handed down by the judges in the Braddock case. Johns' attorneys contend that judges of the common pelas courts have no jurisdiction other than to review the recount of the commissioners in disputed districts. In the Bradodck case the judges have practically conducted the hearing as an election contest, which under the law, must be decided by the court of quarter sessions.

A nomination must be made before next Tuesday or Wednesday, inasmuch as by that date the county commissioners have to commence printing the ballots for the general election. If no nomination is made, Kirker will be a candidate on the "Clean-Ballot" ticket and Johns will be a candidate on the "Fair-Play" ticket. Nominating petitions on these two tickets have been filed by Kirker and Johns.

GRANTED EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Oct. 13.—The E. S. Stacy Machine company has accepted the eight-hour day. Wage rates have been readjusted that the present scale may be continued.

PRINTERS FORM STATE UNION.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 13.—Printers of this state have formed the Virginia State Typographical association. C. P. Harwood of this city was elected president and W. E. Doherty of Norfolk, secretary-treasurer.

New Tax Laws Hit Wealthy and Poor

Millionaires in England Pay Heavier Than Ever as Result of New Laws.

Thomas Reeve, Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, September 30—A London newspaper of wide circulation has been suggesting that at the next labor party conference in January a resolution is likely to be carried which would have the effect of turning the Independent Labor Party group out of the party. Nothing of the kind is in the least likely to happen. A resolution will, no doubt, be proposed to make the party a purely trade union organization, excluding the separate Socialist organizations like the Independent Labor Party and the Fabian Society, which at the present have a share in it. Such resolutions have been proposed at the party conferences again and again. The Independent Labor Party, whenever the resultion comes up, has always declined to speak or vote on it, and has left it entirely to the trade union delegates to decide, and they have always decided by a large majority to keep the party as it is. The same thing is practically certain to happen again, though there may be a somewhat larger minority in favor of the resolution owing to differences about the war.

A few members of the trade union section of the labor party certainly feel very strongly about the attitude of the Independent Labor Party towards the war, but the majority are content to agree to differ. I discussed the matter with a moderate member of the trade union section, and he confirmed the forecast that the Independent Labor Party would be retained in the party. "The war has divided us, it is true," he said. "It has divided us very deeply. But the war has also brought to the surface many important questions that unite us and make unity more urgent than ever. These questions in our own special sphere wil remain after the war is over."

National attention during the past week has been focussed very largely on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget statement. Upon this occasion Mr. McKenna's Budget speech was the most stupendous list of proposals for the new taxation yet recorded in the history of this country. The cost of the war now exceeds, or will shortly exceed, twenty-two and one-half million dollars a day. This brings with it the need for more taxation although of course no amount of taxation could ever meet the bill fully. Huge loans have been raised to meet the major cost of the war but a good deal of expense has to be met by taxation, direct or indirect.

Income tax is increased 40 per cent and the supertax which is an extra income tax levied upon incomes of over $40,000 a year, has also been raised. Furthermore, the amount of income exempt from the income tax has been reduced from $800 to $650. A man with an income of $25,000 a year will pay over $5,000 a year income tax; a man with $50,000 a year income will also enter the region of supertax and his total payments for income tax and supertax will exceed $12,500. A man with half a million dollars a year income gets it very properly in the neck. He will pay over one third of his income back to the State as income tax and supertax.

The proposal to tax wages has not matured although something very near like it for what we would call here the higher wage or salary earners has been introduced. A man earning $13.75 a week without children will pay a dollar a month income tax. A $15.00 a week man will pay $1.50 a month as near as makes no difference. These payments will be made quarterly.

Excess profits due to the war are also to be taxed. This tax will amount to 50 per cent of the extra profits arising from business during wartime. For example, a firm increasing its profits this year by $10,000 will pay $5,000 back to the State. It is to be noted that this profits' tax is not levied only on war contracts but on all business in the country that shows any improvement for the war year as compared with the previous peace year. This tax is estimated to bring in $150,000,000 within twelve months. All the above is what we call here direct taxation.

Then we have the indirect taxation. The tea, coffee, cocoa and tobacco duties are raised 50 per cent and as extra duty of one-third of the value is

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ROCKEFELLER ORGANIZES AND FINANCES HIS OWN "LABOR UNION"

Members permitted to Hold Meetings and Present Grievances.

PUEBLO, COLO., Oct. 13—The many tragedies that have been witnessed in this state during the workers' battle for economic justice are now supplanted by comedy—a "Rockefeller union"—officered by men approved by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, and financed by this same concern.

With due solemnity the scheme was launched in this city last week, and is the culmination of a spectacular visit through southern Colorado by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his publicity agent, Mackenzie King, accompanied by newspaper men and photographers.

Plans for the new "union" were perfected at a meeting of officers of the company "and 50 repreesntatives of the workers." Of course, the "union" was unanimously indorsed and mine superintendents were given copies of the plan to submit same to miners, who have had the scheme explained to them by mine officials, after which it was indorsed by a "referendum" vote.

Mr. Rockefeller and his friends hail the new movement as the final solution of differences between capital and labor. The United Mine Workers' union is not recognized, but it is hinted, indirectly, that "conditions may change." Tihs clever appeal of the mine operators to be left alone in their effort to supplant a trade union will not be successful.

The plan provides that every 150 miners shall be entitled to a representative, elected by the miners. An elaborate program of presenting grievances is included, as is committees to increase efficiency and social welfare work.

At the election for representatives, each miner "shall be permitted" to freely discuss his grievance. Especial attention is called to this astounding concession on the part of Mr. Rickefeller and his associates, who have dirven from the southern Colorado coal fields every worker who protested against being forced to patronize company stores and who objected to being robbed by company check weighmen.

The company promises to obey all federal and state laws, which is anothed concession, as the Colorado Fuel and Iron company's disregard for these statutes caused the recent strike of miners.

Employes "are given the right" to hold meetings, and "shall have the right" to employ their own checkweighman, The right to hire and discharge remains with the company, and it is further provided that:

"There shall be no discrimination by the company or by any of its employes on account of membership or non membership in any society, fraternity, or union."

The effect of this rule on organized labor can be best appreciated when it is recalled that only recently a special committee, representing the United Mine Workers of America, issued a public statement to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., containing this challenge:

"Since the strike was called off last December this company (Colorado Fuel and Iron) has steadfastly refused to re-employ men who were still affiliated with the union, and we defy Mr. Rockefeller to produce from his entire working force in southern Colorado a dozen men who are members of the union."

Wages and working conditions are to remain the same until January 1, 1918, but if increases are made in competitive districts prior to that time a joint meeting of company officials and representatives of the men shall be called to make effective "proportionate increases" in the properties of Colorado Fuel and Iron. 'This is another way of saying that wages will remain the same until the date specified unless the miners' union enforces betterments elsewhere. Then it will be necessary to meet these betterments that the union gains no foothold in this section.

In other words, the backers of the "Rackefeller union" announces that working conditions will be guided by the Mine Workers' union. This declaration is an acknowledement that the union is still a force to be reckoned with; that it creates the standard for working conditions, and that there is constant danger that employes may become dissatisfied with the methods of hand-picked representatives intended to supplant the right of men to elect their own officials and checkweighmen without supervision by mine superintendents.

The entire cost of the plan is to be borne by the company.

The "Rockefeller union" is another link in the histonic chain of trade union opposition that grows weaker and weaker when confronted by determined agitation and organization by the workers. This opposition was first shown when workers were jailed as conspirators if they dared to organize bona fide unions. Later, the "open shop" plan was favored in the hope that trade unionism would be checked. This, likewise, proved ineffective and anti-unionists wil now probably accept the Rockefeller brand of "unionism" which means that an employer will "permit" colective bargaining with a union he finances and will "permit" presentation of grievances through representatives satisfactory to him.

Tihs plan, together with increased welfare work and clubhouses will, is expected, keep workers from legitimate trade unions, where they are taught to own themselves and assert their manhood and independence.

Wilson Urged to Recognize Gen. Carranza.

A. F. of L. Executive Council Plead Cause of Mexican Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Under instructions of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which met last week in this city, President Gompers has written a letter to President Wilson in which the latter is urged to recognize General Carranza as the head of the Mexican government.

President Gompers letter is as follows:

"In accordance with the direction of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, the following is respectfully submitted to you and which, we hope, will commend itself to your favorable consideration and action.

There has been going on just across our southern boundary a battle which is part of the world-old struggle for freedom. Although that struggle may be associated with many things that are not in accord with our ideals, yet I am sure you recognize that these things are the first crude efforts of a people long accustomed to despotism and denial of the rights of free citizens to realize ideals of freedom. Nations, as well as individuals, as you well know, cannot at once assume wisdom in the exercise of freedom. They must learn to be free. They have the right to this freedom without unwarranted outside interference even from those who seek their welfare.

"The revolt of the people under the leadership of Madero against the Diaz government was an effort to realize ideals. The support given to the ideals of Madero was a proof that national virility and resourcefulness had not been crushed out by the rule of despotism. It was a proof that there were yet ideals and yearings for the opportunities that rightfully belonged to citizens under a free government.

"Under the Madero government there were beginnings of a labor movement and an effort of the workers to organize for the realization of their ideals and for the betterment of themselves and their fellow workers. This hope was overshadowed by the barbarism of Huerta, but again grew strong and steady when Carranza asserted himself as the leader of the people.

"General Carranza is recognized as the friend of the working people and the real leader of the people generally in Mexico. He has granted to the wage earners the right of organization and has secured them oportunities for carrying out the legitimate purposes of organization. He has been thoroughly in sympathy with the ideals of greater opportunity and freedom of the masses of the people. The working people have been supporting him. They have adjourned as lodges and trade unions to enlist in the Carranza army with their union officials serving as the officers of their regiments.

"The workers of Mexico have tried as best they could with the resources available to present their request and their right to be allowed to work out their own problems. They asked you and our government for a little more patience and a little more time to prove that the Carranza government really represented the people of Mexico. You granted that request and time has proved that General Carranza is really the representative of Mexican democracy—that he represents their efforts to establish a government of the people and for the people. General Carranza has demonstrated his sympathy with the ideals for which Madero gave his life, and has refused to compromise these ideals with Mexican revolutionists who were seeking their own personal interests. He has endeavored to secure for the Mexican republic the dignity and respect that ought to be accorded to any sovereign government.

"The sympathies of the workers of the United States have been very deeply touched by the struggles of our fellow workers of Mexico. As recent events have drawn all of the countries of the two American continents more closely together, so the workers of these various countries have been more thoroughly aroused to the common interests and the common welfare of the wage earners who are citizens of the countries.

MODERN ENEMIES OF THE HOME

Remove the Civil Disabilities of Women and all Other Disabilities Will Follow.

By Gertrude Breslau Fuller.

Any body of disfranchised citizens occupies an inferior and dependent position in society, civilly, industrially and socially. It comes with a shock to many people to hear these terms applied to the status of women in our Commonwealth. It is, however, an indisputable fact that the political, economic and social welfare of human beings is as inextricably linked together "as fire, flame, and heat." It is not possible to suffer political disability without resultant social and industrial disability. It is not possible, as Shaw remarked, to cheapen women in the market of industry without cheapening them every other way.

As Congressman Taylor of Colorado said of that State, the 555,000 of working women in this State constitute just so many reasons why women should have teh vote. The ballot is the right with which all other rights may be established and protected.

A few women are so afraid of themselves, so fearful of the fragility of woman's modesty, morality and mother impulses that they present the anomalous spectacle of a group in society appealing to men who have declared their resentment against the despotic dictation of other men, begging them to usurp the power of the despotism men have discarded to exercise dictation over the hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvania women, who are asking to participate in the Government under which they live. These women seem unaware that they occupy a "dog-in-the-manger" attitude; they don't want to vote themselves and they won't allow anyone lse to do so if they can help it.

A few women are clinging to old ideas unaware that they are trying to fit fourteenth century notions to twentieth century conditions.

Other women suffer from "the peril of ease," selfish, parasitic, sluggish, indifferent, save for the "powerful and ferocious inertia" of the full-fed and fatuously satisfied.

Others are conscious of economic interests vested in special privilege, and feel the resentment of the aristocrat when the common people demand increased liberty to order the affairs of their own life. The gerater the number of persons participating in Government, the wider are its benefits distributed and the more does it menace the law protected privileges for the few.

If the opposition to women suffrage were limited to the ignorant, the indifferent, the indolent, and the conservative, women would have little to fear. The persistent, organized and aggressive opposition; the untiring and well paid service comes from tremendously powerful interests opposed to the common welfare and fearful of the increase of the power of the people.

Any business interest that hopes to thrive only by throttling free government and disfranchising citizens is a menace to the community and is bound sooner or later to meet its Nemesis. The forces of progress are irresistible and the triumph of right may be deferred, but never defated.

The professional Anti is continually emphasizing in her talk the glory of motherhood. It is, she says, so important a function to the State that the mother ought not to be diverted even for a single half hour once a year to walk up to the school house, the Municipal Hall, or the lecture room with her husband and cast a ballot. One would think, to hear an Anti talk, that the mother was the only parent of the child. In spite of all the songs that are sung, the poems that are written, and the orations that are delivered, eulogizing the honor, worth and beauty of motherhood, there are twenty-seven States in the Union where, before the law, a mother is not an equal parent. The States where motherhood receives simple justice, solid appreciation and equal consideration are the equal suffrage States.

In these States, mothers may listen to the songs and poems and oratory without feeling the irony of the thought that their sons have failed to reinforce their fair words with the guaranty of legal equality. In the typical ideal Anti States, where woman's voice is least heard outside the kitchen, there are six States in which a woman's unborn child may be willed away from her by the father. No such inequalities remain on the statute books of the suffrage States.

Our courageous pioneer mothers learned to aim a rifle in order to help defend her family from the skulking Indian and the prowling wild beast. These are no longer the most dreaded enemies of our homes. Modern foes are more dangerous because more insidious; filth diseases, sunless tenements, poverty, overcrowding, overwork, underpaid, poisonous fumes, from bad sanitation, frozen sewage for ice, diseased meats, poisoned milk, sweat-shop labor, premature child labor, unprotected machines that mangle and destroy life, alcoholism, land monopoly, industrial extortion, these menace the homes of today. It is just as necessary that women recognize these dangers, become equipped with and understand the use of the most effective means of removing them—the citizen's ballot.

Women used to be told "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." As long as they believed it they

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

SOWING TO SELF AND SIN REAPING CORRUPTION

Man's Present Experiences, However, to Be Overruled For Good—The Fathers Ate a Sour Grape—Children's Teeth on Edge—Mankind In General Live Largely In Gratification of Lower Propensities—Man Should Live Far Above Mere Animal Plane—As Originally Created He Would Love and Seek God—Defilement of Sin—Blinded by Satan—God, Foreseeing All, Has Purposed Man's Deliverance — Happy Surprise Awaiting Awakened World Under Messiah's Kingdom.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10—Our city enjoyed today the privilege of a most instructive discourse from Pastor Russell. His text was from Galatians 6:7—"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." The Pastor said in part:

There is a very important lesson for all centering in these words of the Apostle. In our lives and characters there are certain things which we have had nothing to do. You have nothing to do with sowing in your character that which you received from your ancestors. You had nothing to do with Adam's sin. You have to do only with what you yourself sow.

Those things which have come to us by heredity, not by our own volition—conditions over which we have no control—are all arranged for in our great Creator's Plan. In Christ God has made provision for the covering of all the imperfections that have come to us through the fall, so that we are not responsible for anything but what we saw. God will attend to what Adam sowed. He has provided a just sacrifice for the unjust sinner; for as by man (Adam) came sin and death, so also by the Man Christ Jesus will come deliverance from those imperfections which result from Father Adam's fall.

This is applicable not only to the Church now, but will be applicable to the whole world during the Millinnial Age. The world of mankind will not be held responsible for what their fathers sowed, though now all suffer for those things. "The fathers ate the sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge." (Ezekiel 18:2; Jeremiah 31.29, 30.) In this present life we shall suffer from these disabilities. But this is true only of this life. The seed of sinful sowing brings a certain harvest, the same as sowing wheat brings wheat.

LIVING IN BASEMENT OF BRAIN.

What are the seeds that mankind have been sowing for six thousand years? We see the world in general sowing to selfishness, to self-gratification. Nearly all have thus been sowing, trying to serve their tastes, their preferences for food, clothing, everything under the sun. Man tries to satisfy his desires; (and most of the fallen man's desires are for sinful things, that work to his injury. He still has in his brain some capacity for good things, but from the Adamic fall he has received a selfish bent. Thus the selfish impulses are more active than are the higher powers of his mind.

In the top of the brain lie the nobler powers of the mind; such as the sense of right and wrong, reverence, benevolence—good qualities, which bring man's highest blessing. Whoever can live in the top of his brain instead of down in the cellar, the base of the brain, will have the nobler life. There are organs that belong merely to the flesh. Some people live for food and drink only. Others do not care so much for these things, but have other morbid cravings. If we had none of the quality of alimentiveness in our brain, we would not enjoy eating, which would then be a mere matter of form and might be neglected. But if we are in good health we relish our daily meals. This should lead to thankfulness to the Lord, from whom all our blessings come.

If, however, the organ of alimentiveness is in control, is served particularly and continually, the person will live only to eat and drink. He will live down in the basement of his brain. He will not have the highest joys. such a condition would be an overbalance of that part of the brain.

Man became unbalanced away back in Eden; and we have had six thousand years of development in that direction; so that by this time the heads of a good portion of mankind are largely empty as regards the nobler sentiments, or at least these organs are largely dormant. Men have been too much occupied with eating, planting and building, with running after the gratification of the pleasures of sense, living more like animals than like beings created in the image of God.

Gratification of legitimate cravings is all right to a certain degree with kind. There is nothing wrong in a man's enjoying his food and other bodily comforts. But it is the making of these the chief aim of life—the sitting or lolling around to kill time, and the doings of this, that and the other thing just as they happen to come along—that shows the empty head. Some very good people, as the world goes, spend considerable time in dancing and card-playing. To me it seems that those who have time to burn, to kill, those who spend their time in thinking merely about things which are on the same level with the horse and the dog, are living on a very low, animal plane, They do just what a good breed of animal would do.

MAN'S ASPIRATIONS IF PERFECT

God has given man a brain very different from all the lower animals. We have the quality of brain and the powers of mind to reason along abstract lines. We can study mathematics, dynamics, astronomy, geology, political economy. We can discern between right and wrong. We can know God's will and study His Word. Animals cannot do these things.

But the average man does not care to think about God or about anything beyond the interests of the present life. He does not wish to think about dying. He ought to think, "There is a great God; He has a sympathy and love for me, and I would be glad to know what He has to say to me." It would be natural to a noble mind to ask what God has for us, and to reason that it must be something good, because God is good. God is wise, just and loving, and has a deep interest in His creatures.

If things were as they should be, man would be feeling after God. He would desire to know about the Divine Plan of the Ages—how sin came into the world; how God has sympathy, and sent His Son to be our Redeemer to make satisfaction for sin; how in due time He will make satisfaction for the sins of the whole world. Man would be interested to learn how it is that some know of all this beforehand in order that they may be associated with the Lord Jesus in blessing the world. Why do they not care to know these things? It is because Satan has blinded men's minds, and because they are so fallen that to a large degree they have lost the image of God, in which man was originally created. Moreover, false doctrines have come in also from Satan and the other fallen angels.

PRESENT EXPERIENCES A LESSON TO ANGELS.

The Apostle Paul says that "the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them that believe not." (2 Corinthians 4:4.) They do not believe because their eyes are holden; for Satan does not wish them to see the light of the glorious goodness of God shining in the face of Jesus Christ. If men could only get a glimpse of God's goodness in Christ, the entire world would be converted. Why, then, does not God reveal His glory to them? For the reason that He proposes to do so in the Millennial Kingdom. Thro Christ He will then open the blind eyes, unstop the deaf ears, and cause all men to know the Lord.—Isaiah 35:5; Jeremiah 31:34.

For a wise purpose God has permitted Satan to take his course. But in due time the Almighty will take control—in the very near future. He told our first parents that they should die because of their sin. It was Satan who said that they should not die. If they chose to believe Satan, the responsibility was their own. God permitted them to take that course.

Why should God do this? Because He wished to teach a great lesson; first to the angels, then to men. The angels are learning every day. They desire to look into these things, as the Apostle Peter assures us. (1 Peter 1:10-12.) Throughout the six thousand years during which God has permitted evil on earth, the angels have been looking on. The introduction of evil was a great test to them at first. When they saw the power of Lucifer, Satan, and observed that God did not correct him at the beginning of his career of rebellion, some of them concluded that God could not stop him. So many of them decided to follow Lucifer.

Did God wish this? Yes; if their hearts were disloyal. He did not desire to have them associated in the Kingdom regulations. So He let them have the test. He let them take their own course. Now that they are over in Satan's ranks, they are finding that God has the power; but they have demonstrated that they have not been in harmony with Him. For a time the other angels were bewildered; nevertheless they trusted God. They have now seen the wisdom of His course.

All the while God had the power, but simply did not exercise it. The holy angels see now how foolish it would have been for them to choose sin. They can see that doing right is better than doing wrong. All the holy angels percieve that they were wise to trust God, even though for a while it looked as though He was powerless to stop Satan or to save the fallen race that Satan had led astray.

MAN'S PRESENT CONDITION TEMPORARY.

The world of mankind have been going down into death, but the world is not eternally lost. God has known all the time what would be the outcome; and all the time He has had a Plan for their recovery. They have been only asleep in death; for God, before He revealed His Plan of Redemption, had it in mind for man. In fact, He had it in mind before the foundation of the world. The Lord Jesus was the very Essence in that Plan, the very Center. He was to be the great Ransam-sacrifice for all, and later the great King of Glory to lift mankind out of death. All this was known to the Father. Jesus was the Lamb slain (in Jehovah's Purpose) from before the world was.

It is a good thing to find out how great a God we have; to learn that He is not only all-wise, all- powerful and all-just, but—still more precious—that the very essence of His character is Love. This great Plan which God is carrying out has a still further purpose in developing sympathy and other noble traits in mankind. He is letting the world go down to the tomb; but no one suffers very long.

This condition has lasted for more than six thousand years, although no one person has suffered more than a small fraction of that time. Many have been taken away very suddenly; many have died in infancy; some have died of consumption or of fever; others have been killed with bullets; still others with poisonous gases. But it was only a brief experience. It is not like roasting in torture throughout all eternity. For a person to suffer for a few days, to have a tooth-ache, a headache, a heart-ache, may do him good.

BREVITY OF LIFE NOW A BLESSING.

Man's experience may develop patience and give the sufferer sympathy for others. All of our aches and pains should make us sympathetic. If you never had any pain, you could not imagine what was the matter with people when they talked about their aches and pains. But since we all have aches and pains, bruises and heart-aches, we know what they are and can sympathize with others who have them. Then, besides, these experiences are only for a moment, so to speak—"light afflictions," in comparison to the blessings in store for humanity.

These things are giving the world a great lesson. Mankind are not bound for eternal torment. They are simply falling asleep in death for a time. It is better that they fall asleep than that they should stay awake long—better under present conditions. If they are inclined to do wright, it is beter that they fall asleep, for the reason that their experiences are not prolonged and are not so much of a conflict. It is better also in the case of those who do evil, who know how to make bombs and all kinds of deadly instruments for injuring and destroying their fellow creatures, or who rob the widow and the orphan. If such were not cut off in death, we do not know what wickedness they would learn to do in a thousand years. Some in their selfishness would get all the money in the world. It is a good thing that they are dying off dear friends. We are glad, however, that they are merely falling asleep and not dying like a beast, to live no more.

God has a future of glorious opportunity for all. We are glad that our God has so wonderful a Plan. There are some things that we do not get fully understood, but we are sure that our great Cretor knows what He is about. There is no need to worry about the final outcome. We see enough to convince us fully and satisfy us; and we rest it there. If you are not trying to do right, not trying to please the Lord, then you have something about which to be concerned.

EXPERIENCES ON AWAKENING FROM DEATH.

All these present conditions will be so overruled as to have a beneficial effect upon the world. Mankind fall asleep in death with certain knowledge and certain experiences. Even those errors which God has permitted to come in will work out good.. How could they ever work out good? In this way:

Imagine some of the poor people awakening in the Resurrection Day and taking up the same thought with which they fell asleep. They will fake up saying, "Where am I? Where is the Devil? Where is the fire? and the torment?" There is neither Devil or fire around here," they will be told. "These things that were told you when you were alive before were simply scare-crows which the Devil used to drive men away from God! They were the very things that made you hate God. But we have found what the Bible tells about the Love of God, and says nothings whatever about those dreadful things we used to be taught. They were doctrines of devils. Cheer up, Brother; you are just entering upon the best time of your life."

"Are you deceiving me?" he will ask in bewilderment. "Oh, no!" will be the reply. "Satan is bound for a thousand years, and he may deceive the people no more. You are going to have a grand time, coming into harmony with God, learning to know Him, whom to know is life everlasting. We shall all get everlasting life if we do right." "Shall I become an angel?" he will ask. "No, you are too late for that. You knew some saintly people when alive before, did you not?" "Oh, yes, my parents where devout Christians." "They are in the Kingdom now, joint-heirs with our Lord Jesus Christ, reigning with Him. During the Gospel Age whoever would walk in Jesus' footsteps might have a change of nature and a special resurrection to become spirit beings—like Christ."

"What Can I get?" "Restitution—restoration to what Adam was when created. We are told that all our infirmities will gradually disappear, until by the close of Christ's Reign we shall be absolutely perfect, if we keep in the right way. Then, if we remain in harmony with God, we shall receive everlasting life. Now is your opportunity. Be one of those who will live only for God. In the past you sowed to the flesh. You wasted your time. You used your whole body improperly. You have learned a lesson; put it to good use. Hereafter, try to live in harmony with God's will. This will be sowing properly; and by and by you will have a good crop."

Thus those living when the Kingdom is set up enlighten others who come up from the tomb; and these in turn can assist others. The incorrigible alone will suffer the Second Death—destruction.

"We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and awful time,
In an age on ages telling,
To be living is sublime.
Hark, the rumbling in the nations,
Iron crumbling with the clay:
Hark, what soundeth? 'Tis creation
Groaning for a better day."

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A MAN OF ACTION.

Essay I.

THEOLOGY, SCIENCE, POLITICS.

Under the enlightenment of modern civilization, humanity is liberating itself from the superstitions of the past, whch fettered the mind and choked the fair sentiments of the heart. Men dare to think now and rely on their own judgment instead of that of others who volunteered to do their thinking. This is stimulated by our modern facilites of communcaition, especially the printing press and rapid transit. This is the stage of which the Jewish Prophet Daniel wrote: "Many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased." It applies in all departments: music, literature and the arts. But they who have especially benefited mankind by the use of their God-given endowments, in reforms, in producing food for thought, etc., pioneers whom others follow, who keep things moving, are those that have opened up the avenues of theology, science and politics.

As indicating the tremendous, far-reaching effects of ideas properly launched upon the world we note the fact that our modern thought had its origin prior to the Dark Ages, principally from three men who may be properly said to be the spiritual and intellectual fathers of all the inlellectuals produced since the Dark Ages—they are, Aristotle, Plato and St. Paul. Without proving matters we classify some of the leading promoters of thought on this side of the Dark Ages down to the opening of the twentieth century, according to the three divisions heretofore outlined:

(a) Theology, (1—Faith branch) St. Paul, Luther, Knox. Arminius, Roger Williams, Wesley, Beecher, Miller, Pastor C. T. Russel; (2—Speculation branch) Drummond, Swing, Brigss, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot;

(b) Science, (1—Conservative) Aristotle. Galileo, Bruno, Copernicus, Newton, Wallace, Wright, Dana. Vail, Smyth, Gall, Combe, Fowler, Argyle; (2—Speculative) Humboldt, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndale, Spencer, Haeckel.

(c) Politics, Plato, Rousseau, Voltaire. Jefferson, Franklin. Paine, Ingersoll, Bradlaugh and Elbert Hubbard.

KNOWER, SAYER, DOER.

From this classification we have at the opening of the twentieth century, standing prominently in the lime light of the whole civilized world, three men, profoundly influencing different classes of people, all contributing towards a common end—that of evaporating the Mediaeval theology of Dante and Milton. In the words of Eugene Wood: "We are standing by the death bed of a great but false religion." This is being effected principally by the power of three men who are each apparently unconscious of the full import of the others' mission—they are Eliot, Hubbard and Russell.

The predominant characteristics of these men differ as much as do their vocation and origin and the character of the three classes of people influenced. They remind us of a statement of the Concord philosopher Emerson, who said: "The universe has three children, born at one time, which reappear under different names in every system of thought, whether it be called cause, operation and effect; or more poetically Jove. Pluto, Neptune. but which we will here call, the Knower, Sayer and the Doer. These stand respectively for the love of truth, for the love of good and for the love of beauty. These are equal Each is that which he is essentially, so that he cannot be surmounted or analyzed, and each of these three have the power of the other latent in him, and his own potent." Singular as it may seem, Eliot, Hubbard and Russell fit the classification in their predominant features of their natural and cultivated endowments, for Eliot stands for the "Knower" or education; Hubbard with his witticisms and the marvelous power of his pen, stands for the "sayor" and Russell tallies with the "Doer" or reformer. Great as are his powers of thought and speech, they are eclipsed by his achievements to such an extent that the world in general as yet sees nothing but the remarkable accomplishments of his propaganda.

ELIOT.

The name of Dr. Eliot we have arbitrarily associated with the speculative branch of theology for the sole reason of his religion. We note that he leans in the direction of Unitarianism and has espoused the popular religion of Rationalsim. In this repect he lines up with Drummond, Swing and those that have embraced the Darwinian theory. Drummond was the pioneer in this avenue, and the speculative theologians have been tampering with Darwinism since Drummond entered the arena. but worked in the dark. To Eliot goes the credit of sanctifying this Higher Criticism Infidelity and placing it above board. The following from the pen of Hubbard will attest that he answers to what Emerson describes as a "Knower":—

"There was put forth at Cambridge, Massachusetts. the most important announcement since Lincoln issued his nouncement made since Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. I refer to the address of Dr. Charles W. Eliot givtn before the Harvard Summer School of Divinity. The importance of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was on account of the man who put it forth, and the time at which it was issued. John Brown issued a like Proclamation, and got himself quickly hanged for his pains. Brown's set was inopportune, and his name did not have sufficient gravity, anyway. The vaule of a thing depends quite as much upon who says it as on the words themselves. Henry Ward Beecher proclaimed the divine right of negroes to freedom, again and again. The business of Wendell Phillips was to do the same, and although he sounded his tocsin, only a few heard him on account of the noise. Theodore Parker proclaimed freedom to the men in bonds. His voice carried clear to Virginia, where he was indicted and a price placed upon his head. He fled to Italy and died there in Eighteen Hundred Sixty.

"Lincoln listened not to Greeley's advice, but waited many weary months for the psychologic moment to arrive before he gave birth to his Proclamation. He waited until the North had achieved a victory. After the reek and riot, after the tumult and shouting, there came a calm, and then it was that he spoke. He spoke like the practised orator he was: He did not speak until his audience had exhausted itself and was ready to listen.

"Dr. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, is the most conspicuous intellectual figure before the American people today. His position is one of singular dignity. Dr. Eliot represents high and sane conservation in pedagogy, finance and the whole social order. He, of all men, knows that organization should proceed dissolution. Upon his official toga there is no smirch or stain, nor upon his personal and private 'scutcheon is there a blot. A million intellectuals in America look to him for guidance. For them he keys the Cosmic Symphony.

"Dr. Eliot has always been a conservative in the sense that he has conserved everything which is valuable, never tearing down the scaffolding as long as it was needed. He represents the established Order. He keeps step with the procession—in the front rank—but never ahead of it. He is a mouthpiece, not for the bourgeois or the proletariat, but for the many thousand who are teaching the young bourgeois close marksmanship. He is the teacher of teachers. His social and intellectual position is secure and unassailable.

'So much for the man. As for the audience to which he delivered his pronunciamento. it was, please bear in mind, a Divinity School made up of preachers, old and young, representing various Protestant denominations—that is, a school conductd for the study of Theology. This school was founded in Sixteen Hundred Thirty-six, and its business and intent has always been to prepare men to go out into the world and explain the Supernatural. The students of a Divinity School are supposed to know the plans and purposes of Deity, and to make these plans and purposes plain to the people in their profession. To this end they have 'a call.'

"And now comes a man who has been at the head of Harvard College for just forty years. and explains to the students of this Divinity School that its teaching of the Supernatural has been founded on a fallacy, and that God is the Great Unconscious, working toward the Conscious, with man as His chiefest instrument. Moreover, man should be the highest object of man's solicitude, and not God; since if anything is divine, it is man. God does not so much need man, as man needs man.

"This value of Dr. Eliot's Proclamation means this, that from now on you can be intellectually free if you choose to be,. and yet be acceptable in the Best Socitty. Heretofore, the free thinker has been tabu. He has been pigeon-holed with the Hebrew Jew, as one who delibtrately rejected "the Savior". Charles Bradlaugh fought the House of Commons for nine years, and was forcible ejected from that body, because he refused to take the prescribed oath of office and swear by things that have no existence outside of the brain of one who believes in witches and the benign influence of black cats. Now. however, the affirmation of a man who does not believe in the 'Holy Evangel' is just as valuable as the oath of one who does. Also, since Dr. Eliot's Edict we can invite such a one to our Four-o'clock without being socially smirched."

(To be continued.)

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Appreciations.

Bunker Hill, Ill., Ot.c 8, 1915.

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. Praying the Lord of the Harvest to bless your paper as you use its columns to spread the glad message of His coming Kingdom.

Very truly yours,
MRS. C. W. STIVER.

Sabinal, Texas.

It is with regret that I ask you to discontinue the Tribune. I appreciate the Tribune very much, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday School Lessons, etc.

Sincerely yours,
HIRAM GRAHAM.

Deadwood, S. D., Dec. 17.

I am enclosing money for back subscription on the Tribune. I feel sorry in asking you to discontinue sending me the paper for lack of money.

MRS. H. PORTER.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 8.

We appreciate the Tribune, and especially the Pastor Russell Sermons, Sunday School Lessons, etc., and don't want to miss any of them, and want to take this opportunity to thank you for publishing abroad the glad tidings of the Kingdom.

Respectfully,
(MISS) DORA HARRIS.

Wethersfield, Ill., Oct. 9.

I write to let you know of our change of address. We missed our Tribune this week and felt very sorry about it. We enjoy the peper so much. There are so many good things, and most of all Pastor Russell's sermons.

MRS. O. F. BUMPHREY.

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1915.

Dear Sir:—I assure you that I appreciate the "Labor Tribune" each year and I do not wish to miss an issue. Pastor Russell sermons are surely one of the leading feaures.

Yours respecfully,
JOS. COOCH.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1915.

Our subscription having expired a few weeks ago to your valuable paper we appreciate the fact that you continued to forward the paper to our address.

We are today renewing our subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society for another year.

We enjoy your paper very much, and especially do we appreciate your efforts in upholding the Truth in publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons.

Praying the Lord's Blessing may attend you and bring you success in your undertaking for the stand you for **Truth and Righteousness.**

Respectfully yours,
MR. and MRS. S. MAGEE.

Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 7.

I appreciate your paper so much on account of publishing Pastor Russell's sermon and the other religious articles and believe you will be rewarded for your strong stand for truth.

Yours sincerely,
IDELLA VANALSTINE.

New York, Oct. 9.

I write to thank you for inserting in your paper my note to you in regard to old Towers. It has brought me many replies and helped me to secure several years Towers.

Yours Sincerely,
MRS. G. M. BABCOCK.

Basalt, Colorado, Oct. 7.

I see from the little yellow label on front sheet of the Tribune that my subscription has expired. Kindly find enclosed renewal of my subscription I wish to come with a few words of appreciation of your valuable paper. We enjoy the sermons of our dear Pastor Russell and all the other good features of your paper.

V. A. CARLSON.

Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 9.

I am renewing one of my Labor Tribunes through the Watch Tower B. & T. A., as I have been a subscriber of your paper near since you have printed Pastor Russell's sermons and will as long as you publish our dear Pastor Russell's sermons. As I have spent 26 years in reading and mailing our dear Pastor Russell's Truth work while living at Freed, Pa.

Your Brother in the service,
J. L. FREED.

Grand, Okla., Oct. 8.

Dear Sir:—I notice my subscription to the Tribune is up and on account of finance will have to ask you to discontinue the paper. Hower, I like the paper very much on account of the Truth therein contained, especially the sermons of "that servant" of the Lord (Math. 24: 45-47) Pastor Russell. Surely you have been and will be greatly rewarded for your endeavor to spread the Truth our "labor is no in vain in the Lord." I hope you will continue the seromns and I will be able to subscribe again sometime in the future. With good wishes for the Tribune, I remain

Your friend
H. T. HIXSON.

New Tax Laws Hit Wealthy and Poor

(Continued from Page One.)

placed on motorcars and cycles, cinema films, clocks, watches, musical instruments, plate glass and hats. These are rather a mixed variety of things but are chosen because they are of the nature of special luxuries, and furthermore, produced outside the country. They are declared not to be at all of the nature of protective duties and are simply levied to help redress the adverse trade balance against this country and more particularly to put the American exchange, which is so badly against this country, at the present time, is a more level position. The eventual consumer in this country will be paying in future eight cents per pound more for his tea, one cent per pound more for his coffee and cocoa, and from 44 cents to 64 cents per pound more for his tobacco. There is no alterations in the duties on wines, spirits or beer. Gasolene has an extra duty of six cents per gallon clapped on to it and the patent medicine duty is doubled. One cent postage is abolished in the country and the minimum charge for a telegram is now 18 cents as against a former 12 cents. Telephone charges are raised and postal money orders will cost more.

Organised labor, like everybody else in the country, accepts the Budget as a necessary evil in wartime and there are very few grumbles from anybody. It is to be feared, however, that its provisions will press in the end most upon the poorest paid workers owing to the increased proces of food that will result. In this case it will be up to these men and women when they are members of unions to press for such further increases in wages as will neutralise this extra cost of living. The unions are now very strong here and owing to the shortage of labor has a very direct influence upon rates of remuneration.

W. J. Davis, general secretary of the National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers and ex-chairman of the Parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, gave what I might call a representative trade union view on the Budget. Curiously enough, however, he declared that at first sight he did not like the tax on profits. "It seems," he said "to interfere with the great principle of the freedom of trade production. The manufacturer probably can afford to pay a tax of 50 per cent over and above the profits he previously obtained, but I am afraid that much of this will have to come out of the pockets of the working classes, as in a variety of ways what is called economy in production will be keenly looked after by capital which has to pay the extra taxation. The reduction of the exemption limit from $800 to $650 wil severely tax the working man, and this, together with the increased cost of living, will make the burden very heavy."

Mr, Davis observed that he looked in vain for extra taxation on the landowners, as ground values seemed to have escaped the attention of the Chancellor, no doubt because landowners had a full and over-representation in the House of Commons. He was glad to see that, so far as the additional txation on labor was concerned, it was to be collected quarterly, but he feared that great disappointment would be felt by men earning as low a salary as $650 a year. The enormous increase on sugar would be felt not only by the working classes, but by manufacturers in the preserving industries; of course in an indirect way the increased tax would further add to the expenses of the household. It was a good thing, however, that the price of sugar was to be regulated by a departmental committee. He was glad that the teetotallers had not escaped (this being a reference to the extra duties on tea, coffee and cocoa) but he should like to have seen some reference in the Budget to schemes for improved land cultivation and a taxation on the slaughter of lambs, calves and other young animals.

Negotiations are still proceeding between the executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen and the railway managers in regard to the wages question. The date of a joint conference has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be early. J. H. Thomas, member of Parliament, assistant secretary of the union, made the following statement on September 17th: "The executive committee has every reason to believe from the evidence coming in that the members will loyally give effect to the instructions issued on September 16th. This will very materially assist the committee in their deliberations."

The instructions referred to by Thomas were contained in the resolution which stated that the executive could only hope to conduct matters to a successful issue if the members refrained from precipitate or ill-advised stoppage, and asked that the committee might be given a fair chance to deal with the situation. The railwaymen's chief demands are: (1) An additional bonus of 75 cents to employes receiving a 50 cent bonus, and an additional 50 cents to those receiving a 5 cent bonus; (2) a substantial increase on the present rates paid for women labor; (3) an increase of the war bonus paid to boys.

In a review of the state of employment in Germany, the British "Board of Trade Labor Gazette" says that, judging by the published statistics, it would appear that the disturbance of the labor market by the outbreak of the war was much more violent, while the process of recovery was much slower in Germany than in the United Kingdom. Returns from 297 industrial concerns showed a total of 262,961 workpeople employed on the last day of July, 1915, as compared with 326,391 on the corresponding day of July 1914—a decrease of 63,430 or 19.43 per cent. The reduction in the number of males employed amounted to over 73,000, every industry represented in the returns showing a decrease, while a majority of the industries had a larger number of women employed than in July, 1914.

(Continued from Page One.)

were content; but there came a day when mothers were forced to realize that the hand that robs the cradle has well-nigh unlimited power to rule the world of politics and industry.

Poor working women trying to cope with injustice and aggression, with the uncertain and precarious weapon of "indirect influence" reminds one of the contrast between the Gattling Gun of Uncle Sam and the rope corded cannon of the Filipino, the firearms of the early colonist and the bow and arrow of Powhatan and his chieftains.

We are repeatedly told that children work because wages are low. This is putting the cart before the horse. Wages are low because children work. Ninety-seven thousand children in Pennsylvania are displacing the labor of adults and dragging down manhood wages; five hundred and fifty-five thousand disfranchised women workers, forced to accept lower wages for equal work, tend to displace manhood labor and drag down the standard of living for the entire working class. Again and again I have heard little ten- and twelve-year old girls asked the question: "When a woman does the same work as a man should she receive the same pay?" I have never heard a child but answered "Yes." This is one reason why some people fear the ballot of women. It is not because they fear women do not know enough to vote, it is because they fear they do.

Children are safer, healthier, better educated and hence the whole structure of society improved in New Zealand where women have voted for 22 years. According to careful investigators, there is a higher birth rate a lower death rate of babies, more equitable distribution of wealth, the fewest labor troubles, and the best factory laws for working women in New Zealand of any country in the world.

Henry Demarest Lloyd, Professor Frank Parsons, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Miss Jane Addams and others have either visited New Zealand or made special and critical studies of the laws and conditions of that country and have reported most wonderful advance in the humanist efforts over our own country. Also, it is observed, that the discussion of masculinism and feminism do not receive conspicuous emphasis, but are sunk in the better word "humanism."

The advance of human liberty depends upon our extending to the social body the ideals and principles of morality which we hold as individuals.

Henry D. Lloyd once said that the infallible test of the goodness of a man was his treatment of the weak; the age of the dominion of brute force is passing and the age of intellectual and moral force is gaining.

It is a pretty big task to wisely order the affairs of a great family of 7,000,000 of human beings. It requires the service of all the brain and conscience we can possibly command.

The desire for the ballot on the part of women is in no way an effort to enter into competition with men, but a movement toward better understanding and co-operation in the affairs of the individual home and in the larger affairs of the national home. The right kind of politics may be properly discussed in the home, in the school room, and even in the church. When women enter politics it will be to help build up social righteousness and to add their force against the things that menace, retard, hinder, and degrade human life.

ELISHA'S RESTITUTION MINISTRY

2 Kings 4 and 5.—October 17.

Elisha Succeeds Elijah—The Typical Significance of This—Heals the Spring of Water—Pronounces Sentence Against Young Hoodlums—Rewards Widow's Faith—Heals General Naaman's Leprosy.

"I am Jehovah that healeth thee."—Exodus 15:26.

BIBLE students understand Elijah's career to have been typical of the experiences of the Church in the flesh, ending with glorification. Appropriately we might expect that Elisha, upon whom fell Elijah's mantle of power and authority as the Lord's representative, also prefigured a class. Our thought is that he typified two classes: first, those now associated with the Elijah class; and later, after Elisha's recrossing Jordan, those in whose charge will be the dispensation of Restitution blessings during the Millennium. Let us notice a few of his figurative doings.

(1) A certain stream carried brackish water through an otherwise favored district. Elisha took a handful of salt to the head of the brook and there poured it in, commanding in the name of the Lord that henceforth the water should be pure. Looking for a typical significance of this in the Millennium, we remember that water represents Truth, and that brackish water would represent impure doctrines. A purification of the stream at its fountain would well represent what the Lord has promised respecting Messiah's Day. The salt cast into the spring reminds us of the Master's words to His disciples, "Ye are the salt of the earth." It will be through the glorified Salt of the Earth that streams of Truth will come for human refreshment for a thousand years.—Zephaniah 3:9; Isaiah 11:9; Habakkuk 2:14.

The Maidservant of Naaman's wife.

(2) As Elisha proceeded on his journey, some young hoodlums accosted him, saying, "Go up, thou bald head!" These were youths—not children, not babies. Elisha turned and denounced their conduct as wrong, and declared that it would have a punishment, translated in our text as curse. Two bears came and wounded them. The forty-two young ruffians all experienced wounds from their conflict with the bears, and this apparently was their punishment for wrong-doing. After some such manner there will be judgments in the world during the Millennium—punishments for every wrong course, rewards for every right deed. Thus, through chastisements, called in the Bible judgments, the world will be taught right and wrong for a thousand years—the world's Judgment Day. —Isaiah 26:9; 2 Peter 3:8.

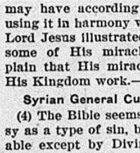
Oil According to Her Faith.

(3) A poor widow, distressed because of debt, appealed to the Prophet for aid. Except for some olive oil, her resources were exhausted. Elisha directed her to take all her vessels and to borrow others from her neighbors, and then to pour the oil into these until they were filled. Afterwards she could sell the oil, pay her debts and keep the remainder of the money.

This story illustrates the Lord's general principle of dealing. The debt was to be paid. Justice was not to be violated, and any miracle to be performed would be preferably by the blessing of something already possessed. Thus doubtless during the Millennium the Lord will bless what people may have according to their faith in using it in harmony with His will. Our Lord Jesus illustrated this principle in some of His miracles, and made it plain that His miracles foreshadowed His Kingdom work.—John 2:11.

Syrian General Cured of Leprosy.

(4) The Bible seems to refer to leprosy as a type of sin, because it is incurable except by Divine miracle. Naaman, chief commander of the Syrian forces, was a leper. In his family was a little Hebrew housemaid, a captive. Noting her master's plight, she remarked to her mistress that the great Prophet in Israel, Elisha, could cure him. What seemed like idle talk was seized upon by Naaman as a last hope. From the king he obtained a letter of introduction to the king of Israel, requesting that his leprosy be cured.



Naaman's Leprosy Cleansed.

The king of Israel was appalled. He concluded that the Syrian king was seeking a pretext for war. The matter was told to the Prophet Elisha, who immediately sent the king word to send the general to him.

When the general arrived at the Prophet's home, Elisha sent him instructions to wash in the Jordan seven times. Naaman was angry, and declared that Elisha was trifling with him, etc. But his servants suggested that it could do no harm to do as the Prophet had said. He bathed in the Jordan, as directed. The result was a miraculous cure.

Naaman returned to the Prophet's home to thank him and to offer him costly presents. But the Prophet would accept nothing. His powers were not for sale. They were Divine blessings. Naaman confessed that no god but Jehovah could perform such a miracle.

SHOW-DOWN.

Teacher—"What lesson do we learn from the attack on the Dardanelles?"

Prize Scholar—"That a straight beats three kings, dad says."—*Judge.*

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LAUNDRY WORKERS GAIN.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Secretary Harry Morrison, of the Laundry Workers' International union reports that agreements calling for an eight-hour day have been signed in Anaconda and Deed Lodge, Montana, and a minimum wage of $10 per week has been established in these cities.

TO UNITE CITY FIREMEN.

DENVER, Oct. 13.—Organized city firemen in the state are urging their fellow workers to unite and welcome affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. These firemen show that the two-platoon system and other betterments are possible if they join hands with the trade union movement.

HOW UNIONISM GROWS.

DETROIT, Oct. 13.—A list of agreements written by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America indicates the growth of trade unionism. The records of the various conventions show that in 1901 there were 22 written agreements; in 1903, 38; in 1905, 66; in 1907, 114; in 1909, 125; in 1911, 152; in 1913, 186, and in 1915, 204.

EIGHT HOURS IS GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A. F. of L. Organizer Roach writes to Secretary Frank Morrison from Bridgeport, Conn., that all working agreements entered into in which A. F. of L. organizers have had anything to do with so far have been on a basis of forty-eight hours a week, nine hours for the first four days, eight hours for Friday and four hours for Saturday.

LOWELL STRIKE ENDS.

LOWELL, MASS. Oct. 13.—The strike at the United States Cartridge company, which began September 10, was ended by a vote of the interested workers. Under the agreement all questions of wages and overtime will be referred to the state board of arbitration. Changes in pay resulitng from the board's recommendation will be effective from September 28.

GRADUATE STUDENTS FAVOR PROF. NEARING.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Nearly 100 graduate students of the University of Pennsylvania, many of them instructors at this institution, have signed resolutions of protest against the dismissal of Prof. Nearing, last June.

It is declared that "freedom of speech of our instructors is of first importance," and attention is called to the necessity for freedom for research and investigation of every subject, "no matter how new or how contrary to current preconceptions it may be."

The resolutions are as follows:

"We, the undersigned gradute students of the University of Pennsylvania, wish to enter our emphatic protest against any action of the board of trustees, and of the small group in control of the General Alumni society, which infringe upon the freedom of thought and expression of our instructors, we desire to call attention to the fact that there are in the university more than 500 graduate students, mature men and women, who are here to do serious study and investigation.

"As graduate students, expecting to spend our lives in the pursuit of study and research along the lines in which we are now specializing, we regard the freedom of speech of our instructors as of first importance. As a basis for future research, it is essential that we be familiarized with every important school of thought, no matter how new or how contrary to current preconceptions it may be. Professors, therefore, must be wholly free, after careful study and analysis, to tell the truth as they themselves see it.

"Recent events have lent color to a growing suspicion which has gained the widest currency, especially in academic circules, during the last few months, that only in those fields of learning which are removed from the consideration of present-day social and industrial conditions could instructors in the University of Pennsylvania express their honest opinions without fear of consequences, while in the economic, social and political sciences, instructors could, with safety, promulgate only the doctrines pleasing to one class.

"The currency of such an idea lesesns for us as students the value of our associations with the University of Pennsylvania and greatly impairs a degree from the this institution."

TO BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 13.—Trade unionists report, progress in their labor temple project. The charter for the labor temple corporation has been granted and considerable stock has been sold.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—First Class Engine Lathe, Universal Grinder and Milling Machine Hands. Men familiar with Tool Room work on above Machines. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED — First-Class Vertical Horizontal Boring Mill Hands. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NEW CHILD LABOR LAW AFFECTS SCHOOL CHILDREN

May Compel Over 8,000 Boys and Girls to Give Up Employment.

The new child labor law, effective January 1 next, has raised a serious question in reference to about 800 boys and girls who had been permitted to leave school and go to work under the old law. The Pennsylvania State Board of Education has decided that such children, between 14 and 16 years of age, if they have not completed the sixth grade or its equivalent, must return to school, to comply with the law. Pittsburgh school authorities believe that this would work serious hardships to such children, it being felt that their forced return to instruction would benefit them little, at the same time injuring their future wage-earning possibilities.

The matter has been submitted for an opinion to Attorney General Brown, the issue being raised in a letter written by Director Charles Reisfar, Jr., of the department of attendance of the Pittsburg schools. The letter, addressed to School Superintendent W. M. Davidson, was transmitted to him by Dr. N. B. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who in turn placed the matter before the State's legal department. Mr. Reisfar's letter follows:

" I have advised you as to the decision of the State Board of Education, which invalidates all old employment certificates when the child labor law becomes operative January 1, 1916. I am much concerned as to this decision, believing it will do an injustice to children holding such certificates. Should the decision made by the State Board stand a serious problem would confront us in our efforts to force back into school children who are at present employed and who left school below the sixth grade.

"Take, for instance, a child that secured an employment certificate at the age of 14 years, and was in the fifth grade at the time of leaving school. Suppose such a child would be 15 years 6 months old January 1, next, and would have been out of school 15 months. You can readily see it would require severe measures to drive such a child back into school, and if you did succeed in havng him return to school, to my mind, it would be a difficult matter for the principal to place him. His proper place, of course, would be the fifth grade. Can you imagine that a boy would do any good who returns to his old grade after an absence of 15 months?

"I think not. The fact that his classmates have been promoted, necessitating placing him with children much younger and smaller than he would certainly knock all the ambition out of him. He not only would make no progress but would be a hindrance to the others. About 30 per cent (about 800) of the boys and girls now holding employment certificates left school before they had completed the sixth grade.

"To my mind any new legislation relating to parents and children should be leniently enforced, and no harsh application made. To enforce the decision of the State Board in this instance would, in my opinion, be harsh and bring on much trouble and confusion."

When the new child labor law was enacted, school authorities throughout the State thought that the situation would take care of itself, under the principle that no legislation may be retroactive. The decision of the State Board, however, that the new law applies to all children, including those who have already been permitted to leave school and go to work, leaves the question open. School authorities feel that under this decision the State would virtually violate an implied contract with the children who were permitted to leave.

Under the old law any child between 14 and 16 years, who could read and write, was given a labor certificate. It is estimated that there are 800 such now employed who have neither reached the age of 16, nor, who, before they left school, had completed the sixth grade work.

That the new child labor law is much more drastic, and different, than many believed at first is the opinion of Director Reisfar and other school officials who are at work on plans to put the law into effect the first of the year. No boy or girl who has not completed the sixth grade will be permitted to leave school after the first of the year, and all between 14 and 16 years, no matter what their grade in school, must be provided with eight hours' schooling weekly, divided to suit convenience of employer.

It was thought at first that the eight hours off for schooling was to have been taken at the expense of the employer, but it is found that there is nothing in the completed law as received in Pittsburg requiring this. The law requires the employer to give boys and girls between 14 and 16 years the necessary time off to attend school, but says nothing about paying them.

As no child under 16 years, after January 1, may be employed at work which the law describes as dangerous, all employing such children must get rid of them, around job or cylinder printing presses operated by power, stamping machines, washer and nut factories, metal or paper cutting machines, cracker machinery of any description, wire or iron machinery, calendar rolls in paper and rubber manufacturing, laundering machinery, and dangerous electrical machinery or appliances; in adjusting or assisting to adjust belt machinery, in proximity to unguarded belts, machinery or gearing when in motion, on scaffolding or heavy work in the building trades, in stripping, assorting or manufacturing tobacco, in any tunnel, bowling alley or billiard and pool room, in the manufacture of paints, colors and white lead, in any capacity in preparing compositions in which dangerous leads or acids are used, in the manufacture of poisonous dyes, upon any railroad, steam, electric or otherwise, or any boat engaged in transporting passengers or merchandise, in operating motor vehicles, in anthracite or bituminous coal mines, about blast furnaces, and in or about any distillery, brewery or other establishment where alcoholic liquors are manufactured or bottled.

WOULD REVISE "PEN" METHODS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 20.—A special committee appointed by Governor Hays to investigate the Arkansas penal system has made a report in which is included several important recommendations. It is urged that a reasonable amount of stationery and postage be furnished each prisoner; that bedding be more closely looked after; that more soap and towels be supplied; that bake ovens be built at each convict camp; that the cooking and serving of food be carefully watched; that the supply of home-grown food stuffs be increased and that prisoners be worked no longer that ten hours a day. It was found that but one physician looked after 1,300 men and women at seven camps, and the committee recommends that a complete hospital be maintained at administration headquarters, with emergency hospitals at each camp. Bath houses in each camp of 200 prisoners is favored, and it is urged that stockades or bunk houses erected in the future should be of masonery, high enough for three stories of bunks, which should be made of steel pipe, and all structural parts of stockades should be fire proof and vermin proof.

LAWSON RELEASED ON BAIL.

DENVER, Oct. 20.—The Colorado state supreme court has admitted John R. Lawson to bail in the sum of $35,000. Later the court will consider Lawson's appeal for a new trial. Several weeks ago the court issued an order delaying further proceedings in this case until the evidence could be reviewed. At the same time Judge Hillyer was debarred from further consideration of pending cases against other miners.

Lawson has been in jail in Trinidad since he was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in Judge Hillyer's court for the alleged killing of John Nimmo, a strike deputy, October 25, 1913.

EXPLAINS COMPENSATION LAW.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20—In an address on the new state compensation law Prof. Bohlen, of the University of Pennsylvania law school, said predictions regarding the largest number of law suits that would result were greatly overestimated. In explaining the law, he said there were three forms of insurance: The state fund, mutual associations and stock companies. The speaker insisted that the state fund will give sufficient protectoin.

Figures Show Growth of Unionism

Statistics Reveal How British Trade Organizations Have Progressed.

Thomas Reece, Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 7—The year 1913, that is the year before last, touched the highwater mark for British trade unionism in respect to membership figures. The advance was so great on previous years that it was hardly to be expected that taking into account the occurrence of war and its necessary dislocations 1914 should show a further advance. As a matter of fact, it is good to learn that even despite all the drawbacks of last year a slight advance in the total figures was achieved. At the end of the year the 1,123 trade unions in this country reported a total membership of 3,959,863. This is an increase of nearly one per cent on 1913's enormous and record figures. These can be taken as the outside figures for British trade union membership. The Annual Trade Unions Congress, which has just been sitting, only represents about three million organised workers but several very important unions are not represented on the Congress owing to special differences of opinion on what after all are not important matters. To some of these unions the Congress has refused representation whilst on the other hand others have refused to send delegates when allowed to.

Going back to the figures I find that, as was to be expected, there was in no group of trades any increase so great as in 1913, and in several groups there was a decline in membership. The general labor group heads the list of increases with 35,000, or 10.7 per cent; but this increase was entirely due to one union—the Workers' Union—which advanced in membership from 91,000 to 159,000; in 1910 this union had only 5,000 members. Trade unions in the engineering industry show an increase of 25,000 members, or 9.1 per cent. On the other hand the membership of unions of builders' laborers, of iron and steel workers, and of textile dyers, etc., decreased by 9,000 (23 per cent), 9,000 (10.7 per cent), and 10,000 (14.1 per cent), respectively.

The total memerbsip of all trade nuions last year increased 65.1 per cent compared with 1910, and by 172.8 per cent compared with 1905. It is is inclusive of females, who numbered 352,944 in 1914, compared with 357,783 in 1915 (a decrease of 1.4 per cent), and with 221,915 in 1910 (an increase of 59 per cent). Over 70 per cent (249,022) of the total female membership were engeged in the textile trades, the cotton industry alone accounting for 205,904, or nearly 60 per cent of the whole.

It is also rather interesting in connection with these figrues to note how various great trading groups are organized and what has been their advance in organization in recent years. The Board of Trade figures are given under twelve heads. Top of the list stands the mining and quarrying group with 912,577 members as against 731,370 as recently as 1910. The division coming second on the list is metal, engineering and ship building in which group of industries 557,741 people are organized. This ago. After these comes the textile group with 498,232 members as against 380,540 in 1910. Then we have that rather wide title of general labor. No fewer than 366,539 people are organized in unions coming under this general description as against only 69.171 in 1910. Fifth on the list is railway servants with 336.781 members last year as against 116,214 in 1910. So the list might go on. There is no need here perhaps to recapitulate the whole of the twelve departments but it can be said that the same surprising advance on five years is shown in every case. The total number of organized workers in 1910 in the whole twelve groups was 2,397,821, the five years, therefore, showing a gain of over a million and a half in British trade union membership.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of James Keir Hardie, Labor Member of Parliament and trade union leader. Keir Hardie, as he was generally called, died in a Glasgow nursing home on September 26th from pneumonia. He has been for a few years past now one of the most discussed and frequently one of the best-hated of men by opponents of the labor movement. It is true that his views in some respects were narrow and at times of late he seemed to be out of touch with the broad-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

AMERICAN TROOPS FIGHTING IN HAITI

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Bluejackets from the United States ship Washington are here shown ashore near Port-au-Prince, Haiti, attacking a party of rebels in the bush. The American forces have now about restored order in the black republic.

CARPENTERS' CHIEF IS DEAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—James Kirkby, general president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, died suddenly Friday, October 8, in a hospital in this city as the result of an operation because of appendicitis.

Deceased was one of the strong figures in the American labor movement, with which he was actively identified since he joined the Carpenters' union in Chicago, years ago. Prior to that time, and in his early youth, he was connected with the Knights of Labor in his birthplace in central Illinois.

In May 1905, he was elected president of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, and began devoting every energy to federate unions of the building crafts. In 1908 the present building trades department of the A. F. and L. was organized. He was elected the first president of that body and held office until 1910, when internal differences between the department and the Brotherhood of Carpenters caused the retirement of that organization.

Five years ago he was elected general president of the carpenters and held that office continually until the time of his death. He leaves a wife and two sons. The funeral was held in this city last Wednesday and was attended by President Gompers and a large number of other trade unionists.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The sudden death of General President James Kirby of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was a shock to President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, and other A. F. and L. officials, whose intimate acquaintance with the dead trade unionist gave them an insight into his many sterling qualities. These officials together with executives of the various A. F. and L. departments, jointly forwarded telegrams of condolence to Mrs. Kirby and to Secretary Duffy of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. In the latter telegram, the A. F. of L. officials said:

"Jim Kirby was a real man, a magnificent character, a staunch advocate of the toilers' cause, a stout defender of the trade union movement and a great president of your Brotherhood. His loss is a severe blow to all. In the name of the American Federation of Labor, its departments, as well as our own, we extend sincere sympathy to his family, his hosts of friends, your brotherhood, and the labor movement in general."

For years President Kirby has been closely associated with Secretary Spencer of the A. F. and L. building trades department. This official said:

"James Kirby was one of the biggest men I ever knew; he grew with acquaintance. His strong trait was a refusal to become excited in a fight. He was not a vindictive man, and on many occasions he made excuses for those who differed with the politics of the department."

MEDICS STAND BY WAGE SCALE.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 20—The "union" of doctors in this city, known as the Kokomo Medical association, protests against a lowering of wages by compensation insurance companies. The doctors insist on the right to set their wage, and have passed following resolutions:

"We shall not sign nor subscribe to any schedule of fees of any kind or nature whatsoever as has been or may hereafter be prepared by said liability insurance companies."

The doctors further declare:

"Such interference by the said insurance companies would be unbecoming and detrimental to the medical profession and grossly unjust to the public at large to whom the said insurance companies owe no liability."

TORONTO WAITERS STRIKE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 20.—Waiters employed at the Cafe Royal struck against a wage reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. These workers accepted a $5 a month cut recently because the proprietor's "hard times" plea. The second cut resulted in a general walkout.

NEARING CAUSED DISCUSSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The University of Pennsylvania trustees have made public their reasons for dismissing Prof. Nearing.

The trustees are in favor or free speech, and spread this fact on the universcity's records—but, Prof. Nearing's views were misunderstood "by the public and by the parents of many students."

So the trustees announce that their action permits Prof. Nearing "to employ his talents in fields not circumscribed by other requests or promises to avoid strife or turmoil."

SUSPENDS SHIP INSPECTORS.

WASHINGTON. Oct. 20.—George Uhler, supervising inspector general of the United States steamboat inspection service, announces that Robert Reid and Chas. S. Eckliffe, the two inspectors who gave the Eastland, Chicago excursion steamboat, her last license, have been suspended pending the outcome of indictments returned against them.

MINERS DEMAND PROBE.

HAZELTON, Pa., Oct. 20.—Officials fo the United Mine Workers' union take issue with Chief Roderick, of the state mine department, who has exonerated the mine company for the recent disaster at Coaldale. The unionists charge neglect and declare the state official should have made a thorough investigation before rendering his verdict.

TO VOTE ON COMPENSATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The voters of this state will vote on a constitutional amendment at the coming election which provides for compulsory compensation. The present law effective January 1, is optional and may they prefer a lawsuit to paying inbe objected at will by employers if jured workers.

MARTIAL MUSIC UNDER DIFFICULTIES

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A highly interesting and unusual picture just from the Argonne district. The crown prince has been making attacks along this front in which poison gas was extensively used. Entire regiments go about constantly masked against the deadly fumes, and when during a lull in the fighting the regimental band got together for rehearsal in the ruins of a village they presented this grotesque scene.

Scientific Tariff Adjustment Urged.

Accurate Knowledge of Experts Must Take Place of Guesswork of Politicians

For forty wears the United States has dealt with the tariff question in a manner so unscientific and unbusiness-like that it would not be tolerated in any well-regulated private business. At times we have had a high protective tariff, at other times a low tariff; but at no time have we had a tariff that has been satisfactory to the people as a whole.

The reason is not so much due to difference of opinion on the relative merits of a high and low tariff, as to the methods used in making tariff schedules. These methods have not inspired confidence in anyone. On the contrary they have resulted in distrust and dissatisfaction, and that condition is bound to continue as long as the tariff remains a political issue and the making of scedules is left in the hands of politicians.

For the purpose of remedying the unsatisfactory conditions outlined through the creation by Congress of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, the Tariff Commission League has been organized. This League, with headquarters in Chicago, is now conducting a country-wide campaign of education among the people. The movement is entirely non-partisan in character, its officers comprising men of all shades of political beliefs. In no sense is the movement intended to further the interests of any political party. It is intended to promote the best interests of all, manufacturers, laboring men and all others, by taking the tariff issue out of politics and placing it in the hands of experts to be dealt with in a scientific manner as may seem best suited to meet the needs of the entire country.

This proposition is indorsed by leading men in the American labor movement, who realize its significance from the standpoint of the wage-earners. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has publicly advocated the idea of divorcing the tariff from politics and John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, and Warren S. Stone, grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, are active in the campaign.

If the tariff is to be taken out of politics and dealt with by a scientific non-partisan commission, the working people of the country must get behind the movement and show that they mean business. Representatives in Congress keep closely in touch with the sentiment of the people in their respective districts, and if they find that sentment strong for any particular measure, they usually give it their support.

A bill will be introduced in the next Congress providing for the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission. It is proposed that the commission shall be representative of all interests in the country, including laboring men, who are vitally interested in the tariff question. The commission, if created, would have power to inquire into existing tariff schedules, conduct searching investigations relative to the cost of production here and in foreign countries and recommend such legislation as might seem best suited to meet the needs of the country. In other words the commission would substitute actual knowledge based upon fact, for guesswork based upon theory.

If you believe that our present method of tariff making are obsolete, if you believe they are a disturbing influence in the industrial life of the country, then do your best to bring about a change. Everyone can help and the creation of a permanent tariff commission, free from political influence, offers the way. Think it over and then get busy.

SECURE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio., Oct. 20.—The Springfield Machine Tool company has conceded the eight-hour day after a conference with representatives of its employes. There will be no wage reduction and overtime will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. The contract will run for one year.

Unionists are conducting an eight-hour and organizing campaign in this city and this company's changed attitude indicates that organized labor is on the right track in its effort to better conditions.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE GREAT SHEPHERD AND HIS FLOCK.

Jehovah the Chief Shepherd of the Sheep—God's Ideals Widely Different From Those of the World—His Infinite Greatness and Our Littleness—His Marvelous Condescension—His Wonderful Plan—Far Beyond Human Conception—How God Tested His Only Begotten Son—Christ's Supreme Exaltation Later—The Church Called to Follow His Steps—Our Testing and Exaltation Similar—Jehovah's Plan For the World of Mankind.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—Pastor Russell preached here today. He took for his text Ps. 23:1—"The Lord is My Shepherd; I shall not want." He said in part:

All the great familes of the world have their coats-of-arms, that differentiate them one from another and that represent their own ideas. Some have figures of rapacious birds, others have various kinds of wild beasts, real or imaginary, so that whoever looks upon them would wish that he might never fall into their clutches. But no family has ever yet adopted the symbol that God has adopted for His family; namely, the lamb, the sheep. There is nothing ferocious about these animals. They are meek and inoffensive.

The Lord tells us that He is the Shepherd of His saints. This means that we are His sheep. It is a wonderful suggestion that the Father of Mercies, the Almighty One who is so high, and in comparison with whom we are so small, should be willing to take charge of us and care for us. And we are very desirous of abiding in His care, of abiding so fully that ultimately, by His grace, we may attain to all the blessings which He has in reservation for His faithful people. We appreciate this great favor; and the more we consider it, the more we appreciate it.

As we have before our minds so great a God, man incomparison seems something like an ant. We pay little attention to the tiny ant; it is of no account to us. When we compare mankind with God, there is a still greater contrast. We are like the small dust of the balance, not worthy to be accounted of. (Isaiah 40:15.) Nevertheless God has favored us, and has made a great Plan for the redemption of every member of our race.

Especially do we who are now God's children appreciate His particular love and care manifested toward us, in that He has invited us to become partakers of the Divine nature, to be associated forever with our Lord Jesus Christ, to share His glory and honor, to be granted the same immortality. This seems more wonderful every time we think of it. The matter grows upon us continually—enlarging our hearts.

GOD'S PLAN BEYOND HUMAN CONCEPTION.

It seems strange indeed that the Heavenly Father should have adopted so marvelous a Plan. To His Only Begotten Son, who had always been faithful to Him, He desired to give still greater blessings, in connection with the blessing of others. God said, "I will test Him fully; and if He still proves faithful, He shall have the best I can give." And so the first offer to carry out the Divine Plan and obtain the Divine nature through humiliation and suffering was made to this Son, God's only direct creation. (Revelations 3:14: Colossians 1:15.) The Logos gladly responded. By a transfer of nature He was made man; and by faithfulness and obedience even unto death He became the Head of this company that God proposed to bring from the lowest plane of His intelligent creatures to the very highest.

Now observe the conditions upon which this offer was made. Jehovah would grant the Son this grand exaltation only after thoroughly proving Him. His trial would take place in the midst of the adverse conditions prevailing in the lost world that He would come to redeem by the sacrifice of Himself, and from which fallen race His footstep followers would be selected. To these the Father in His great Plan would say, "I will give you the opportunity to become associated with Jesus in this great work."

This part of God's wonderful Plan would never have occurred to our minds. We would never have thought of taking any of humanity into the Plan in such a way—of stooping down to fallen creatures who had been under the curse of death and in a depraved condition for over four thousand years, and of making an offer to these sinners, not only of having their sins forgiven and of being reconciled to God through the death of His Son, but also of becoming followers of that Son and, by passing through similar trials and experiences, of becoming joint-heirs with Him in His glorious inheritance. Therefore

"We stand all astonished with wonder,
And gaze on this ocean of Love!"

OUR LORD JESUS MOST HIGHLY HONORED.

It is well that we notice particularly that the Father has planned that the Lord Jesus shall be first. (Colossians 1:18.) Jehovah, the Chief Shepherd, has provided that His Son shall be His Representative and our Shepherd, and that we may come in as the first flock of His sheep. There will be others, later on, who are not of this particular fold. (John 10:16.) But the sheep of His present fold are the ones we are especially interested in now. The sheep of the next fold will be those of the world who shall receive Restitution blessings in the Age about to dawn. The sheep of this Gospel fold are the ones particularly referred to in our text; for the Psalmist David spoke prophetically for Christ and His Church, His Body. The Church, with our Lord Jesus as Head, can truly say, "Jehovah is My Shepherd; I shall not want."

Until the Lord Jesus was highly exalted at His resurrection, there was none of this Divine nature except Jehovah Himself. All others were of a lower nature. The Logos, although above cherubim and seraphim, and next to the Father, were upon a very different plane of being from God. But it was to this Divine plane that God purposed to exalt some. He designed to have a certain company on that highest plane of existence.

God had first created Jesus, the Logos, and through Him all the worlds and all the ranks and orders of angels and finally man. His next creation, instead of going further downward, was to go upward, to a still higher plane than any other—the Divine. In harmony with this purpose, the Body members of Christ are to be God's New Creation, as the Apostle Paul explains. (2 Corinthians 5:7; Ephesian 2:10.) And God gave His Son, the One through whom all other beings were created, the first opportunity to demonstrate His love, His devotion, His loyalty.

"But," you say, "has the Son not alyaws demonstrated this?" Yes; He had always demonstrated His loyalty under favorable conditions, amongst the holy ones in harmony with Jehovah, where there were no requirements of sacrifice. But now God would put Him to a special test, making Him a special offer as a reward; and the two propositions must go together. If He would accept Jehovah's proposition, and be loyal even unto death among the unholy ones out of harmony with Jehovah and under conditions of suffering and humiliation, then He should have an exaltation far above angels, principalities, powers, dominions, and every name that is named.

The Apostle sums it all up. After telling how our Lord accepted these terms, how He left the glory which He had with the Father before the world was, how He was made flesh and dwelt amongst us, and being found in fashion as a man humbled Himself and became obedient even unto death, even the death of the Cross, St. Paul declares that Jesus was found worthy in that He, for the joy set before Him, endured the Cross, despising the shame, and is now set down at the right hand of the Divine Majesty on High. That is, our Lord was given a position of the very highest honor. — Philippians 2:8-11; Hebrews 12:2; 1:3.

PRICE OF OUR LORD'S GREAT EXALTATION.

We see the earthly experiences of Jesus and their significance shown in the types of the Jewish Law. For instance, every high priest, before he could enter the Most Holy of the Tabernacle on the Day of Atonement, must first offer a sacrifice of a bullock, must take its blood into the Holy and offer incense at the Golden Altar in the Holy—representing in type the perfection of Jesus' human nature being consumed as a sacrifice. Then, after he had offered the incense, after its perfume had preceded him into the Most Holy and had rested as a cloud above the Mercy-Seat, the high priest would pass under the second veil into the Most Holy—the veil representing death itself.

If the high priest did not fulfil to the letter every requirement of the Divine Law, he would die as he passed under this veil. That priest was a type of the Lord Jesus Christ; and the figure shows that Jesus would have perished if He had not fulfilled to the letter every requirement which the Father made. This being the case, it is no wonder that our Lord felt great anxiety at the time of His death drew near. The Apostle has written of the Master's distress of mind at this time: "Who in the days of His flesh, when He had offered up prayers and supplications, with strong cryings and tears, unto Him that was able to save Him out of death, was heard in that He feared." —Hebrews 5:6-10.

What did Jesus fear? He feared that in passing under the veil of death He might never rise again. He knew that as the antitypical High Priest He was on trial, and that His trial would eventuate in life or death everlasting. Knowing this, He appreciated life with its blessings, and to a marked degree appreciated the life on the higher plane which He had enjoyed with the Father, and which He hoped again to enjoy. Why did He pray with strong cryings? Because He desired to know whether He had been wholly faithful, and whether He might expect the resurrection change.

And He was heard. God sent an angel to minster to Him and to assure Him that He had proved faithful in every respect. From that moment Jesus was calm and self-possessed. None of the disciples had such courage. To the weeping one following Him to the cross He said, "Weep not for Me, but weep for yourselves and for your children."—Luke 23:28.

A FEATURE OF THE REVELATION.

A picture dating back to the time before our Lord Jesus entered the world, and showing God's Plan recorded in figurative language, was given to St. John on the Isle of Patmos. (Revelation 5:1-14.) In this picture He beheld Jehovah sitting upon a Throne and holding in His right hand a Scroll written within and without and sealed with seven seals. Then he heard a proclamation made, "Who is worthy to open the Book, and to loose the seals thereof?" But no one was found worthy to open the Scroll—no one in Heaven or earth. No one of mankind was worthy because all were sinners. No one on the spirit plane had ever yet proven himself worthy of the great honor of carrying out God's marvelous Plan of the Ages.

In symbolic language the Scroll represents all that God had in mind before the foundation of the world respecting the Church, respecting His great work for the world during the Millennial Age and respecting Messiah's great future. All these things were represented in the Scroll in God's right hand—the hand being symbolical of power. At this time the Son had not yet been tested and proven.

On one occasion Jesus had said to His disciples, "But of that day and hour (of Messiah's Second Coming and the establishment of God's Kingdom on earth) knoweth no man, no, not the angels in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father only." (Matthew 24:36.) The Father had not yet permitted the Scroll to go out of His hands. St. John wept when he realized that God had some great purpose to execute, but had found none worthy to carry it out.

Then one of the elders said unto St. John, "Weep not; behold, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David, hath prevailed to open the Book, and to loose the seals thereof." The Lion of the tribe of Judah has proven Himself worthy. When had He done so? Not before He came into the world; for then He was not the Lion of Judah. He was borne of flesh; but He had not yet become the Lion, the Strong One. Our Lord was the Lion of the tribe of Judah from the time when He made a Covenant with the Father at the River Jordan, although He did not finish His sacrifice until at Calvary He cried, "It is finished."

It required, in one sense, the entire three and one half years of Christ's ministry to demonstrate Himself to be this Strong One. In the picture in Revelation St. John looked, and behold, "A lamb stood, as it had been slain" (a lamb newly slain, says the Greek)—the lamb representing the Lord Jesus sacrificed. By that sacrifice of Himself He had prevailed. As St. John looked, he heard myriads of angels saying, 'Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory and blessing!" There Jesus became worthy—not without blood, not without sacrifice, not without being tested by the Father, not without coming off Conqueror. Thus He proved Himself worthy to be the Father's Representative in opening the Scroll and carrying out its provisions.

OUR GLORIOUS HIGH CALLING.

How glad we are that God has provided for the ultimate recovery of all mankind from the death-curse, to bring whosoever will back into harmony with Himself by restitution processes during the Millennial Reign of Christ! But we who are of the Bride Class, how we rejoice when we think of our invitation to join in with our Savior and be partakers with Him, both in the sufferings of this present life and in the glory to follow! This is our privilege and portion. We may have a share in carrying out the Father's great Plan.

We might well rejoice that, in God's mercy, we have heard the glad Message; that through the merit of Jesus' sacrifice we have been invited to become His footstep followers and to prove ourselves worthy, even as He proved Himself worthy by laying down our lives in the service of God and His Truth. But we are not worthy without our Redeemer. We are made worthy in Him. This High Calling to be made joint-heirs with Jesus comes in as a special privilege, over and above justification. And we must demonstrate our worthiness or we shall never get in.

Our test is the same as in our Lord's case; namely, faithfulness to God, loyalty to the Truth the putting away of all selfishness, seeking to do only the will of our Heavenly Father. We cannot do God's will perfectly, as Jesus could. But we must do what is possible to us; and the blood of Jesus cleanses us from all unintentional blemishes, making up for our deficiencies. But we are required to have the same spirit, the same mind as the Apostle admonishes us—the mind which is willing to humble self in order to do the will of God.—Philippians 2:5; Romans 8:9.

It is important that we realize our need of justification, and that we note the difference between justification and the High Calling. I am sure that not many Christians see the distinction clearly. The Bible teaches everywhere that through Christ we are to be "justified freely from all things." It is God that justifies, and not we that justify ourselves. We are justified by faith in Jesus' blood. "It is not of works, lest any man should boast." Justification merely brings us to the place where we can offer an acceptable sacrifice to God. Then we must present our bodies. (Romans 12:1.) We are to follow in Jesus' footsteps.

None have been justified except a special class—the Church. God has willed that the whole fallen human race shall go down to the tomb unjustified, in sin, and shall wait until the Millennial Age; and in that Millennial Day Jesus, who died for them, will be their Justifier. During these thousand years He will bring them up from the tomb, and will help them up the Highway of Holiness. (Isaiah 35.) At the close of that time He will present them to the Father blameless. He will not present anybody to the Father in any other way. So the whole world, at the end of the Millennium, will be presented to God; for Christ will have justified them, made them right. But all who will not meet the conditions will die the Second Death.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SPHERE IN THE REFORMATION.

A Series of Philosophic Essays Giving Short Sketches of the Theology, Achievemests, Principles of Conduct and Human Characteristics of the Leading Reformers from Martin Luther Down to Pastor Russell.

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A MAN OF ACTION.

Essay I.

(Continued from last week)

HUBBARD.

Just as Eliot stands for the Head of modern thought, Hubbard stands for the Heart of the common mind. The heart and expression go together as in the great poets—they invariably are afflicted with an overdose of love. Kipling may be the twentieth century poet, but the last man in the field contributing materially towards emancipating man from the superstitions of the Dark Ages, answering to what Emerson styles as a Sayer, is Fra Elbertus: for the predominant characteristic of this genius is the marvellous power of his pen—he has the reputation of being the only man that has the English language firmly by the tail, using more words than Shakespeare. He has been peppering his rhetoric and subtle wit at the three learned professions unmercifully since he entered the arena of literature. His weapons are similar to those of Ingersoll ("Bishop Bob") who drove the Devil out of the church with ridicule and contempt—he banks his success on human weakness: humanity can stand anything but to be laughed at. Hubbard is a past master in the art of ridicule.

As heretofore indicated, Hubbard is the product of the men listed under the political branch (c), but he is flavored with the ideas of speculative branch of science (B-2). He differs from most of both of these classes in that he is essentially a philosopher—he has a dash of Shelley and Hypatia—he is the first American Pantheistic philosopher of note. Locally he is the product of the Chautauqua founded by John A. Vincent (Methodist) which in turn is the outgrowth of the American camp meeting craze at the opening of the nineteenth century. He has founded the commuity at East Aurora copied from Joshua Wedgewood's Utopia in England.

Hubbard defines his own mission as espousing the cause of the Business Man who is crowding the three learned professions—the Clergy, Doctors and Lawyers—from the center of the stage of modern life: the ideals of the present generation are the captains of industry. He offers as a substitute for superstition his gospel of "Love, Laughter and Work" flavored with Pantheism. Hubbard's remarkable insight into human nature and history as revealed in his materly literary productions, his achievements in placing them in the hands of the people, his influence among the middle class, the esteem in which he is held by the literary lights, business men, promoters of industry, the smiles of the lawyers, the indignation of the doctors, the wrath of the clergy, all speak volumes that Hubbard is a real fact—a stern reality in modern life that must be taken into account.

Hubbard is liberating the Roycrofters and others that come in contact with his "hot stuff" from the relics of Mediaevalism, and, like the literature of Dante—which was an advancement, in that it embraced the learning of the Greek and Roman classics, and also hindered progress when it embraced the Divine Right of Kings and Priests—so Hubbard's readers are bettered, with Rationalism as a substitute for Mediaevalism but he goes a step backwards when he throws Pantheism into the bargain. Aesthetic culture in a Utopia like Wedgewood's Etruria with a gospel of Love, Laughter and Work, to the exclusion of a code of ethics other than the best conception of right principles from consciousness within, is by no means the ideal. This is self gratification and was tried in Eden. Russell on a still higher plane leads Christians from the errors of Protestantism into a Utopia shorn of aesthetic culture: into a happiness that is had by way of Ultra-Violets or self-abnegation—instead of White Hyacinths or self-gratification.

The death of Hubbard and his wife on the Lusitania will serve to advertise his literature. Not until their death are the influences of men of genius felt generally.

RUSSELL.

Just as Eliot stands for the Head and Hubbard the Heart of the common mind, so Russell stands for the Hand or Service. He is pre-eminently a man of action—his achievements have placed his other qualities into the shade, whereas Eliot and Hubbard are the product of the times—fit in modern life naturally; Russell may be properly said to be a misfit. He moves in a Sphere of his own creation—he has created his own necessity. His executive abilities (as a "Doer") are attested by the fact that at an early age he owned and successfully managed five stores in Pittsburgh, Pa. William T. Ellis investigated his religious propaganda and saw this fact to the exclusion of all others; he exclaims: "I hold that his gifts are commercial," and adds that he "would have been a dangerous rival for J. D. Rockefeller had he gone exclusively into the oil business." Regarding the Russell propaganda, which he styles a "strictly one man outfit," Ellis says. "Let me hasten to say that I know of no organization for the publication and spread of religious literature—and I do not except the American Tract Society, American Bible Society, or any denominational publishing house that has ever had such success in getting its output into the hands of the people. His writings are said to have a greater newspaper circulation every week than those of any other living man, and greater doubtless than the combined circulation of the writings of all the priests and preachers in North America; greater even than the works of Arthur Brisbane, Norman Hapgood, George Horace Lorimer, Dr. Frank Crane, Frederick Haskin, and a dozen others of the best known editors and syndicate writers put together."

Russell's first book, "The Divine Plan of the Ages," has passed the five million mark, and this alone, to say nothing of the total of his six volumes of Millennial Dawn, places him first in American literature. Says the Overland Monthly in an editorial: "As a writer, Mr. Russell's books have enjoyed a larger circulation than any English work . . . In all literature the Bible is about the only book that has had a larger circulation. The Chinese Almanac printed at the Imperial Press has a circulation of eight million. The Bible is way ahead of this, one society having circulated over one hundred and seventy million. But in American literature, Mr. Russell stands first. In the literature of the world, the order would probably be as follows: (1) The Bible, (2) The Chinese Almanac. (3) Russell's "Studies in the Scriptures." (4) "Don Quixote," (5) "Uncle Tom's Cabin," (6) and Hubbard's "Message to Garcia.""

Russell is the product of the men listed under the Faith branch of theology: Luther, Knox, Arminius, Wesley, Beecher, etc: a text of Scripture counts more with him than a volume of philosophy supplied by the speculative theologians that follow Drummond. His theology is of the Arminian cast, flavored with the essence of science as taught by the men listed under the conservative branch science (B-2); principally the eminent geologists: Vail, Dana and Wright and the scientific lessons of Prof. Smyth on the Great Pyramid of Egypt. Locally Russell is the product of the "Miller movement" of 1844 and the "Pre-Millennial" school that followed. A prominent feature of his theology is the Chronology and Time Prophecies of the cluster of Bible students that were excluded from the so-called "Orthodox" clique that formed the Evangelistic Alliance. Like many great men of history, Russell's genius consisted in his great affinities for others—he absorbed the learning of the eminent students of the Book of Nature and the Divine Oracle and systematized them into a harmonious whole. Russell bears the distinction of being the first to extensively herald the fact that what is today known as Christianity is an alloy of Paganism, and Platonism fused with the teachings of Christ. Eliot and Hubbard have noted the same fact, but Russell differs materially in that he is counteracting the tendency of these men of discrediting the Bible as an inspired revelation by resurrecting and placing before the public, in a rational form, the teachings of Primitive Christianity from the writings of the Apostles and Jewish Seers. This is the mission of Pastor Russell. That he has succeeded in theology as well as other achievements is indicated by the fact that he has incurred the bitter enmity of the dogmatic clerics who are clinging to the broken cree idols of the Dark Ages. Russell does not stop to quibble over personalities—his combative energies are confined to the errors of the creeds, and in this he is a veritable Garibaldi.

Russell's theological productions are not only rational but timely. At a time when the most influential teachers of orthodox seminaries, of the cast of Drummond, Swing, Brigg and Eliot, are teaching that the most important fact in Jeaus' mission was, not his death, but his life and teachings, Russell produces a masterpiece "The At-One-Ment Between God and Man," in which he shows the philosophic relation of, and emphasized the necessity of the death of Christ as paramount to his life and teachings. This work is a rational theology with the "Completeness of a science and precision of algebra" interpreted in the light of his first book "The Divine Plan of the Ages." The central idea embodied in this first production is the key of the whole matter. It not only reconsiles all apparent inconsistencies of doctrines taught by past reformers and students of the Bible, but also harmonizes many seemingly conflicting passages of Scriptures into a symphonous whole. The discovery of this central thought, the division of God's plan into times and seasens, is just as important to theology as the discovery of Copernicus was to the science of Astronomy—that the sun was the center of the Solar system. He harmonizes the seeming contradiction in the Scripture, just as the Copernicus Theory dispelled the popular confusion regarding the movement of the planets.

The man of action is our chief concern; he has a writer's inkhorn by his side; he is clothed with a white linen vesture stained by filth flung at him by his enemies. He stands amongst the destroying angels, that have the slaughter-weapons of Darwinism and its various by-products of Higher Criticism Infidelity, who are slaying all, old and young, without respect and regard, divesting them of all their faith in a personal God and His written revelation. The exceptions are those that have sealed intellectually by the report of the man with the inkhorn and sigh and cry for the perversities and inconsistencies of the creed of Christendom. The report of the man in linen proves that the Lord has not forsaken the earth, and the Eye that never sleeps sees into the dark recesses of the human heart. They have perverted the highest conception of Diety by esteeming the potter as the clay—the created says that it has no creator—the framed says that it has no framer except the blind brute forces of Nature with no understanding.

In our next essay, "Millennial Dawn in History," we traverse amongst the ancients of the mystic city of Babylon and note the osurce of the report of the man with the inkhorn—that it is complete—that he has done as commanded and fulfilled a long felt want of our day of seething speculation of reason and unreason. His report is proven to be the fulfillment of the following statement of an eminent thinker:

"The summary want of the age is the last philosophy into which shall have been sifted all other philosophy, which shall at once be catholic and eclectic, which shall be the joint growth and fruit of reason and faith, and which shall shed forth through every walk of research the blended light of discovery and revelation."

(To be continued.)

Appreciations.

Monongahela, Pa., Oct. 8.

I have this day renewed my subscription to your valuable paper, through the Watch Tower office at Brooklyn, N. Y. We value your paper because of the fearless, neat and plain manner you publish the glad tidings of great joy as it is found in the word of God and expounded by the modern Apostle Paul, Pastor Russell. Your paper has been a more than welcome weekly visitor in our home, for the past twelve years, and we do not want to miss single copy as long as you continue printing this soul-satisfying, heart rejoicing and head convincing portion. Praying the dear Lord's Rich blessing upon all interested in this great and grand work, we are most truly yours, in His dear name.

MR. AND MRS. R. B. TUTTLE.

South Boston, Mass., Oct. 12.

Inclosed find money order for the renewal of my subscription to your valuable paper.

We appreciate the Tribune very much for its good reading, labor and international news and other items, but more especially for its religious features.

Pastor Russell's sermons are of especial interest to us and so long as you continue to publish them we will be a subscriber to your paper.

Respectfully yours,
B. A. ANDERSON.

Parnassus, Pa., Oct. 12.

Enclosed find renewal subscription. I take the Tribune through the Watch Tower Club. I appreciate your paper more and more each year. I take it more on account of Pastor Russell's sermons than any other reason, however, I would not like to do without it for the other good clean reading.

Wishing you success and many, many blessings for the stand you have taken for the Truth and all past kindnesses, I am

very sincerely yours,
MRS. L. S. GOEHRING.

WATCH FOBS.

Dear Friends:—We are closing out our stock of Watch Fobs, bearing the Pax and Gethsemane heads of Christ, raised face, neatly mounted on bronze, handsomely engraved. The wearing of this fob affords many an opportunity to witness to the Truth. Until the stock is exhausted, we will supply these fobs at 35c each, two for 60c, or six for $1.50. Money back if dissatisfied. Order without delay.

FRED UNGER WYOMING, PA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

There is now a good supply of booklets, "Hiram and Manda" on hand. Price ten cents each; $1.00 a dozen; $8.00 a hundred.

Address Mrs. M. C. Kendall, 39 N. Main St., Washington, Pa.

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Figures Show Growth of Unionism

(Continued from Page One.)

er spirit of modern trade unionism, but he was sincere and honest to the last degree. He was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, on August 15th, 1856. His parents both Scotch belonged to the working classes, and he himself was employed in a coal mine by the time he was seven years of age. He received little or no schooling, but his mother taught him to read; and in after life he would recall the days when his studies were pursued with the aid of shopkeepers' placards and the open pages of books seen through the window. The literary tastes thus acquired led to the perusal when he was nineteen of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," given him by a friend. From the sage of Chelsea he passed to Ruskin, who, with Robert Burns, soon came to be numbered among his favorite authors. Meanwhile he worked as a coal miner underground till he was 24, when, after serving as unpaid secretary to a coal organization of his comrades, he was appointed paid secretary of the Lanarkshire Miners' Union, a position he held for two years. In 1880 he married the daughter of Duncan Wilson, a collier, and in the same year he became secretary of the Ayrshire Miners' Union. A couple of years later he undertook, in addition to his other work, the editorship of the local newspaper published at Cumnock, in Ayreshire, thus acpuiring a practical experience of journalism which afterwards proved very useful to him.

It was not long, however, before the energetic young advocate of the rights of labor began to look for a wider field for his energies. He left the Cumnock newspaper in 1886, and started an organ of his own, which ultimately grew into the "Labor Leader." He was elected president of the Ayrshire Miners' Union and set to work to organise a general association of Scotch miners. In April, 1888, he came forward as a candidate for election to Parliament; but although he was already a man of mark in the constituency the electors of Mid-Lanark rejected him. In politics he had hitherto been recognised as an advanced Radical, with strong views on the subject of land nationalization; as a disciple of Henry George, an advocate of the temperance movement, and a "Christian worker" who might still be numbered among the rank and file of the Liberal party. His political principles now underwent a development. Social democracy claimed him for his own, and accepting the program of "land and capital for the people" he made his next appeal to the electors as a Socialist.

At the general election of July,1892, Keir Hardie was invited by politicians of the more advanced type, as they were pleased to consider themselves, to stand for the South Division of West Ham. This time he scored a victory, defeating the conservative candidate by over 1,200votes. Shortly afterwards, at the opening of Parliament, the newly elected member, clad in the homly raiment which he affected as a spokesman of the masses, was escorted to Westminster from the East-end by his enthusiastic supporters in wagonettes and other vehicles, the music of a brass band lending an even more extraordinary air to the procession. In the House of Commons the hero of this demonstration met with rather a cool reception; and in spite of his efforts to secure attention to his interests which he claimed to represent, it was some time before this unfamiliar type of legislator was regarded as a personage who must be taken seriously. He lost no opportunity, indeed, of insisting on the rights of labor and on the prime duty of grappling with the question of the unemployed; but there was a disposition on both sides of the House to ignore him. While, however, he failed to make much headway in Parliament, he was actively engaged outside in organising a party which should be able to stand by itself. Through his exertions and under his fostering care, the Independent Labor Party was formed at Bradford in 1893, with the avowed object of establishing an "industrial commonwealth founded upon the socialization of land and capital." At the election of 1895 he lost his seat for West Ham (South) owing to dissensions in the labor ranks; but in 1900 he was returned for Merthyr Tydvil, Mr. Pritchard Morgan being the defeated candidate. His triumph, it was thought, would have been even more signal but for his denunciation of the war in South Africa. At the general election of 1906 he was again elected as one of the two members for Merthyr Tydvil; and has sat for the constituency ever since.

In January, 1906, Keir Hardie published in the pages of "The Nineteenth Century and Afterwards" a forecast of the work before the Labor party. Among fundamental matters which he regarded as relly pressing, and which, he modestly explained, would be the first dealt with were a Labor Government in office, were a drastic amendment of the Unemployed Workmen Act, the provisoin of free meals for schoolchildren, protection for trades union funds, and a few other things. Personally, he said, he was strongly in favor of a minimum living wage in sweated industries, and a maximum working day of eight hours or 48 hours working week for all wage-earners, beginning with the miners.

He visited Australia and India in 1907, and a series of speeches he delivered in the latter country met with extreme disfavor at home. Although he has always been a champion of women suffrage he was hooted by the suffragettes at the I. L. P. conference at Manchester in 1913 in consequence of his opposing their wish that the Labor party should block all Bills before Parliament until women had the vote. On the outbreak of the war he adopted an independent attitude, disscotiating himself from the majority of his fellow-Socialists.

Keir Hardie had been in indifferent health since a year ago, when he had a slight shock at the House of Commons. In June he was advised by his medical adviser to take a six months' complete rest. He traveled north, and spent a considerable time on the Isle of Arran. About a fortnight ago he returned to Glasgow and resided with his brother-in-law. On September 22 he entered a nursing home. Pneumonia set in, and his strength gradually ebbed away. The end came somewhat suddenly, death taking place peacefully.

VANISHING GOLD.

What becomes of gold? It is one of the oldest metals in human use—there are gold beads dating back to the stone age. It is an object of almost universal desire. It is proof against almost all the influences which destroy other metals, and it has been mined in enormous quantities. Yet today more than two-thirds of the gold in use has been dug since 1849. What becomes of the rest? Where is the gold that set Jason wandering into the Black sea, that filled the treasuries of Croesus, that paid the terrific tribute which Persian kings assessed against the Punjab? What has happened to the yellow dust and "electrum"—an alloy of gold and silver—which negro traders brought down the Nile to Egypt for four or five thousand years? Ancient gold, like that of modern times, was used for money and for ornaments, but both have disappeared. Where? The most enduring of metals, and yet the most evanescent; perpetually sought and yet constantly escaping the hands of even the successful seeker—that is gold. What is the reason for its curious elusiveness?

A great deal has been said of late regarding poison ivy, and the radical suggestion has been put forward that the plant be wholly exterminated in the United States. As some time is likely to elapse between the formulation of this program and its execution, it will be worth while to remember in the meantime the declaration of Dr. Woods Hutchinson that good scrubbing with plain soap and water—preferably as hot as can be borne—is the best remedy when one has handled poison ivy. The heavy, sticky, oily nature of the poison, he says, explains why it clings so like grim death when once it gets on the skin, and why washes and salves have so little effect on the eruption. The doctor thinks applications of this sort worse than useless, for, he says, they merely dissolve and dilute the poison and make it spread further over the skin.

It is difficult to find a single industry or production that has not been affected either directly or indirectly by the European war. An official of the United States government whose work is to investigate the country's mineral resources illustrates this in the increase in value of the graphite or plumbago produced in this country and the falling off of imports. This is a form of carbon that is used chiefly for manufacturing crucibles, lubricants, foundry facings, and stove polishes, and is the principal constituent of the misnamed lead pencil. Two uses for graphite wherein there has been great gain are its application to automobile lubrication, and as a boiler preparation to lessen "scale."

Uncle Sam has found an effective way to stop auto speeding in Yellowstone park. When a car arrives at any point ahead of the schedule which is laid down there is a fine of 50 cents for each of the first five minutes and $1 for each of the next twenty minutes. If the driver is ahead of schedule more than twenty-five minutes he is escorted by a cavalryman out of the park. Under these conditions, speeding in that place is like snakes in Ireland—there ain't none.

English scientists have recommended peanuts for soldiers in the field. The elephant, wisest of dumb creatures, shows an eager desire for all the peanuts he can get. Peanuts are palatable and nourishing. The English scientists who prescribed peanuts for the soldiers made no mistake. But to get the best results, peanuts, like rumors, always should be taken with plenty of salt.

After a woman's eighth baby has arrived, the man at the shoe store doesn't show her the high-heeled shoes, but something easy and human.

When a woman says unpleasant things to a man she always ends by confessing that what she told him was for his own good.

Once in a while a movie fan wonders whether there are any heroes in the world besides cowboys and idle New York clubmen.

Few newspapers lie, absolutely, some are honestly mistaken, but all of them exaggerate when writing up weddings.

Most Americans know more about batting averages than they do about the military defenses of the country.

SAFER NOT.

"I want to see your beauty-editor," said the caller at the sanctum of a popular magazine.

"Are you following her advice?"

"I am."

"Got confidence in it?"

"I have."

"Then you don't want to see her."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

OTHER RESTITUTION TYPES

2 Kings 6:8-23.—October 24.

Elisha Awakens the Shunammite's Son. Punishes His Servant Gehazi—Entraps the Syrian Army and Renders Them Good For Evil—Important Lessons In Righteousness.

"The angel of Jehovah encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them."—Psalm 34:7.

WHILE the events noted in today's Study may not find exact counterparts in the events of the coming Kingdom, they nevertheless represent principles which will be in operation then—reward for right-doing, punishment for intentional wrong-doing, and sympathetic restraint and instruction. All these principles will operate during Messiah's Kingdom, and under these the world will gradually progress.

Millions of people will long remember a most touching scene in the Photo-Drama of Creation, representing the death of the Shunammite's son and showing how Elisha awakened the lad from the death sleep. Few saw this touching film without tears. It pictured the coming Restitution work of the Millennium, when all the sleeping dead will be awakened to complete their education in the school of experience under more favorable conditions than any now enjoyed. The Church, however will have risen before then.

Benhadad, King of Syria.

Gehazi Smitten With Leprosy.

Gehazi had in many respects been a faithful servant to Elisha. As a result he had blessings of knowledge which the majority of people did not possess. With the knowledge came responsibility; hence the severe punishment inflicted upon him.—Ezekiel 3:20; 18:20-24; 33:13, 15, 16.

When General Naaman perceived the great miracle accomplished in his cleansing from leprosy, he returned to Elisha, offering thanks to God and desiring the Prophet to receive the presents he had brought. In his refusal Elisha manifested what we believe is always the Lord's Spirit—never to sell spiritual things for money. It is for this reason that some ministers now object to taking up collections, holding fairs or soliciting money in any manner. Whatever is given to the Lord's service should be given with a free hand and a ready heart. It is a privilege to give to the Lord and His Cause. He is not poor.

Under such a noble example Gehazi should have profited, but he allowed covetousness to enter his mind. Perceiving that General Naaman regretted that his presents were not accepted, Gehazi pursued and told him that the Prophet had said that while he did not desire the gifts for himself, yet he would accept some of the garments for his servants. The ruse was successful. The goods were given to Gehazi. He secreted them, until the Prophet called him, told him all about the matter and pronounced his punishment—leprosy.

So it will be in the coming Age. Disobedience will meet with swift punishment. Of the judges of that time it is written that they will not judge with the hearing of the ear or the sight of the eye, but will judge righteously.—Isaiah 11:3, 4.

Elisha's Capture Attempted.

It was probably after General Naaman's death that the Syrian king warred against Israel. To his surprise his every move was checkmated. He looked for a traitor in his own household or for some explanation. Finally one of his servants told him, "The Prophet Elisha is in Israel and makes known to their king all thy counsels, even those of thy bedchamber."

The Syrian king sought to capture Elisha. He sent spies to find where Elisha dwelt, and located him at Dothan. Thereupon he sent a good-sized force to surround the little city and make Elisha's escape impossible. In the morning Elisha's servant looked forth and beheld the Syrians on every side. Terrified, he said, "Alas, my master! how shall we do?" Promptly came the answer, "Fear not! for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." But the servant did not fully realize what Divine powers were with his master. Then Elisha prayed that the young man's eyes might be opened; and he beheld angelic hosts, horses and chariots of fire around about Elisha. This was sufficient.

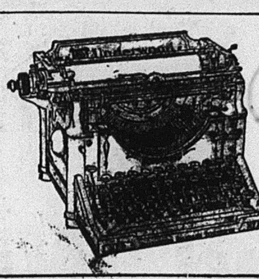
Elisha and his Servant.

The Prophet exercised a supernatural power of blinding the Syrians—just what we can only conjecture. Doubtless they saw the hills, valleys, roads, etc.; but their eyes of understanding were closed in some hypnotic manner. Elisha gave them to understand that he would lead them to the proper city, and guided them straight into the city of Samaria. There, surrounded by the hosts of the capital, he broke the hypnotic spell. Their eyes opened, the Syrians perceived that they were in the hands of their enemies. The king of Israel inquired of Elisha whether he should destroy them. The answer was, "No; feed them and let them return home." Catching the spirit of the occasion, the king made them a bountiful feast and set them free.

ELECTRIC EMPLOYES STRIKE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 13—Several thousand men and women employes of the General Electric company are on strike for a shorter work day.

UNDERWOOD
RECEIVES THE
GRAND PRIZE, HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD
FROM THE
Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915



"THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY"
641 Liberty Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

APPRECIATIONS.

Moline, Ill., Oct. 12.

Knowing your general interest in all that pertains to the furtherance of the Lord's Cause and as a subscriber to your good paper, desirous if in your good pleasure you see fit to publish a notice herein contained of the Tri-City Convention on behalf of those who are interested in the sermons of Pastor Russell I write to say that there is to be a General Convention at Davenport, Ia., Oct. 24-27 inclusive, Pastor Russell being the speaker on the last day, while the services of other able speakers will be secured for other days.

Special rates have been obtained from hotels, 50c to $1.00 per person per room, while meals may be had for 15c, 25c and up. We would appreciate your announcing this fact in each issue of the Tribune between now and the 24th.

Thanking you in advance on behalf of the Tri-cities' Ecclesias and the Friends generally, I am wishing you continued success,

Respectfully,
MISS MYRA A. LIVESAY,
Secretary.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 12.

I have just renewed my subscription to the Labor Tribune through the Watch Tower office. I feel very grateful to you for continuing my paper after I became delinquent. I cannot afford to miss Pastor Russell's Sermons. Besides you send one such a clean paper in every respect. God bless you.

J. L. STREET.

Aberdeen, Miss., Oct. 14.

May the Lord richly bless you for the work you are doing in giving us the Truth on so many subjects.

I am always glad to see anyone take a firm stand for the Truth. May you never flinch or go back from what you think to be the Truth. May the Lord's rich blessings ever continue with you as long as you keep up the good work you are doing in publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons.

Faithfully yours,
R. C. HUBBARD.

Toronto, Canada, Oct. 13.

I will now write you regarding a matter long delayed, for which I am truly sorry and trust I may be forgiven. On the 29th of August last my subscription to your valuable and much appreciated paper expired, and owing to my financial condition I found I was unable to renew it, for which I was very sorry, as I felt the need of those wonderful sermons of Pastor Russell's, published in your paper weekly, and I desire to lift my voice to God and thank Him for His kindness unto me, and I wish also to express my kindest thanks to the dear one who renewed my subscription. I am sure I could never find words to express my gratitude to my Heavenly Father for the many blessings He has bestowed upon me since I came into covenant relationship with Him a little over two years ago. Oh, how I praise and glorify His holy name, for permitting me to see this glorious light, how thankful I am for the sanctifying influence His blessed Truths has had over my mind, and the peace and joy it has given my heart.

It is the peace the Master left us, which the world cannot give or take away. And now dear editor, in concluding, I desire to again thank the dear soul who was so kind to me, in sending me this blessed message from the Lord for another year. So asking an interest in the dear one's prayers, that I with them may be found faithful, will close with kindest Christian love to all.

Respectfully yours in the
Master's service
S. F. OTTO.

The Gary System-Hoodwinker.

Elyria, Ohio, Oct. 13.

The Gary, Ind. system of religiuos instruction which is being lauded far and wide by so-called legitimate educators, is a clever compromise to the God of this World under the name of Christian breadth, whereas the light is shut out as of old by the ruse of bowing down to the hydra-headed monster of the Creeds. The way they get around it is this: The parents are made responsible for selecting some orthodox faith at whose edifice a school room is improvised for giving Biblical lessons along the lines of said church. Thus they claim all shades of belief is accommodated without throwing together too severely the differences of secular and sacred things. Alas! that men do not see the sleight of hand performance, similar to the one shown in International Sunday School lessons, which estops the discussion of the vitals of true enlightenment. We might ask of the board of supervision of the Gary innovation where and how they will satisfy the needs along spiritual lines of a large thinking class who have no use whatever for the systems, but who prefer independent teaching? These reasoners ply their questions to the chiefest of religious instructors without satisfaction, hence find themselves continually in a sea of doubt and holding only the verities of nature. Ah! the only way out is to reach a unit upon every qutstion by invoking the Inspired Document and rightly dividing its toto of testimony by giving the only definition to proper words. Thus the solid rock of Holy Writ will be forever proven, while the hoodoo of common sense will flee away and be no more. Dodging the issue will never put at rest an ever recurring query. In the dark ages they tell of hiding the manuscripts in new dough which the priests overlooked in their search for the witnesses of Truth. The orb of day is now shining too brilliantly for busheling the advance of Christ's invisible approach. Let the bandages be removed, Mr. Editor.

JOSEPH GREIG.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

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Latest Model
Perfection
Limb.

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Write for Special Information
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POLISHERS LOCKED OUT.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 20.—Metal polishers employed by the Rockford Bit company have been locked out. In a statement the polishers say some of them have been employed by this company for twenty-five years. They made no demands, and were discharged "solely because they had become members of an organization."

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S MASTER
GATLIN 3-DAY DRINK TREATMENT
HARMLESS PAINLESS NO HYPODERMICS
Six years' record: 1,100 treated, 37 returned to drink; no deaths.
Located in Pittsburgh's Exclusive Residential District.
CHARLES D. McSHANE, Sec.-Treas.
Home Treatments If Desired. Write for Booklets.
332-34 South Highland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chartered Under the Laws of Pennsylvania.

ESTABLISHED 1871
KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
5th AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.
Suits and Top Coats
That Bear the Stamp of "Quality"
Our Suits or Topcoats at Fifteen, Twenty and Twenty-five possess as much distinction and are as beautifully finished as the finest Custom made Garments. "DONE BY HAND" is what puts QUALITY in everything from furniture to a bit of lace. Kaufmann Clothes are "Done by Hand." They are cut singly by expert craftsmen from the very best Imported and Domestic fabrics. This means that they can follow even the slightest change of the modes—an impossibility when garments are cut in vast quantities months in advance of the season, by machines which operate with rigid precision. A few minutes' examination will convince you of the superiority of our Fall Suits and Top Coats at
$15-$20-$25
Men's Fall and Winter Pants . . . 4.50
Hand tailored from fine all-wool Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds. New stripe effects; also plain blacks, blues and grays.
Limited Quantity of Young Men's $22.50 Fall and Winter Suits . . 15.50
Hand-tailored throughout of fine fabrics. Quarter, half and full Silk lined. Sizes 32 to 34 chest.
(Kaufmann's—"The Big Store"—Second Floor)

MACHINISTS RAISE WAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—As a result of a conference between the iron trades council and the California Metal Trades association, the pay for all machinists, beginning October 4, will be increased from $3.50 to $3.75, and on December 12 the minimum will be increased to $4. The eight-hour day will prevail.

HARDENED.

"Mr. Editor, the Mayor spoke very feeling when welcoming us here and sympathized with us in the hardships we endured while prisoners in G. S. W. A., but I can assure you all thise hardships can be considered as a pleasure when comparing them with the magnificent reception that was extended us."—*Letter from a released prisoner of war in the Capetown (B. S. A.) Cape Times.*

IF YOU MOVE YOU CAN'T VOTE.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 20.—The state supreme court has ruled that a voter in this state who moves from one precinct into another within thirty days before an election loses his residence and does not gain a new one, thereby losing his vote at that election.

DREAM COME TRUE.

"Did you ever dream of being a pirate when you were a boy?"

"Oh, yes. Isn't it queer? Now I'm in the prosaic business of managing an automobile-repair shop."

"Umph! You didn't miss it so far."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—First Class Engine Lathe, Universal Grinder and Milling Machine Hands, Men familiar with Tool Room work on above Machines. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—First-Class Vertical Horizontal Boring Mill Hands. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOU CAN WORK HARD AND HAVE NOTHING
to show for your labor or you can soon have a nice bank account if you save a little regularly.
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,
"Where Savings are Safe"
Resources Over 13 Millions.
Frick Building.

Do Not Let a Pay Day Pass
without saving a portion of the money in your envelope, even if all you can devote to your fnd for old age is two dollars a week.
Join the Pittsburgh Thrift Club and deposit:
$2 for 49 weeks......$98.00
$2 we give you......$ 2.00
$100.00
which you have saved in less than 1 year.
PITTSBURGH
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ESTABLISHED 1862

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4% Interest on Time Deposits.
J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

OCT 29 1915

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WANTS SUPPORT FOR PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Philadelphia Public Official Asks Pittsburghers for Votes.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Philadelphia needs the help of every voter in Pennsylvania at the forthcoming election in securing the adoption of Constitutional Amendment NUMBER 2, which is of vital importance to this City.

Thus I bring this fact to your attention through the public spirited newspapers of the State.

The proposed Amendment to Section 8, Article 9, of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, which will be voted on at the forthcoming election, should be clearly understood by every voter.

The citizenship of the entire State will profit by the adoption of this Amendment, for it will unshackle Philadelphia financially and enable this City to establish a complete system of subway and elevated passenger railway lines, and to expand the port development.

Every vote for this Amendment is a vote for Greater Philadelphia.

Every vote for a Greater Philadelphia is a vote for a Greater Pennsylvania.

Every man, woman and child in Philadelphia needs your help to insure the adoption of this Amendment which will enable the City to complete the construction of the high speed lines without burdening the taxpayers. These high speed lines are essential to the welfare and convenience of the entire citizenship of this City.

This proposed Amendment provides as follows.

Increases the borrowing capacity of Philadelphia by an amount equal to 3 per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property for transit and port development only.

Based upon City Controller's figures of October1 1, 1914, of assessed valuation of taxable property in Philadelphia for 1915, this increase in borrowing capacity will be upwards of $67,000,000.

That when transit and port developments have been acquired or constructed by the City of Philadelphia and when they have been placed on an income-producing basis, such portion of the bonds as have been issued therefor which are then supported (as to annual interest and sinking fund payments accruing thereon) by annual income produced thereby may be excluded from the indebtedness of Philadelphia in calculating its borrowing capacity.

This provision will enable this City to recover from time to time such portion of the borrowing capacity so utilized for transit and port development as may then be represented by the par value of bonds outstanding which are sustained as to interest and sinking fund out of the net earnings of the facilites. In order that the terms of this provision may apply it will not be necessary, as it is under the now existing terms of the Constitution, for each facility to earn the annual interest and sinking fund payments on bonds representing the total cost thereof. But such portion of the bonds issued therefore as are sustained as to the interest and sinking fund requirements out of the net earnings produced thereby may be excluded from the City's debt in calculating its borrowing capacity.

Enables Philadelphia to issue 50-year bonds instead of 30-year bonds, thereby reducing the annual sinking fund requirements from 2 1-2 per of the facilities. In order that the cent on the par value of bonds issued, to 1 per cent on the par value of bonds issued.

On a $50,000,000 issue of bonds this will reduce the annual payments required, in addition to interest, for sinking fund purposes by 1 1-2 per cent—a saving in such an issue of $750,000 per year.

It permits graded sinking fund installments to be established.

Thus in the early years, the sinking fund payments may be made nominal, increasing annually as the producing capacity of the facilities constructed increases, so that in the early years of operation the sinking fund charge in addition to interest accruing on the bonds issued therefor will be kept down to a minimum.

It authorizes interest and sinking fund payments on bonds issued accruing during the period of construction and during the first year of operation to be capitalized.

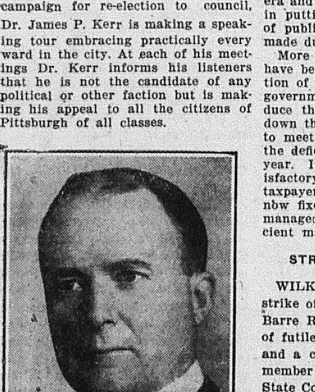
Thus Philadelphia will be enabled to finance and construct rapid transit facilities and port improvements and have the same in complete operation for one year before the interest or sinking fund payments on the bonds issued therefor becomes a charge against current revenues.

This Constitutional Amendment will give Philadelphia adequate borrowing capacity for both transit and port developments; will relieve current income from taxation of the interest and sinking fund charges on bonds issued for such developments until after the same are in actual operation and producing income, and will also enable Philadelphia to finance these improvements in an economical manner by reducing the annual sinking fund payments which are required to be made as above stated. It will enable Philadelphia to enlarge its borrowing capacity from time to time automatically as the facilities become partially or entirely self-supporting. 7

Yours respectfully,
A. MERRITT TAYLOR,
Director, Dept. of City Transit.

Dr. Kerr People's Choice.

In the course of his independent campaign for re-election to council, Dr. James P. Kerr is making a speaking tour embracing practically every ward in the city. At each of his meetings Dr. Kerr informs his listeners that he is not the candidate of any political or other faction but is making his appeal to all the citizens of Pittsburgh of all classes.



Councilman Kerr is the only one of the original nine members of the new form of city council who is a candidate for re-election. He has been a conscientious member, giving close attention to all the city's affairs and taking a leading part in all discussions. It was during Dr. Kerr's four years in council that Pittsburgh experienced its greatest improvement era and Dr. Kerr took an active hand in putting through the large number of public improvements which were made during that time.

More recently Dr. Kerr's activities have been directed toward the reduction of the cost of operating the city government. He has endeavored to induce the majority in council to cut down the annual appropriations so as to meet the revenues and thus avoid the deficit which comes almost every year. It is Dr. Kerr's belief that satisfactory service can be rendered the taxpayers as a lower millage than that now fixed if the city government is managed in an economical and efficient manner.

STREET CAR MEN STRIKE.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 27.—A strike of car men against the Wilkes-Barre Railway company is the result of futile negotiations by the workers and a changed decision by the third member of a baord of arbitration—State Commissioner of Labor Jackson.

Last January the men demanded a wage increase and after repeated failures to select arbiters a strike was called April 1. After a nine days' suspension, both sides agreed on a board, with State Commissioner of Labor Jackson as umpire. The men's representative refused to sign the award which provided for a sliding scale and a reduction of wages. The claim that the board had no right to establish a sliding scale was later upheld by umpire Jackson and the board withdrew the decision. The company refused to agree to any change and refused to meet the international officers of the car men's union.

English Labor Out Against Conscription

President of British Trade Union Attacks Compulsory Service.

Thomas Reece, Staff Correspondent.

London, October 14.

One of the most important conventions held annually in this country is that of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. President Robert Smillie opened the assembly at Nottingham on October 5th. For one thing, the Federation is the biggest union in the country. At the last meeting it represented over 700,000 members, and furthermore the union represents the trade in a degree that scarcely any other body can lay claim to. The number of miners outside the Federation is quite negligible in comparison. Another thing is that Smillie is a great enough man to know the limitations of a great position. The miners are conservative in many thigns, and one of these is in giving their president virtually a life tenure "during good behavior," as the phrase is in the case of the judges. There have only been three in thirty years. The first was Mr. Ben Pickard and the second Mr. Enoch Edwards, both of whom represented the older school of trade unionists.

Mr. Smillie, the third, is of a different type. He has had his own bright visions of a new social reorganization, sadly clouded, one imagines, at present, and in his younger days he was known as a fighter of forlorn hopes for Socialism. Mr. Smillie has never abjured; he is probably just as strong a Socialist as ever he was; but, first as vice-president and then as president of the Federation, he has latter been fully occupied with more immediately practical affairs, in the handling of which he has shown both strength and cautiousness. Mr. Smillie has always recognized that there are at least two views about the social regeneration of mankind in general and of colliers in particular among his followers, and in speaking as president of the Federation he has adopted the tone rather of the permanent official than the propagandist.

From such a man and in such an assembly it is therefore of the greatest significance that the dominant note in the speech should have been opposition to compulsory military service, at any rate in present circumstances. It lost nothing in impressiveness by the lack of futile threats, and it gained a good deal by the hearty cheers of the delegates. It was evident that Mr. Smillie was expressing their mind. He spoke for an hour, but one gathered that these passages about conscription contained the full purport of his message for the larger public.

The Miners' president claimed that the mining industry had probably contributed a larger number of soldiers, in proportion to its total, than any other industry in the country. The figure was not mentioned, but I believe the miners' leaders put it at something like two hundred thousand. And the miners, continued Mr. Smillie, were distinguished as much for quality as for quantity. The miners' muscles were as hard as wood. He did not require a lot of training to make him physically fit, and the whole of his life has been spent among dangers almost as great as those of the battlefield.

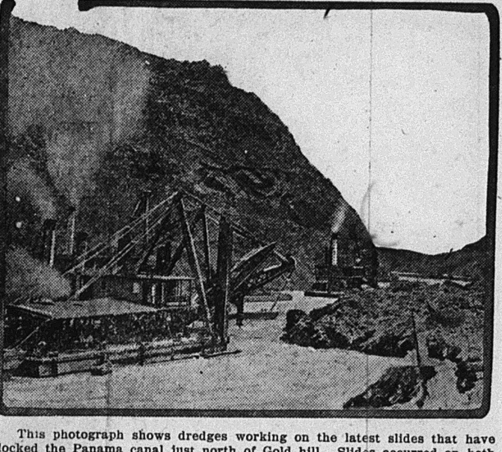
But in spite of the perfectly unexpected things which a voluntary system had given us, the demand for conscription persisted and intensified. "An agitation which has been pushed in peace time," said Mr. Smillie, "is being renewed with tenfold force at a time when we have raised a voluntary army far beyond the old dreams of the conscriptionist. The agitation seems sadly out of place, especially when we have no authoritative statement as to the needs of the nation."

The movement was not being financed simply to secure men to the army. It had behind it conscription to the workshops, the mines, and the railways. Even now, under the Munitions Act, men were being brought up and fined for very trivial faults. That was bad enough, but under industrial militarism the trial would be held behind closed doors, and that would be worse.

If conscription had to come, he concluded, then they should at any rate insist that the land and the capital of the country should be conscripted first. It was a greater sacrifice for the breadwinner of the poor family

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PANAMA CANAL BLOCKED BY SLIDES



This photograph shows dredges working on the latest slides that have blocked the Panama canal just north of Gold hill. Slides occurred on both banks and the land pushed up formed an island in the center of the channel. The canal may not be opened again to traffic before the end of the year.

WOMEN STANDING TOGETHER FOR THE COMMON GOOD.

By Mrs. Gertrude Breslau Fuller.

Few there were in the great throng who watched the recent suffrage parade in Pittsburgh, who were not thrilled by some perception of the fact that we are watching a marvelous social transformation. The removal of the civil, industrial, and several disabilities of woman is a long delayed but inevitable step in human evolution.

That parade was but a significant "gesture" of the great army of humanity moving irresistibly forward, lighted with the solemn joy of a great social vision, every energy of heart and brain set to a high purpose.

"It is the world-will climbing to its goal." The men who marched with the women, and the men whose hearts beat with sympathy in response to their silent appeal, felt the duty and the privilege that is theirs to pass the torch of liberty on to women who are struggling to gain what the men of this generation received by the easy way of inheritance.

Women have been accused of not standing by each other, of being narrow and clannish. Women have been slower to develop social thinking because their mode of life did not induce to that end. More women expend their lives in an individual way, are far more isolated from each other, working in individual kitchens, than men are working together in great industrial groups, hence, women were slower to emerge from anarchistic, individualistic thinking to collective, social thinking and effort. No thoughtful person could fail in the vast host of marching women the effect of a new and powerful force operating for human progress; the awakened, enlarged spirit of democracy, the fellowship, sympathy, tolerance, larger understanding and solidarity of women. Young and old, rich and poor, cultured and unlettered, black and white, of many races, many religions, varied political sympathies, they have worked together long and hard, and together they marched asking a benefit for all. It has been a liberal culture of heart and brain, has developed capacities and friendships undreamed of for these women, and will remain a permanent contribution to the lives of the participants and to society. One life afire with zeal for the common good with social love and the spirit of service can accomplish more than a million sluggards.

William Penn called his settlement in Pennsylvania "a holy experiment" and by his courage and faith he demonstrated to the world the vitality and the practicability of noble principles applied to human relationships.

Fortunately for the worth and zeal of present day living there are still "holy experiments" to be made, and rightly understood, no age has presented better or greater opportunities for putting to the test courageous of action the best ideals of human beings. Markham tells us "Each goal is a traveler's tavern whence he must depart, on now divine adventures of the soul."

It must be hard to find courage to repeat the parrot-like "the women do not want it" watch-word of the Antis after that wonderful showing of women's interest and appeal. The less the slave wants liberty the more he needs it." Those who did not know enough to want a public school or a compulsory educational system were the ones the school benefited the most because their need was greatest. The Anti woman and and the Anti man may stay away from the ballot box and let the men and women do the voting who know the use of the ballot, who feel the same call for collective social righteousness as for individual right action.

"You can kill a man with a tenement as easily as you kill him with an ax," Jacob Reis declared. More babies are slaughtered by needless poverty than Herod sacrificed. We may hasten evolution by consciously acting with the laws of advancing movement, we may retard by failing to act, but we cannot defeat it. The conscious co-operation of woman in shaping the mold of law, education and industry marks an important epoch in the development of society.

Never was the ballot extended to a larger group of citizens or with so little risk as when it is given to the woman half of the people of a state or nation. At your post, every true man and woman. Let it be VICTORY in 1915.

WHY PACIFIC MAIL SOLD; BIG PROFITS WAS CAUSE

WASHINGTON, Oct, 27.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company refused to give the new seamen's law a fair test and withdrew from the Pacific trade because it could sell five steamers at a profit of more than $1,000,000.

These charges are made by Secretary of Commerce Redfield in answer to the claim of Pacific Mail officials that they were compelled to sell their vessels and withdraw from the far eastern trade because of the seamen's law.

The Pacific Mail company objected particularly to the language clause of the seamen's law, which it held would require the abandonment of Asiatic crews, with a consequent prohibitive cost of wage and food.

Secretary Redfield declares, however,, the department had not prepared regulations for the enforcement of the law when the steamers were sold, and the owners of the company did not seek to learn the spirit in which the law would be administered, but acted on an assumed interpretation of the law which had no official sanction.

Moreover, Secretary Redfield said he wrote to R. P. Schwerin, general manager of the company, and assured him that the department would not put the construction on the language test that the company had put upon it, and suggested that the company give the law a six months' trial before sacrificing its business.

In announcing his conclusion that the company was not forced out of business but sold out at a profit, Secretary Redfield charged that the Pacific Mail company was "heavily overcapitalized." The last two years had been the most prosperous in the firm's history, the secretary declared, and since April its ships have left thousands of tons of freight behind them at ports which they were unable to carry.

"It was from this prosperous business that the company withdrew without asking any questions," Secretary Redfield added.

The sale of the five Pacific Mail steamers for $3,750,000, Secretary Redfield said, shows "an apparent profit in excess of a million dollars over what the normal valuation of the boats would have been at 5 per cent depreciation charges. The fact that the company's stock sold for 18 last March and for 38 in August, after sale of the boats, is held significant.

PREDICTS SUPERMAN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—According to Lawrence Veiller, director of the New York committee on prevention of tuberculosis, the race of supermen, healthy, vigorous and of aspiring mental powers, is actually on the way.

"It is a question of education, of expelling ignorant and vicious customs, of teaching wholesome living," said Mr. Veiller. "The work done among infants, especially, has been encouraging, and a finer, stronger stock is on the way with each new generation. The immense progress which has been made against tuberculosis forecasts the day when the race will be free of the white plague."

TWO AMENDMENTS SHOULD BE PASSED

Compulsory Workmen's Compensation and Woman Suffrage Election Issues.

Every business, professional and laboring man should go to the polls next Tuesday if for no other reason than to cast his vote for Constitutional Amendments Nos. 1 and 3.

Amendment No. 1 provides for Woman Suffrage.

Amendment No. 2 paves the way for the enactment of a Compulsory Workmen's Compensation Act in Pennsylvania.

The National Labor Tribune herewith reproduces both amendments so that its Pennsylvania readers may have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the legislation:

NUMBER ONE.

A joint resolution providing an amendment to section one, article eight, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article eight, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

"First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

"Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every citizen, male or female, of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

First. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he or she shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he or she shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Fifth. Wherever the words "he," "his," "him" and "himself" occur in any section of article VIII of this Constitution the same shall be construed as if written, respectively, "he or she," "his or her," "him or her," and "himself or herself."

NUMBER THREE.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section twenty-one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section twenty-one, article three, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such action shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided," so that it shall read as follows:

The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment by employers, or employers and employes jointly, of reasonable compensation for injuries to employes arising in the course of

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

JEHOVAH'S DEALINGS WITH THE CHURCH.

Spiritual Development In Christ Must Undergo the Pruning Process—Much Worldliness Amongst Professed Christians Today — Falling Away From Early Faith—The Faithful Few Granted Increased Light—God's Special Providences Over His People — How Branches in the Heavenly Vine Are Pruned—Number of Elect Church Limited—Who Are Sons of God—Character More Important Than Many Works.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 24.—Pastor Russell is here today. He delivered a highly instructive discourse, a part of which follows:

For my text I will take the words of the Lord through the Prophet Malachai: "Ye have said, It is vain to serve God, and what profit is it that we have kept His ordinance, and that we have walked mournfully before the Lord of Hosts? And now we call the proud happy; yea, they that tempt God are even delivered." Malachai 3:14, 15.) These words of the Prophet describe a condition that to a considerable degree prevails at the present time. There are many that are saying these very words.

We look back a generation or two and perceive that many of God's people, even though they did not have the light and knowledge that we have today, were very earnest, very devoted to the Lord, so far as we can judge from their words and their conduct. God's name was taken reverently by them. Songs of praise to God were often sung. Much was done in the way of Bible study. Then came a time when prosperity had come to the world in large measure, those who were zealous for God and the Bible seemed not to make as much progress as did the worldly. Those who did not reverence Him got along better than did the more reverent. Then many of these began to say, "What profit is it that we serve God? It is really a disadvantage; for many of these people that trifle with God are being established in influence and power, and we are not prosperous in our affairs. The proud seem to be the ones that the Lord is blessing. It seems as though God had said, Blessed are the proud; yea, they that work wickedness shall prosper.

As a consequence we find today, just as with the Jews in the days of Malachai's prophecy, that there is a great tendency to worldliness; and that little attention is paid to religion, which is only of a formal kind. "Attend more to business, more to lodge, more to society," they say "and you will get along much better."

PRESENT BLESSINGS FOR THE FAITHFUL.

This is the general condition all over the world. So there is less piety today, except among certain classes. This was foretold in Scripture. But those who still serve God are being strengthened, are being given "meat in due season," are being separated from all denominations. God has some encouragement for them, giving them to see heights, depths, lengths and breadthss of His Love and of His great Plan never before seen.

These are not being blessed necessarily in outward things. Perhaps as a whole they have less than have the average persons of the world. It world. Not be well for us to have too many of the good things of this present life. Many of these, so long as they were prosperour in their earthly affairs were inclined to have a more or less worldly spirit; and God greatly favord some of them by taking from them their earthly property and giving them a greater knowledge of His plans and purposes through His word.

Thus God gives His children what He sees is best for them as New Creatures. He is not dealing in this way with the world. While the world is indeed subject to a general supervision and a certain restraint, in that God says, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," nevertheless He is not treating mankind as a shepherd does his sheep. On the contrary, he treats them more as goats. Let us thank God that we are His sheep, under His special care. Wisely and tenderly He withholds from us some of the earthly good things.

TREATMENT OF TRUE BRANCHES IN VINE.

It is in harmony with this that our Lord Jesus says, "I am the Vine; ye are the branches. Every branch in me that beareth fruit, the Father pruneth it, that it may bring forth more fruit." (John 15:1, 2.) Those who have made a success of cultivating grapes declare that it is the tendency of the grape vine to spread out everywhere, to have a profusion of branches; that the strength of the vine is inclined to go out this way, and that the result would be few grapes, small in size and inferior in flavor. When the vinedresser wishes the vine to produce better and more abundant fruit, he cuts off the suckers; for a good husbandman can tell whether a branch is a fruit-bearer or a sucker. Then, when the vine shows signs of fruit, he cuts off the branch entirely, a little above where the grapes are forming.

This looks as though the husbandman were spoiling the grape vine. But no! he is forcing the juices of the vine right into the grapes. Whoever wishes a vine to produce much fruit must know how to prune it. Our Lord says, in connection with His parable in John 15, "Herein is My Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit." Of course the leaves of profession are necessary; but our lives should not be all profession and no fruit. No, no! The Lord desires fruit from the Vine—large clusters of rich fruit.

Hence it is that our Heavenly Husbandman prunes us that we may bring forth much fruit. Otherwise we shall be cut off as useless brances, and shall die. These branches that have no fruit buds, but are merely suckers, are illustrative of those who come into the Church, make a profession, but never produce any fruit. They are really not of the Church. God calls only for fruit-bearers. Those who have the matter really at heart, who have a desire to bear much fruit, will not think it strange or be offended if the Lord shall prune off the natural tendencies to go out after worldly things. The Lord will pinch off these tendencies which dissipate the spiritual vitality of His people.

You have noticed how the little tendrils of a grape vine take hold of anything which they can reach. So we have a great tendency to take hold of earthly props, to fasten our affections to earthly objects. Our families, our homes, our business, even a little pet dog, flowers—any of these things are very liable to take the energy and the affection from the one thing that is of paramount importance. If the Lord shall find it necessary to tear away these tendrils, it is to our advantage; and we should be grateful, even though the process may cause pain.

GOD NOT THE FATHER OF THE WORLD.

We should bear in mind the fact that the Lord is not thus dealing with every one, but only with a special class. We need to make a sharp distinction between the Church and the world. Often do we hear the expression, "The Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," as though the whole world were all one brotherhood as members of the family of God. From a worldly standpoint, there is a brotherhood of man; but it is not a brotherhood under one Father, God. When Adam was created in the image and likeness of God, he was a son of God, and had an opportunity of bringing into existence a race of sons of God. But when he disobeyed God, he was cut off from sonship; and therefore his children are not sons of God.

God is not the Father of unrepentant sinners. This thought is the teaching of the Bible. We have a general relationship one to another, so that we are to do what we can to help those in trouble. Even as the Bible says, we are to "do good unto all men as we have opportunity to the Household of Faith." (Galatians 6:10.) The Household of Faith are the sons of God. Having discarded Adam and his posterity, He has adopted a new family with Christ as the Head.

This new family began with our Lord Jesus Christ, while He was in the flesh. He was begotten again of the Holy Spirit. None preceeded Him. He was the first to be thus begotten. This begetting occurred at the time when He made a full consecration of Himself to God and was baptized in Jordan. From that time on He was a New Creature begotten to a new nature—the Divine nature. This nature was perfected when He was raised from the dead. "He was put to death in flesh, but quickened (made alive) in spirit." (1 Peter 3:18.) Jesus was made the Head of the New Creation. He was the first to become Heir of God on the Divine plane; and He opened up the way for a certain class of fellow-heirs. (Romans 8:17.) Many? No; it is a "little flock." (Luke 12:32.) God does not wish many. Therefore He has limited the number. He has declared that the Bride of His Son shall be made up of one hundred and forty-four thousand members.

Why should God limit the number of the Elect? We reply, For the same reason that we might limit the number of invitations to a wedding. In the army, a given number of men constitute a regiment. When the number is secured, the regiment is full; and one can no longer join that regiment. So God has provided, for a particular purpose, a certain class of definite number; and only the required number can enter that class. It has taken all the Gospel Age to find these. When the proper number shall have responded and made their calling and election sure, then the door will be shut. No more then can get into that company.

SONS OF GOD—WHO ARE THEY?

So then, those who are begotten of the Holy Spirit of God are members of the Bride class. This privilege is not open to any and all. Beyond a general supervision, God is not dealing with the world now. He will deal with them during the Millennial Age. Now he deals especially with the Elect. These are the ones spoken of in the Bible as the sons of God. All who are begotten of the Holy Spirit are sons of God. (Romans 8:14-17.) The world are not begotten of the Holy Spirit. Not all professing Christians of any denomination are begotten of the Spirit. Very few of them claim to be so.

Our Methodist friends, in former years, used to speak of Christians as being "born again." They misunderstood the matter. What they should have said is that those only are sons of God who have been *begotten* of the Spirit; that these thus begotten to sonship must grow in character, in grace, in the likeness of Christ; and that then, in the First Resurrection, they will be "born again," and be sons of God in the full sense. Jesus was the Firstborn from the dead. We also who are members of His Body shall be born in the First Resurrection. We shall share His resurrection. None others of the human family are called sons of God. John 1:12 is one of the Scriptures on this point: "But to as many as received Him (Christ), to them gave He power to become sons of God."

That power came to the disciples at Pentecost. Jesus had put His Spirit upon them to enable them to act as His representatives; but not until He had finished His sacrifice and had appeared in the presence of God for the Church would God recognize them, in the legal sense, and give them the begetting of the Holy Spirit. Just before His ascension our Lord said to His disciples, "Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on High." Again he said, "Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Spirit has come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto Me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth."—Luke 24:49; Acts 1:8.

After Jesus had ascended up on High, and there had presented His sacrifice and had been accepted of God, then the Father granted Him the privilege of pouring out the Holy Spirit upon those disciples. (Acts 2:33.) Then God recognized them as His children. This was their begetting of the Holy Spirit, as Jesus was begotten at His baptism. So it had been all the way down the Age. As many as are sons of God have received the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Chrst. "Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of His."

We did not get the Holy Spirit in the same manner that Jesus did at the River Jordan, nor yet in just the same manner as did the disciples at Pentecost. There was an outward demonstration in their case, for a double purpose. It was to convince the Jews that God was especially with these disciples; and it also convinced the Church that they were received of the Father as sons. With the begetting of the Spirit the early disciples also received gifts of the Spirit. One or more of these gifts came to each one who became a Christian.

St. Paul showed a difference between the gifts and the fruits of the Spirit. He declared that a man might have the gifts of the Spirit, and not really be growing in character-likeness to the Lord. One might give all his goods to feed the poor; but if he did not have love as the true motive of his act, it would profit him nothing. He might even give his body to be burned; but if the act were not prompted by love, God would not appreciate it.

After the Church had become established, however, these miraculous gifts of the Spirit passed away. But the fruits of the Spirit were to continue. It is the fruitage of the Spirit that has constituted the special riches of the Church from the beginning until now. All who have been begotten of the Spirit have been exhorted and expected to bear the fruits of the Spirit. These fruits are gentleness, meekness, faith, long-suffering, patience, self-control, joy, peace, brotherly kindness, love. Of this fruitage St. Peter says, "If these things be in you, and abound, they make you that ye shall be neither barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."—Galatians 5:22, 23; 2 Peter 1:5-11.

DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT GRADUAL.

All the way down the Ages, then, this class has been bearing fruit, more or less; and our Father is glorified by our bearing *much* fruit. Fruit matures gradually. The next day after giving your heart to the Lord you will not have large bunches of ripe fruit. It is thus with the natural vine; the branch does not grow grapes at once. The fruit-buds first appear, having a small flower. Very shortly these flowers pass away and the little grapes appear. Gradually they develop. So it is with the Christian.

The fruits of the Spirit are more than mere outward activities in the Lord's vineyard. They are those qualities of heart such as meekness, gentleness, etc. God is more desirous to see how meek you are than He is to even note great deeds of service. He is more desirous to know how much love you have. Our acceptable service for the Lord depends very much upon our development of His Spirit. It is not so much the works as the humility and loving zeal that counts. One might be sick and unable to engage in active service; but if he has the spirit of meekness and the proper desire to serve the Lord, the Father looks at that spirit of intention. If we get the fruits of the Spirit well developed, they will make us active in God's work. The fruitage of the Spirit in an individual manifests itself in a daily endeavor to do the will of God in all things.

At first one might have the activity without the proper spirit. You may have noticed this in some of your own earlier efforts to serve the Truth. Some have asked me why they did not have better results in presenting God's Message. Generally, I have told them that it is probably because they have not presented it in the right manner. To do so, we must cultivate the Lord's way and spirit. His spirit is love, and when your heart becomes imbued with love, with the *spirit* of the Truth, you will forget about yourself and wish only to honor the Lord. If you are bent upon being somebody, God cannot use you in His service. We must be very humble. Humility is an essential trait of Christian character.

"Oh, to be nothing, nothing!
Only to lie at His feet,
A broken and emptied vessel
For the Master's use made meet;
Emptied, that He might fill me,
As forth to His service I go;
Broken, that so unhindered
His life through me might flow."

NOTICE.

Cross and Crown visiting cards, 35c for 100. Fine stereopticon for sale, cheap. Write G. K. Bolger, 2331 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif.

Greater Bable.

(Written for Natl. Labor Tribune.)

On, on! flying for my life! Thro the long summer morning I ran, and when the sultry, scorching heat of of noon fell over the land, I crawled into a thick wood and lay amid its cool and friendly depths, where mossy beds invitingly whispered of rest.

And for what reason was I thus seemingly accursed, and summoned to seek the solitary places far from the haunts of men? Laugh at me, O reader, if you choose, but my reason simply lay in the fact that one (no ordinary messenger) had said, impressing me with the truth of his deep warning: "Fly for thy life! Tarry not! Escape ere thou be consumed!"

Throughout the afternoon I rested, and when the gentle stars crept out in the vault above, preparation began for further flight. The night was exceeding calm. The moon arose and spread her grand effulgence over the broad heavens, and the earth. Sirius looked down from o'er the solemn peak of a distant mountain. Silence seemed a mighty presence filling all the halls of space. Fair indeed was the world and life was very sweet to me, and I sped onward with the fleetness of the hunted deer.

After a time it appeared to grow yet more light despite the fact that massive clouds had veiled the moon. Still I ran; and now could be heard the surging of the sea; the coast was near at hand. Soon I rounded a sharp turn of the road, and then—marvel of marvels! Can I ever forget the amazing sight that burst upon my entranced gaze?

About a mile away, upon the verge of the cliff, like a mighty lighthouse upreared to irradiate a hundred leagues of coast, stood a giant tower. It seemed to pierce the very sky and must have covered acres of ground. From its thousands of windows streamed forth light, which lit up the whole country around. Fron its recesses music floated out gaily upon the night air. The scene was simply overwhelming in its grandeur and its effect upon me utterly baffles adequate description. It drew me as with the resistless power of magnetism and I soon found myself swiftly hastening in its direction.

When within but a short distance of the colossal scintillating shaft, a voice from the roadside arrested me. Seated on a log was a little shrivelled man, whose snowy beard and peculiar appearance pronounced him to be of great age; yet, strange to say, his voice possessed a rich, mellow and gentle quality which proved charming in the highest degree.

"Whither do you hasten?" he asked. My reply was that I knew not for a certainty but had conceived a desire to enter the tower if the presence of strangers might be permitted therein.

"The tower!" said he; "Ha, ha! the tower! Woe unto him who abides in the tower. I tell you that thing is doomed and men shall know it ere long."

Surprise must have been strongly expressed in my countenance for he hastened to add:

"Be not deceived by fair appearances. God is not the author confusion and all things that tend thereto must change their character or be destroyed. Direct now your gaze aloft and behold these letters of living gold."

I complied with the instruction and saw two great letters that seemed to eat into the very night. They were G. B.

"What mean they?" was my query. "They mean," said he, "Greater Babel; for such is the name of the tower though some call it by a former appellation, 'The Tower of Worship.' The keepers of the place have admitted all kinds of pleasure seekers, human money-making machines, and some that claim but little faith in God or man, to halls which ought to be sacred. 'Tis an appalling condition, creating tremendous confusion, hence the name; the letters themselves having been put there by no mortal hand. According to a former rule of the those who proved themselves unworthy of admittance by a subsequent violation of its laws were to receive a horrible and nameless punishment. This was then plainly declared to all visitors but today is scarcely mentioned at all; the reason doubtless being that the punishment was unreasonable and outrageous and hence unbelievable, so that many persons at length began to smile when it was mentioned and to-day very few bother their heads about it. Yet 'tis written in their code of laws though not sanctioned by any true law of God or man. One word more. He who enters in at yonder door does so at great risk of never coming out, though to be sure some have investigated those secrets and returned in safety."

I now enquired how this last mentioned feat might be accomplished, being fully resolved to view the interior of the place.

"Once you have entered, said he, "pause scarcely at all. Sit not at the table nor linger to converse with any one. Above all, when descending the stairs, do not take a single backward step, for such may prove your ruin. The tower is a labyrinth of confusing and winding passages. Keep in mind, however, the fixed purpose to make your exit at the earliest possible moment and all may be well."

I thanked the friendly old man for his well-meant advice and approached the main door which stood invitingly open.

Inside I found myself in a large chamber fashioned as a church and now being used for that purpose. Luxurious pews, stained-glass windows, a great organ, an imposing pulpit, all added their testimony to enhance the impression that here was a hallowed spot to which the noisome world must find no ingress, a place dedicated to God Himself. But as one took further view he noticed the fashionably dressed choir, the stylish robes of numbers in the congregation, the coldness and indifference written in many faces, the icy, chilling formalism that seemed to enwrap the entire ceremony, choking out the true spirit of humble worship. With the further realization came an uncomfortable feeling of incongruity, soon shaping itself into a definite thought that there was something wrong. I left the Church-room and hearing light music nearby, opened a door and at once stood before as gay a scene as perhaps ever revealed itself to the eye of man.

"Within 'twas brilliant all and light,
A thronging scene of figures bright."

Myriads of light jets appeared in all sorts of gay and fantastic designs making the place a veritable palace of illumination. Here were tables heaped with epicurean viands. Softest music pervaded the air. Nymph-like forms flitted about waiting upon the guests. It was evidently a Church fair. Soon came a courteous invitation for me to sit down and enjoy myself, but a voice breathed in my ear, "Tarry not, but ascend." Seeing stairs nearby, I began to mount them. Up, up to the next floor. Here were many gentlemen playing at bowls and others seated at card tables. In short all sorts of games were in progress. One glance assured me of this and my upward march was continued.

Now came floating out the words of a song lightly sung and clearly articulated:

"Glory of the earth below,
Glory of this world I know
To be this, to be this,
Not to miss, not to miss
Dance and song and jest and laughter
'Tis fools who live for the hereafter,
When life ends in darkness dread
We shall be a long time dead."

Another room revealed to me a person who was surely emaciated and worn-looking enough. He stood over a table fingering a great microscope and examining some animalculae. The place seemed full of scientific instruments. He scarcely paused to observe me but pointed to a motto on the wall. It read as follows:

"The glory of life is Science,
Knowledge of the structure of things,
Knowledge of laws in their working,
Properties of gnats and of planets.
This is the glory of man.
This lifts him above the earth,
This gives him fame to the stars.
Hail to the greatness of Science,
To its eternal wonders!"

And now there came a rustling of paper and a clinking of coin. An open door nearby shows an apartment where all is bustle and excitement. Men are rushing to and fro. Money is changing hands. How they do go at it! Young and old are here. Some slip and fall and, oh, pity! others trample them down and seem to rejoice in their overthrow. A great shadowy form hovers over the room but evidently none see this. Whenever it touches a man he wilts as a delicate flower before a death-dealing blast and another promptly takes his place. 'Tis a strange scene and cruel and ghastly withal. Let us read the entrance sign and see if we can gain some clue to the mystery:

"We believe in one god,
He alone can save and deliver,
He alone is worthy of worship,
An ever-presnet helper and friend,
May he bless us till life end!—
The Almighty Dollar!"

All the while, although my eyes beheld no one with me, an unseen attendant seemed constantly at my side, the sense of his presence adding greatly to my confidence and assurance of safety. Soon, becoming weary, I would fain have rested, but a voice said again, "Rest not in this place but hasten!" At last the very topmost room was reached. One glance out upon the majesty of the night gave easement to mind and body. Several persons were earnestly gazing toward the sky. One said, "We look for our Master who will come and deliver us from this tower, for these walls shut us in on every hand, depriving us of the liberty we crave." My answer to her was, "Why not make your escape? Come with me!" But she said, "Nay, I cannot; 'tis too dangerous. Here we must abide." And so I left them and began the descent.

Soon it became evident that I came by a different way. Everything was strange. Finally the stairs ceased. Just here a throng of people was ascending steps nearby. In response to my enquiry for an exit passage, they drew me along with them, urging me to tarry a brief space in the hall of music just above. Owing to the languorous atmosphere of the place, it was much easier to comply than to refuse. Soul-thrilling melody fell upon the ear, making the temptation strong in the extreme. Scarcely realizing the danger, up I went. Only three steps. What spake the voice in my ear? "Last! last!" A sudden terror seized me. My muscles denied obedience to my will, for they were held as by a paralyzing numbness. There was a brief but awful struggle for breath, for life. Then, Oh, joy! sufficient strength returned to enable me to stumble, almost fainting, to the bottom of the fatal stairs.

Looking about for some means of descent, I at length discovered a square hole cut in the floor. A long ladder reached from here, down through several stories, ending in a dark place far beneath. Quckly I stepped upon this ladder and went swiftly down. Now it ended and I appeared to be in a prison. It was an ill-smelling chamber and its darkness was complete. But my unseen guide was surely directing me, for soon my shoe struck an iron ring in the floor. A jerk upon this opened up a trap-door. Light at once burst through, revealing a strong rope which lay in a corner. Wrapping something about my hands, I slid down into the very midst of the gay company formerly described. Several stepped up to escort me to the tables, but I brushed them aside and rushed toward the window (the door could not be found), passed myself through and dropped several feet to the solid ground without. With a fervent prayer of thanksgiving I hurried away. Out into the cool, soothing night once more, and the dread burden of nameless fear that had oppressed me at the last fell off like a thick mantle when it is cast aside.

Along the cliff for some distance, and here I sat me down to rest. The sky was now quite black. Thunder rumbled in the distance and ligtning played about the horizon. A moaning, troubled sound arose from the sea. Still came the sounds of music and revelry from the votaries of pleasure. Still, ineffably glorious, is all the pride of its height and strenght and peerless splendor stood the tower as though defying all the powers of darkness to work it ill. Many minutes must have passed. It seemed impossible for me to hear myself away from the fascination of the place which had thrown upon me its resistless spell and held me as with intangible chains. And now, without the slightest warning,, straight from the inky canopy above, there shot a single bolt of glowing fire. There was wild, rending noise, and this was followed by the silence that ries in the van of the battalions of death.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

BULGARIAN MILK BACILLI.

"The bacilli of long life" counteracts auto-intoxication. Better health—longer life for truth friends. Regularly supplied in dollar size bottles. Order direct from this announcement. Address all orders to Edgar Kuesthardt, Port Clinton, Ohio.

BROTHER

Accidentally discovered a pleasant tasting root, chewed like gum, quickly and easily overcomes tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. A. E. STOKES, Mohawk, Fla.

Appreciations.

Springston, Idaho, Oct. 22.

It is with feelings of deepest regret that I am writing to request that you discontinue sending me the Tribune. I am extremely sorry that circumstances compel us to part with so true and faithful a visitor. I have been a continuous and deeply interested and satisfied subscriber ever since you began to publish the sermons of our beloved Pastor Russell and greatly admire the stand you have taken, not only in the religious department but also in the others, especially the interests of the laboring class. Having always been a hard worker my sympathies are naturally with them. I hope you may still do a vast amount of work for righteousness among those who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."

I shall continue to pray for the success of the Tribune and may the rich blessings of the Lord rest on you and yours here and in the great beyond.

Yours in the One Hope and faithful unto death,

E. E. LINSCOTT.

Los Angeles, Oct. 20.

For a number of years I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper, but financial conditions render it necessary to discontinue it.

Wishing you continued prosperity, I am,

Respectfully yours,
E. C. HARRINGTON.

Watervliet, N. Y., Oct. 20.

I recently renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower. I wish to thank you for the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons, Sunday lessons, etc. Wish you all success.

Yours respectfully,
WM. F. EUSTACE.

Waco, Texas, Oct. 20.

We appreciate so very much your publishing the sermons of our dear Pastor, and the other features of His Plan.

God bless, and keep, and watch over, and guide, and direct you, is our prayer.

Fraternally yours,
B. H. GREENE.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 20.

It takes courage and strength of character to lay hold on Truth and stand for it. So I thank you heartily for the religious feature of your paper, wishing it prosperity. Aso for your stand in regards to the medicine fakes and fakers.

Wishing your paper every success,
Yours for the Truth,
J. S. WATSON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order that we may catch up with the rapidly accumulating number of letters of appreciation, etc., that have been received, we have decided to leave out the first installment of Brother Nelson's second article. It will positively be resumed next week. Be patient, friends, and everything will come out all right.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 21.

I am much pleased with your paper especially as you continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons, also on account of the large type. I shall hope to secure it as long as I live and you will be blessed on account of your sending forth the Truth of the Word of God.

MRS. S. A. JEWETT.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 22.

Seeing that my subscription is about to expire I must advise you to discontinue the paper as I, at this time, am unable to renew my subscription.

Respectfully,
CARL ELGSTRAND.

English Labor Out Against Conscription

(Continued from Page One.)

to go away than it was for the rich man to give his wealth, and money happened to be one of the chief things wanted to win the war.

Mr. Smillie, as I have indicated already, had the great body of the delegates at his back in voicing these opinions. There was not the faintest sign of dissent, and I think his speech may fairly be taken as a collective pronouncement on behalf of the Federation's representative assembly.

The principal matter on the agenda of the conference is the scheme for an alliance between the miners, railwaymen and transport workers for united action in any emergency affecting their interests. The draft scheme was drawn up by a joint committee representing the three labor organizations concerned, and has been agreed to by the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers' Federation. It has been stated that the purpose in view was not the setting up of any alliance for aggressive purposes, but a working arrangement to be ready to meet any situation which may arise after the war.

The South Wales section of the Miners' Federation apparently desire to put the alliance to immediate use. In the event of the conference agreeing to enter into the alliance, a resolution will be proposed on behalf of the South Wales Federation instructing the Executive Council to prepare bills relating to miners' wages and conditions of work to be submitted to a further National Conference, specially called for the purpose, with the object of making them a national programme to be submitted to the joint body of railwaymen, transport workers and miners for action.

Last week I gave some facts about the numerical strength of British trade unions up to the end of last year. Since then another publication has been issued giving the financial as well as the numerical strength, but only up to the end of the year 1913. These figures, however, are the latest giving these full facts and may, therefore, be quoted here with interest. They are issued by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies in a Blue Book. Further the figures do not cover the whole of the trade unions of the country but only those that are registered with him under the operations of a certain law. These unions, however, include the most important ones in the country, altogether numbering 655. Actually another 41 unions figure upon this official's registers, but they have made no returns and therefore their figures are not included in these totals.

The membership of the 655 unions making returns was over 3¼ millions and the funds were over 32½ millions. The income reached nearly $23,000,000, and the expenditure $2,500,000 in unemployment benefit (including $500,000 State unemployment insurance benefit), nearly $2,300,000 in dispute pay, $3,500,000 in sickness and accident benefit, $750,000 in funeral benefit, and a further $2,500,000 in benefits of a miscellaneous character. The total expenditure was $18,500,000.

The increased membership, which is generally attributed to extended propaganda work and improved organization during a period of great industrial unrest, totalled nearly three-quarters of a million, and far exceeded any previously recorded. The largest increases were shown in the conveyance, general, and mining groups, which together accounted for 70 per cent of the total.

A considerable increase in the sickness experience is disclosed. It is due to a great extent to the Insurance Act, many of the unions having undertaken to pay benefits to State Insurance members for the first three days of sickness, that is, before National Health Insurance benefit becomes payable. Another cause may be found in the new members who entered during 1912, but who were not entitled to benefit until 1913, and also in the large number of new members who joined the unions during the early part of 1913.

Notwithstanding the inclusion of $500,000 for State unemployment insurance benefit, the expenditure under the heading "Unemployed, etc., benefit," shows a decrease of over $600,000, which may be attributed to the generally satisfactory state of trade.

There was a large increase in the total funds of registered trade unions amounting to nearly $4,500,000. The rise was the result of the comparative scarcity of large industrial disputes, and of the extraordinary increase in membership. Nearly one-third of the rise is found in the engineering group, but in the case of this group the high rate of contribution is probably responsible for a large part. Finally, it must be remembered that all these facts and figures quoted here are as at December 31st, 1913.

GREATER BABEL.

(Continued from Page Three.)

"Oh horror! The tower has been struck!" Thecry pierced the night and fully roused me. I started forward; but a hand gripped me with a vice-like hold and a voice said, "Be still and see the doom that has been impending. As for the tower, its fate is sealed. Nothing on earth can save it" While I gazed in fearful wonder, from countless places in those now terrible walls burst forth innumberable tongues of keen, ravenous flame, which enwrapped the entire structure from summit to base. A mountain of fire it stood before me, a mountain of doom.

All this time the people had been pouring out, many of them having lost all their goods and numbers badly burned. There was weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Soon the beams below were eaten away for fierce beyond compare was the devouring element. The structure swayed; then with an appalling, indescribable sound, a dread and fearsome roar, a detonation such as might have shaken the very pillars of the world, down over that yawning precipice, into the abysmal night-enshrouded sea, hundreds of feet below, it crashed, while a shower of sparks and embers flared upward, shot far toward the wondering stars.

I looked away down. The sea was quick with its work. At first it had receded as though in terror, but soon great billows rolled in, and all that the flames had left of Greater Babel was engulfed in the dark, tumultous waters.

Standing beside me was a young man of very comely and graciuos presence. He said, "Be not surprised at my appearing. I am the old man you saw by the road, having been sent to save you from the tower. It was my voice of warning you heard while there. My name is the Power of Love. I am both old and young and can change my apearance at pleasure. Henceforth great joy may be yours, but accept from me and keep upon your person this talisman. It will ensure your protection and peace of mind as you journey along the rough and dangerous way of life." He drew forth a book, took therefrom a leaf all of gold and handed it to me. I looked and behold, it contained three messages: (1("Though shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy mind and with all thy soul and with all thy strength."

(2) We know that we have passed from death unto life because we love the brethren."

(3) "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, pray for them that despitefully use you and persecue you."

The young man faded softly into the night. The great rugged Cliff became transparent and vanished from my view. The heavy rolling of the waves grew murmurous and faint. Darkness was fast disappearing before the breaking day. A mighty peace possessed my being, while came to my mind the words of a Watchman of the long-ago: "Sorrow may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

Hastening forth I found it hard to realize that the earth's morning was actually here. The great Sun of Righteousness was beginning to fill the world with glory. The treacherous tower was no more. One all-working law was established—The law of Love. Men and women were fast growing humble. pure, unselfish and true. The knowledge of God was fast increasing. Injustice and oppression. anger and strife, avarice and pride. were melting away before the power of the new law, the new reign. My heart sang and my whole soul gave forth the praise of my God.

* * * * * * *

"Time to be moving if we expect to do anything." The voice dropped, as it were, a veil over my reverie. I glanced up. My friend B. stood near with a huge pile of People's Pulpits under his arm. On the wall of my room the sun just kissed the picture of the Cross. It revealed a poor pilgrim struggling on through the night and the storm, still hugging the cross to his breast. Ah, dear God, the night then was still here. The tower of Greater Babel with all its dangers still reared itself aloft to the heavens The morning was not yet come. A little more enduring was called for. a little more witnessing for the Truth faithfulness unto death. Fervently my prayer ascended, even in the words of the vow:

"Our Father Who art in heaven hallowed be Thy Name. May Thy rule come into my heart more and more and Thy will be done in my mortal body." Oh, to be true, to be loyal, to be altogether approved in His sight.

"Lord, I would follow Thee
In all the way
Thy weary feet have trod;
Yes, if I may
Help me the Cross to bear,
All the fair graces wear,
Close watching unto prayer,
Following Thee.

WALTER SARGEANT.
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Two Amendments Should Be Passed

(Continued from Page One.)

their employment, and for occupational diseases of employes, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and regardless of fault of employer or employe, and fixing the basis of ascertainment of such compensation and the maximum and minimum limits thereof, and providing special or general remedies for the collection thereof; but in no other cases shall the General Assembly limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes, different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons; and such acts now existing are avoided.

MURDERS HER GRANDCHILDREN

2 Kings 11:1-20.—October 31.

Jezebel's Daughter Became Queen of Judah—Her Baneful Influence as Queen Dowager—Serious Results of Deviation From the Divine Law. Selfishness Leading to Murder—The Boy Joash Crowned at the Age of Seven.

"The house of the wicked shall be overthrown; but the tent of the upright shall flourish."—Proverbs 14:11.

JEZEBEL'S daughter, Queen Athaliah, on the death of her husband became Queen Dowager of the kingdom of Judah, her son Ahaziah becoming king. As Queen Dowager, Athaliah exercised a powerful and baneful influence against the true God and in favor of Baal worship. This is not the only instance in which the intermarriage of the kings of Israel with the daughters of foreign kingdoms brought great injury. Her mother Jezebel was another notable instance. We remember also that Solomon's foreign wives ensnared him.

Jehoiada the Priest.

The Divine command to all Israelites was that they should not intermarry with other nationalities. Every deviation from the Divine Law brought with it serious penalties. This is strictly in harmony with God's arrangement with that one nation alone, that they should be His people in a peculiar sense, that other nations were not His people, that obedience to His Law would bring blessings and disobedience adversities. That Law is still upon the Jews, but not upon others.

Christians, who from the Divine standpoint constitute "a holy nation, a peculiar people," are not to be unequally yoked with unbelievers. (1 Peter 2:9; 2 Corinthians 6:14.) Christians are to come out from the world and be separate. This does not apply to nominal Christians, however, but only to the spirit-begotten. Those who disregard this Divine injunction endanger their own spiritual development, as well as their own happiness and that of the worldly person with whom they become yoked.

Murdering For Power.

When Ahaziah, king of Judah, was slain by Jehu, the Queen Dowager, his mother, realized instantly that this meant her loss of rank and power; that the moment her grandson ascended the throne she must vacate her position in favor of her daughter-in-law. Her proud, selfish heart resolved that on no account should this be. Forthwith she caused her grandchildren to be slain, except one, an infant, who was hidden by his aunt in a room used for the storage of sleeping mats. Subsequently he was nursed until his seventh year in one of the rooms connected with the Temple, which was in disuse during Queen Athaliah's reign, as she upheld Baal worship.

One lesson here is the power of pride. Other illustrations of the power of pride leading to murder in the interest of a throne are mentioned in history. No wonder the Bible declares that the fallen man's heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked! (Jeremiah 17:9.) The Bible tells us that during Messiah's Reign the stoniness of man's heart will be taken away and a heart of flesh given him—a proper human sympathy such as the perfect man had when he was created in the image and likeness of God.

The principle of hard-heartedness operates all around us. In the business world, it operates to the destruction of a rival concern. In the social world, it cuts rivals, prompts to misrepresentations, slander, etc. In the home, it frequently means injustice. The correction for all this is a love of righteousness which will lead each to love and obey the Golden Rule.

Crowning the Boy King.

The young king was named Joash. He was kept in hiding for six years, and was crowned in his seventh year. Jehoiada, the high priest, whose daughter had rescued Joash, superintended the inauguration ceremonies. With great wisdom he called together the chiefs of the nation at a festival time, when their coming would not be thought strange. Likewise the guards were so disposed as to give every protection to the young king and would not let him leave the palace without protection.

Joash made King.

The ceremony passed off successfully. The Queen Dowager heard the shouts, "Long live the king!" and came to investigate. Realizing the situation, she cried, "Treason! treason!" So it is that sometimes injustice becomes so intrenched and fortified in human minds that an attempt to establish righteousness is considered rebellion. The lesson to all the Lord's consecrated children is, "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life."

When the crown was placed upon the young king's head, on top of it was laid the Testimony—the parchment scroll of the Ten Commandments. This indicated that the Divine Law was superior to the crown. Such should be the estimation of the matter in every well-balanced mind. Divine Law comes first; human laws second. Human laws are usually up to as high standards as the people making them are worthy.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY GRANTED

BRADDOCK, Pa., Oct. 27.—Employes of the Pittsburgh Machine Tool company have returned to work, the management agreeing to an eight-hour day with no wage reductions.

APPRECIATIONS.

Toronto, Ohio, Oct. 22.

We surely appreciate your efforts in giving us the sermon and Sunday school lessons in such nice large type. How we would miss them! I would like to make a suggestion to the friends, now that the Christmas season is approaching: It is now about the time when people are selecting their gifts and a splendid opportunity is afforded for the friends to put out an enormous quantity of Scripture Studies, Scenarios, Mannas. Our suggestion is that each one of the friends should endeavor to sell a set of books to his butcher, baker, milkman, etc. The Karatol Edition is specially appropriate for gifts for such people to present to their friends, and they will surely appreciate the opportunity to secure such admirable gifts at such a low price. Being able to secure them early and thus relieve their minds of the worrk of planning what they shall give, should also be a great inducement. Let all the friends see what they can do, and "do it now!" Any local Colporteur will be glad to supply the books for such purpose at wholesale rates, and the profit could be used to send to the Tract Fund.

With best wishes for the Tribune,
Yours in the service of the Lord,
RAY VAN HYNING.

Deport, Texas, Oct. 22.

I notice my subscription to the Tribune has expired, and as I am unable, financially, to renew again, am compelled to ask you to discontinue the Tribune. I regret this very much as I have learned to appreciate the high standard the Tribune has attained.

I shall continue to recommend it to lovers of Truth and when able will again welcome its weekly visits to our home.

Respectfully yours,
O. M. DAVIS.

Ashton, Ill., Oct. 22.

By chance I noticed my subscription expires this date. I hasten to renew.

I always look forward each week to the day this paper comes because of Pastor Russell's sermon.

In what state of mental agony I would be in if I had not come into the Light of God's Word through his teachings. My father died, then my mother, and now my only brother dropped dead. Are all asleep?—I do not sorrow, he is better off; he has had his troubles; his lessons and in the Restitution times in his resurrection he will come into perfect harmony in the law of Love, because he had a heart of gold in this period and time and God looks upon the heart, and how comforting to have this knowledge and trust in a God of Love. So I pray without ceasing that God has so divine a plan that we who will endure to the end can be like Christ as a member of His Body. That instead of an eternity of hell fire, God's love for man is to give them first an awful experience of sin and death that they realize the full measure of this knowledge, will come in harmony with God's perfect Law, because they have found out how unjust is man's law and deep down in every man's heart he truly wants to live righteous, but cannot in an evil world but will in this rghteous period of a thousand years, and then their reward will be everlasting life, if not, the wages of sin—death.

F. O. SMITH.

Indianapolis, Ind. Oct. 20.

I missed your paper last week. I would like to have one, as I don't like to miss Pastor Russell's sermon. Truly the Pastor is the greatest Scriptural literature writer on the earth. Who can be his rival? God bless and prosper your fine paper as long as you spread the joys of the Gospel through the Pastor's sermons in the name of our God.

Yours very truly,
LINCOLN SMITH.

Brooklyn, Oct. 22.

The series of articles now appearing in the Tribune on "Pastor Russell's sphere in the Reformation" by N. E. Nelson are intensely interesting. It gives the Pastor a setting in religious history, and should show many thinking people that he is indeed a true religious reformer. He has been called the "People's Preacher," and since the Tribune is a working man's paper it is to be hoped that its many readers will catch a better glimpse of the Pastor and awake to the genuine fact that he is giving them, through his sermons, something that will stay with them. Something that is real true, reliable, and as solid and sensible as God's Word from which it is taken. The working man has been hoodwinked for centuries, and religion always offers the widest scope for the greed, pride, ambition and general hypocrisy of talented men to play the hoodwinking game to perfection. The net result is that thousands of honest hearted men care nothing for even true religion—they classify the good and bad alike. The "Divine Right" idea has not wholly been monopolized by kings, emperors and great civic rulers, but by synods, conferences, assemblys, down to every high-collared clergyman has the "Divine Right" thought circulating in his blood with great momentum. All this is antagonistic to the man who spends ten hours per day handling pigiron or building houses and making the machinery that, in a large sense, keeps the world moving—he can't understand it; calls it all "graft" and throws it all overboard, and seeing he is stung does the wrong thing at the proper moment—quits thinking.

It is then mighty refreshing to read the sermons of a preacher who has cut loose from all this Middle Age nonsense and Augustinian error and thus reading observe that he makes God really good, and that the Creator has more tender interest in the great mass of people than all the other ecclesiastics combined from Origen to Billy Sunday. In other words, this good Pastor proves from the Bible that God is going to make people happy, all honest hearted people. Place them on the earth, give them room to plant, build, enjoy the fruits of their labor, give them just and equitable laws under a religious administration and government, and finally give them eternal life, if still honest and obedient—far more blessings than our Socialist friends ever dreamed of—in and during the Golden Age of prophecy.

Success to the Tribune.
J. H. COYLE.

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FEW FREIGHT CARS IDLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27. — Fast expanding industrial activity and continued heavy export trade have brought a car shortage within near range of possibility, says the North American.

Last April there were 327,000 idle freight cars in the United States. The American Railway association reports that on October 1 there were only 78,000 cars not currently needed.

When it is realized that there are about 2,600,000 freight cars on the various railroads it becomes apperent that the present surplus, equal to only 2 per cent, is a very small margin.

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Clever styles for the Young Fellow or the more staid patterns appropriate for the Man of mature years.

$15-$20-$25

More pleasing comprehensive display of new fabrics that it has ever been our pleasure to show. Colors are equally delightful and different.

Pants

Hand Tailored of fine Worsteds and Cheviots, made to sell regularly at $4.50 and $5—3.85.

Another Special Lot—Consisting of 15 styles in Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres and "Never-rip" Corduroys. Sizes 26 to 56 waist—1.98.

Youths' Long Pants Suits

"Sampeck" and other makes—in blue, brown and grey mixtures and blue rough Cheviots. Sizes 14 to 20—$10.

In the Lower Priced Basement Men's Store

Men's $12.50 All-Wool Suits, in plaids, plain Serges and Scotch Mixtures. All sizes—$8.

Men's $15 and $16.50 New Suits. Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Tweeds—$10.

Men's $10 and $12 Overcoats, in ¾ length. Also Balmacaans. All sizes—$5.

Men's $2.50 Pants, in neat stripes and plain colors. Sizes 30 to 48 waist—1.45.

(Kaufmann's—Men's Clothiers for 44 Years—Second Floor

CORSET WORKERS WIN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 27.—Employes of the Bay State Corset company have won their strike. The company agrees to recognize representatives of the employes and where differences cannot be settled the dispute shall be referred to the state board of arbitration and conciliation The fining system is abolished the rates are to be adjusted so that the operatives can earn as much in 48 hours as they formerly earned in 54 hours. If the new prices do not work satisfactorily, an effort will be made to readjust them. Taxes for needles and wax are abolished. This means an additional gain of at least 75 cents a week. The strike also developed a strong trade union for these workers.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—First Class Engine Lathe, Universal Grinder and Milling Machine Hands, Men familiar with Tool Room work on above Machines. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—First-Class Vertical Horizontal Boring Mill Hands. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAN YOU SHOW A PROFIT?
Or does all the work you do net you nothing?
Better save a little—
Four per cent and safety at this strong bank.
$1 Starts an Account.
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,
"Where Savings are Safe"
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GOVERNMENT LAND OPENED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The government has opened for setlement 110,000 acres of land in the former Ft. Berthold reservation, North Dakota, The applicants, with the exception of war veterans, must register in person either at Minot, Bismarck, or Plaza, North Dakota.

The lands north and east of the Missouri River in the Mountrail and McLean counties have been appraised at $2.50 to $8 per acre. They contain coal, which will be reserved for the Ft. Berthold Indians.

The drawing commences Nov. 4, 1915, and the entries, not exceeding 160-acre tracts, will be allowed commencing May 1, 1916.

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But it is very inconvenient and entirely unnecessary. Make regular weekly deposits in this solid bank when you are earning money, and you will never be without cash to fall back on.
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John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

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World's Workers Plead for Unity.

Letters Show War Has Not Chilled Brotherhood Spirit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In the November issue of American Federationist President Gompers publishes correspondence between himself and representatives of trade union centers throughout the world during the present war. In his introduction he says these letters "reveal the strength of the fraternal ties that sill bind the workers even of the warring nations," and that communication between the representatives of labor in the several countries "has met with little interference."

At the close of the Philadelphia convention, last year, President Gompers notified the trade union centers of the decision of American unionists, favoring a conference of world's trade unionists after the war closed, to be held at the same time and place where the diplomats convened, for the purpose of insisting that democratic ideals may be included in any settlement agreed to.

Copies of letters that passed between the trade union groups were also forwarded to President Gompers, and the correspondence now published for the first time indicates the depth of fraternal feeling between these toilers, despite the European carnage.

The principal actors in this silent but thrilling drama, staged by the world's workers, are President Gompers, representing the North American trade union movement; Secretary Carl Legien, international federation of trade unions, Germany; Secretary Appleton, general federation of trade unions, England; Secretary Jouhaux, confederation generale du travail, France; Secretary Rigola, Italian trade unionists, Milan; President Oudegeest, federation of trade unions, Holland; Secretary Gray, Trades Council, Melbourne, Australia, and Secretary Crawford, South African Industrial Federation, Johannesburg.

The letters of these unionists clearly indicate that the war has not intensified the spirit of brotherhood and helpfulness between the world's men and women of toil. This is shown by Secretary Legien, who addresses Secretary Appleton as "My Dear Appleton," in a letter pledging fraternity and good will to the British trade unionists. In Appleton's letters to Legein the same spirit is manifest.

Secretary Jouhaux writes President Gompers that the French unionists have accepted America's invitation to hold an international conference at the close of the war. Jouhaux incloses a circular which he issues to the French workers. The letter closes: "Vive the international, always and everywhere!"

Legien writes to Appleton in which he agrees with President Gompers' views and assures the British unionist: "I am fully convinced that there will be a little difficulty to re-establish and even strengthen the trade union bonds again after a very brief space of time after the war is over. For are we not all depending on each other, if we desire to attain our ends?"

Appleton tells Legien of his visit to a camp of German prisoners and pleads against the doctrine of hate.

Secretary Oudegeest writes Appleton: "Especially in these terrible times we on our part do everything in our power to keep up the international relations as well as we possibly can."

Appleton and Jouhaux suggest to President Gompers that the headquarters of the international federation of trade unions be temporarily removed from Germany to a neutral country because of the war, which makes it impossible to freely communicate with Germany.

The British and French unionists plead that "there is not the slightest personal feeling against Legien," and that "we know of no one who would so seriously consider what is suggested or who would more conscientiously act in the interest of international trade unionism than Samuel Gompers." Appleton and Jouhaux also say: "You will understand our anxiety to maintain, irrespective of personal ties, the solidarity of our movement."

In another letter Appleton pays a compliments to the North American trade union movement in the following personal tribute to President Gompers:

"Whenever and as soon as it (the war) terminates, I trust you, whom I always regard as the head and father of the English-speaking trade union movement, will initiate steps for the reconstruction of the international side of it."

EASTERN EMPLOYERS INDORSE TRADE AGREMENT THEORY.

WORCESTER, MASS., Nov. 3.—Last week several large manufacturers of this state told the Massachusetts board of conciliation and arbitration that trade agreements with their workers created stability in industry. The board held hearings on eight-hour strikes in this city and brought to Worchester men who represented industries working under trade agreements. In no case did the visiting manufacturers express dissatisfaction with the trade agreement, and in every instance the witness testified that he would not return to the working conditions that existed prior to the adoption of the collective bargaining plan.

The testimony of these business men was in strange contrast to the declaration of Worchester captains of industry who have organized an association for the avowed purpose of conducting their plants on the nonunion, or so-called "open shop" plan.

Richard Reed, a Westfield manufacturer of boilers and radiators, and member of the firm of H. D. Smith company, told the board that he wanted his men to be "good" unionists—to attend their union meetings and take an active part in its proceedings. He said:

"My employes believe one of the most honorable jobs is to be appointed on a shop committee to present their greivances. I want every man to feel that he can be a member of the shop committee without fear. I advise my men if they join a union to attend the meetings.

"With the patternmakers' league I deal with a shop committee. I always recognize the shop committees, and hope that nobody stayed off the committee because he was afraid to come in.

"I had one experience with a committee. I asked its members if they had any authority, and was informed none further than the presentation of their requests. I told the committee to go back to its union and get some authority, so that I could talk with it. The men did. I want to tel you that there are some mighty good scrappers in these committees, and they tell you some things that you would never learn otherwise.

"I will meet any kind of a committee, whether I can talk their language or not.'

Mr. Reed stated that twenty-seven years ago he was privileged to sit in meeting in New York with the executives of the National Founders' association and a committee of executives of the Iron Moulders' union. "There was no troubles," said Mr. Reed, "between the employes and the employers. In that conference was effected what was known as the New York agreement, which operated in founderies in the United States and Canada."

Organizer Duffy asked the witness who and what was the cause of the abrogation of that New York agreement, and Mr. Reed said: "Mr. Briggs, member of the National Founders' association executive committee, was the cause for the abrogation of the agreement."

Alfred D. Donovan, a Rockland shoe manufacturer, and chairman of the state board of labor and industries, said he would not return to methods in force fifteen years ago. He said he would not care to take up individual bargaining.

"One reason why I should not want to throw over the present method," he said, "is because it insures us the guarantee that we can deliver a contract, because we know that there will not be a strike or lockout. I can say that the hiring of help and its discharge is just the same with us today as it was fifteen years ago, prior to our agreement. Within the last month we made one of the greatest changes in our history, which gave us a splendid opportunity to test the agreement. We did not agree on the price at first and in the arbitration the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of all."

Herbert D. Drake of the Emerson Shoe company, Brokton, testified his concern has the same working agreement as was erplained by Mr. Donovan. The witness said the agreement was signed in the fall of 1898 when the company employed 900 workers. Under the arbitration agreement the business built up so that now 3,500 are employed.

"The union does not interfere with our business and there is no trouble. We run our own business," said the witness. He also declared that "hours and wages are perfectly arbitrable."

Andrew G. Pierce, Jr., textile manufacturer of New Bedford, said that 95 per cent of the manufacturers operating in southern Massachusetts were conducting their business along harmonious lines, accompanied by prosperity through the helpful influence and assistance of the trade agreement. He said the trade agreement his company had with the union was a guarantee that it could deliver its contracts. He further declared that he did not want to go back to the days of individual bargaining.

Visitor—"What is that new building on the hill yonder?"

Farmer—"Well, if I find a tenant for it, it's a bungalow; if I don't, it's a barn."—*The Club-Fellow.*

Union Labor Strengthens Position

Further Decrease in Unemployment in England.

Thomas Reece, Staff Correspondent.

London, Oct. 21.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain in the concluding session of its annual convention last Friday approved, subject to an unimportant reservation, the greatest scheme modern British trade union politics has proposed. This scheme provides that under given circumstances the miners, the railwaymen and the transportation workers will act in concert. The event is so momentous that the proposals endorsed might very well be given in full here. They are as follows:

(1) That matters submitted to this joint body and upon which action may be taken should be those of a national character or vitally affecting a principle which, in the opinion of the executive making the request, necessitates combined action.

(2) The co-operation of the joint organization shall not be called upon, nor expected, unless and until the matter in dispute has been considered by and received the endorsement of the National Executive of the organization primarily concerned, and each organization instituting a movement which is likely to involve the other affiliated organization shall, before any definite steps are taken, submit the whole matter to the joint body for consideration.

(3) For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the movement for combined action periodical meetings of the three full Executives shall be held at least half-yearly.

(4) There shall be appointed a consultative committee of six, composed of two members chosen from the Executive Committees of each of the three bodies, whose duty it shall be to meet from time to time, and who shall be empowered to call at any time a special conference of the Executives of the three bodies, if in their opinion such conference be necessary. That a meeting be called on application made by one of the three bodies.

(5) With a view of meeting all management expenses incurred each affiliated body shall contribute a sum of $2.50 per thousand members per annum, or such sum as may be decided upon from time to time.

(6) Simultaneously with these arrangements for united action between the three organizations in question, every effort shall proceed among the three sections to create effective and complete control of their respective bodies.

(7) Complete autonomy shall be reserved to any one of the three bodies affiliated to take action on their own behalf.

(8) No obligation shall devolve upon any one of the three bodies to take joint action unless the foregoing conditions have been complied with.

(9) Joint action shall be taken when two of the three Executives decide in favor of the same at a meeting of the joint bodies which has been called to consider the matter.

The following is the membership of the chief unions in the alliance:

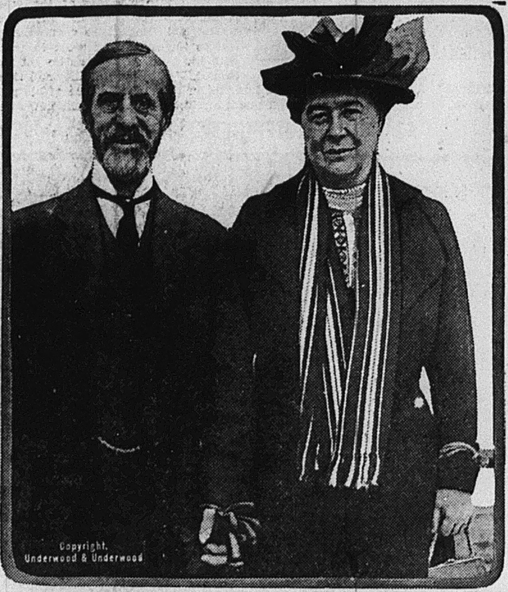
Miners' Federation of Great Britain	600,000
National Union of Railwaymen	273,362
National Union of Transport Workers—	
Dock Laborers' Union (Liverpool)	51,000
Dock, Riverside and General Workers (London)	38,780

The negotiations between the railway managers and the executives of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen are proceeding, and sufficient progress, it is stated, has now been made to warrant the hope that a definite result will be arrived at shortly. The two great trade unions are negotiating with the managers separately, and their members have been in London during the week.

Another lengthy conference took place on Tuesday between the railway managers and the National Union. It was officially stated on October 13th that it was too early to state how far the railwaymen's fresh demands had been conceded. Another conference might be held, and it was considered undesirable to say more. It is understood that the managers have made concessions, but up to the present these have fallen short of the figure the men had hoped to obtain. There is, however, every likelihood

(Continued on Page Eight.)

LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN IN AMERICA



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The marquis and marchioness of Aberdeen are now making a tour of the United States and Canada for the purpose of attending various meetings and of delivering lectures on social topics. Lord Aberdeen, who has twice been viceroy of Ireland, was made a marquis last January. The marchioness is president of the International Council of Women.

HARSH MEASURES.

The wounded highlander in hospital was very depressed, and seemed to make no headway toward recovery. He was forever talking about his "bonnie Scotland," and the idea occurred to the doctor that a Scotch piper might rouse his spirits.

After some hunting around a piper was found, and it was arranged that he should present himself outside the hospital that night, and pour forth all the gems of Scottish music the pipes were capable of interpreting. This he did.

When the astute doctor turned up the next morning he eagerly asked the matron:

"Did the piper turn up?"

"He did," replied the matron.

"And how's our Scotch patient?"

"Oh, he's fine; I never saw such a change," said the matron.

"That's grand. It was a fine idea of mine to get that piper," said the delighted doctor.

"Yes," said the matron, sadly; "but the other thirty patients have all had a serious relapse."—Tit-Bits.

NEW POST FOR PROF. NEARING.

TOLEDO, OHIO, Nov 3.—Prof. Nearing, who was ousted by the university of Pennsylvania, has accepted a deanship in the municipal university of this city. He will teach economics and politics and social science.

CONSIDERATE.

"Would you like some views of the hotel to send to you friends?"

"Sir," said the disgruntled guest, "I presume it will be better for me to keep my views to myself."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

INCONVENIENT.

Ermyntrude—"I'm terribly worried. Dear Harold is coming home on leave, and he tells me he's captured seven Germans. Now I really haven't the faintest idea what to do with them."—Weekly Telegraph.

CORROBORATING THE TRIBUNE.

In its report bearing upon the fitness of the various candidates for county offices the Voters League has this to say:

"In the campaigns for both the primaries and the regular elections, the issues of real, vital interest to the community were entirely ignored. Allegheny County is a big business institution, spending last year $6,857,983. The officers to be elected will be entrusted with the expenditure of like sums during each of the next four years. Their administration means high taxes for bad or extravagant management, or low taxes for good and economical management. The public, however, instead of considering these questions, has been absorbed in the respective candidates' position on the liquor question or his religious affiliations, neither of which has any place in County elections, except as these influences affect the candidates' personal character and habits, and campaigns on such issues can only result in debauchery of the electorate and bad government. Fortunately, at this election the candidates nominated by the dominant party are on the whole well qualified for the positions they seek. The public, however, cannot expect efficient administration, even with competent officials, when the issues upon which they were elected did not relate to economic or efficient government, but instead were extraneous issues, such as national politics, the liquor question, and religion.

Concerning Frank J. Harris, one of the nominees on the Republican ticket for the office of County Commissioner, endorsed by the Tribune, the League says:

He has made an excellent treasurer, introducing in that office a number of important reforms in methods and procedure. He is active, honest, progressive in his business methods and should make an excellent commissioner."

As to Addison C. Gumbert, the other Republican nominee for County Commissioner supported by the Tribune, the League reports:

He is widely known throughout the county and bears a good reputation. He is honest and should make a good commissioner."

LABOR NOTES GATHERED FROM EVERYWHERE

Progress of Unionism in United States Revealed in News Items.

WANT GOVERNOR OUSTED.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., Nov. 3.—Petitions have been placed in circulation for the recall of Gov. Hunt, as a result of the present strike of copper miners at Clifton. The state's executive, it is claimed, declared that the greivances of these workers were just, and if he sent troops there the mine owners or any one else who antagonized a settlement would be imprisoned.

This policy is at such variance with that of the neighboring state of Colorado that a demand for the governor's political head is heard in certain sections of the state. The recall petitions charge him with "incompetency and a disregard for courts."

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—A strike of workers employed by the F. W. Marks Construction company has been declared off, the demand for better working conditions being agreed to. The company is erecting two large municipal structures.

URGES EARLY CLOSING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—At a meeting ionists are urging earlier Saturday night closing of department stores in this city. The Essex Trades Council has appoined a committee to assist in the agitation.

NEW UNION EXPANDS.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Nov. 3.—The Boilermakers' union, the youngest in this city, is steadily increasing in membership and interest. Already there are over 100 enrolled, and it is believed this number will grow fourfold before the first of the year.

STRIKE IS SETTLED.

TORRINGTON, Conn. Oct. 27.—Representatives of the United States department of labor were successful in settling the six weeks' strike between the Hendey Machine company and its employes. The workers have secured a 15 per cent increase in the hourly wage rate, a 54-hour week and time and a half for overtime. Several hundred men are affected.

EIGHT HOURS IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—The Stearns Motar Car company has read the signs of the times correct and announces that its 1,500 employes will hereafter work eight hours a day with no change in wage rates. Increasing trade union sentiment at this factory, the workers say, was a factor in the decision.

OBJECT TO SEAMEN'S ACT.

NEW YORK, Nov.3.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers resolutions were adopted urging congress to reconsider the seamen's law, passed by the last congress, with a view to substantial amendment or repeal.

It is agreed that the bill contains many "commendable features," but as the law stands now it will drive the United States flag off the Pacific ocean, say these business men. Objection is made to the language test which ends the practice of employing Chinese sailors and working them under Chinese conditions. The board of directors would re-establish old conditions, or as near thereto as is possible.

ASKS INCREASE OF $688,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The United States department of labor is the only self-supporting department is one of the reasons why Secretary of Labor Wilson will ask the incoming congress to appropriate an additional $688,000 to carry on the various activities of that department. Secretary Wilson shows that the revenues of his department last year were $1,875,835 in excess of expenditures. This year's estimates total $4,271,270. Attention is called to the increasing successes of the department in settling labor disputes and strikes by means of conciliation. An additional $25,000 is asked for this work.

ADOPTS 48-HOUR WEEK.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Nov. 3.—The Liberty Machine and Manufacturing company has concluded that the eight-hour movement, now sweeping this section of the country, will not subside and has voluntarily granted its employes a 48-hour week instead of the present 54-hour scedule. There will be no wage reductions and time and one-half will be paid for overtime with double time for Sunday and holiday work.

W. & J. HERE SATURDAY

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 3.—All Western Pennsylvania is agog over the football game here Saturday between University of Pittsburgh and Washington & Jefferson College and the largest crowd that ever witnessed a game in the state is looked for. It will be played at Forbes Field, the home of the Pittsburgh National League baseball club, which has a capacity of about 30,000, and the management of the local team is making arrangements to pack the crowd in every available nook and corner of the park. Last year 25,000 saw the annual game and the interest seems to be even greater this year. The game will start at 2:30 p. m.

It would seem impossible to have more ideal conditions for the annual battle between the two rivals. Both will enter the game undefeated and with wonderful records back of them. The winner will be able to claim honors among the first three teams of the East and might even go further and claim top notch honors. Pitt has won from University of Pennsylvania, the Annapolis Middies and Carlisle Indians, while W. & J. has won from Yale by a decisive score and from Lafayette College.

The two coaches, Glenn S. Warner of Pitt, former football mentor of the Carlisle Indians and Cornell University, and "Bob" Folwell, former Penn star, are considered among the leading football authorities of the East. Folwell has turned out winners at W. & J. for the past three years and this year with what seemed like mediocre material and without the services of such stars as Speigel, Fleming, Patterson and other football luminaries, he has turned out another great team.

The name of Glenn Warner is known to every football enthusiast in the United States. It is linked with that of Houghton, Stagg and Yost when the greatest coaches of the East are enumerated. With the Carlisle Indians he turned out phenomenal teams, defeating all the members of the "Big Four" time and again. This is his first year at Pittsburgh and he has started off with a rush. Pittsburghers who have watched the team closely say it is he best balanced aggregation the University has ever had and Walter Camp has even gone so far as to tab it the best team in the country today. When these champions clash at Forbes field, November 6th, the fur is sure to fly and the game will be one that will be talked of in Western Pennsylvania for many years to come.

Pitt will have the services of all her stars for this game, including freshmen, as the residence rule applied this year to the Penn game only. Next year no Freshmen will be played in any games, including that with W. & J. Such stars as McLaren, Gougler, Sies, Seidel, McNulty and others will be ready for the W. & J. game and their presence will add strength. Miller, the crack halfback, who was injured in the Carlisle game, will not be able to play until the Penn State game and it is just possible that he will not be out for the whole season. This is a hard blow to Pitt, as Miller is a star in every department of the game. His defensive work is always a great aid to the other backs.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE TWELVE TRIBES OF SPIRITUAL ISRAEL.

These Tribes, as the Elect of God, will Constitute the Christ Body—Our Lord's Two Changes of Nature—His Present Supreme Exaltation—God Foreknew the Christ Company, Head and Body—God's Elect Church Gathered from Isreal and from the Gentiles—The Great Company Who Lose the Crown—Neglect of their Vow of Faithfulness—The Present Great War and its Outcome—God's Faithful Point to Christ's Coming Kingdom.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 31.—Pastor Russell gave a discourse here today of intense interest. His text was, "I heard the number of them that were sealed; and there were sealed an hundred and forty and four thousand, all of the tribes of the children of Israel." (Revelation 7:4.) He said in part:

Our Lord Jesus, before He came into the world, was the Son of God on the Heavenly plane, the Only Begotten of the Father—Jehovah's only direct creation. (Colossians 1:15; Revelation 3:14.) When in the flesh, he was still God's well-beloved Son. This is the One who when on earth as man gave Himself in consecration to do the Father's will, even at the cost of His own life, that he might purchase back from death this fallen human race. For this, the Father highly rewarded Him, by raising Him from the dead a Divine Being. Our Lord has had three natures, being now a partaker of the nature of Jehovah—the Divine. "Him hath God supremely exalted, and given Him a name above every name."—Philippians 2:9-11.

This perfect obedience on the part of our Lord Jesus was the basis, then on which Jehovah God raised Him to His present high position. God might have let Him take at once His power as King of kings and Lord of lords, and begin His great work of blessing mankind. But God's Plan was different. In His Purpose the Father not only foreknew the Lord Jesus for this work, but foreknew also that certain ones chosen from the human family would become fellow-sufferers with Jesus that they might be fellow-sharers in His glory to follow. How could God arrange this? The answer is that they may have a part in this arrangement by marriage, by becoming united to Christ Jesus as His Bride, His Body, which is to be composed of 144,000 members.

HOW THESE ARE OF THE TRIBES OF ISREAL.

St. John the Revelator tells about this 144,000—12,000 from each tribe of Israel. How does the Church, the Body of Christ, come to be of the twelve tribes of Israel? In this way: God laid out the entire program of the Gospel Age on the Jewish basis. Provision was made for choosing the total number of the Bride class out of Natural Israel—12,000 out of each of the twelve tribes. God foreknew, however, that flesly Israel as a nation would not receive Jesus as Messiah and that those who would receive Him would be only a small remnant from all the tribes. But the elect Church was to number 144,000—12,000 from each tribe.

Of those of Fleshly Israel who came into the Gospel Church we do not know the proportion from each of the tribes. All twelve tribes were represented in Palestine when our Lord Jesus came, though chiefly Judah and Benjamin. During the Jewish Harvest there were approximately 25,000 gathered to the Lord from Palestine and adjacent countries—an average of a little over 2,000 from each tribe. So that there was not nearly the required number. Therefore, after the close of the 70 symbolic weeks of favor (Daniel 9:24.) promised to the Jews, God turned to the Gentiles, to fill up the number lacking from the various tribes. (Acts 13:46.) When we were received into Christ, the question was, where would we be put? We do not know, however, where the Lord has put us; some will be in one tribe, and some in another, as God wills. But His decision will satisfy us.

ANOTHER COMPANY—"A GREAT MULTITUDE."

After we are told about these 144,000 from the twelve tribes who are to be of the very Elect, who are to stand with Christ on Mount Zion (Revelation 7:1-8; 14:1-5.), and who only will be able to sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, mention is made of a much larger company. This Great Company say that they will never deny God's name or His cause. But they have not been living in harmony with their vows. Therefore they will not receive the reward coming to those who are ready to meet their Lord at any moment, those whose lamps are trimmed and burning.

This unfaithful class are the ones mentioned by the Revelator as having soiled their garments—those who have failed to keep "unspotted from the world." He says, "I looked, and behold, a great multitude, whose number no man knows, of all nations and kindreds and peoples and tongues; and they stood before the Throne and before the Lamb." (Revelation 7:9-14.) These are the Spiritual Israelites who are not of the priestly family. As in Natural Israel the Levites were far more numerous than the priest, so in Spiritual Israel.

The angel said to St. John, "Who are these, and whence come they?" He replied, "Sir, thou knowest." So the angel said, "These are they who have come up out of the great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Nothing but the blood of Jesus will ever take away these sins. They must all be cleansed in "a Time of Trouble such as was not since there was a nation." This class will have their portion with the hypocrites," because they have failed to live up to their covenant with God. They hesitate to step forward boldly and say, "I am striving to be a footstep follower of the Lord Jesus Christ."

But here is our oportunity to take a stand before the world and to lift up the banner of the Lord. Let the people know where you stand! If you say, "Of course I am religious, but I do not wish to be extreme." then your worldly acquaintances will say, "That is right. Don't be extreme; come in and have a game of cards!" Such Christians get themselves into trouble at once.

Some of this class become so besmirched that they plunge into wilful, deliberate sin. This of course would merit the Second Death, so far as we understand the Word of God. But others say, "I will never go deliberately into sin. I am no saint, I know; but I will never deny the Lord, I will never deny the principles of righteousness." There is considerable good character manifested here, even though that person is not living up to the covenant made with God. Such are still loyal at heart. Some of them have been weak through fear of loss of worldly favor, or have been hindered by the cares of this life. This is the class that will be in the second company, the Great Company.

HOW THEY LOST THEIR CROWNS.

You ask, "How did they get into such a condition?" We answer, There are various ways. The following illustrates one of these: Suppose you as a child of God should get angry, should speak a bitter word.. Afterwards you felt that this was something against you. You hastened to the Throne of Grace and said, "O Lord, forgive! Cleanse me from my iniquity, and I will never do this again!" Perhaps a day or two afterward you made the same mistake; and you felt, oh, so abashed! It was more difficult to go to the Mercy-Seat the second time; but you went and said, "Lord, I am so ashamed, so sorry! I will try not to do this again!" But perhaps in a week, or perhaps in an hour or two, you had repeated the transgression. You were almost discouraged. You feared to go to the Lord. When you were preparing to retire at night, and the time had come for reviewing the events of the day, you said to yourself, "I cannot go to the Lord tonight, and own that I have failed again!"

You succeed in putting the matter off, but you are anxious. You try to get it out of your mind. The next morning you go about your duties, but you have not made the matter right with God. During the day something happens that causes you again to transgress. In distress you say, I will not think of it. Everybody commits sins. There may be some who can overcome, but I cannot. There is no use to try." So it goes on, the trespasses accumulating. From time to time you offer prayer; but it is largely a formality. If this condition of things is not rectified by the proper steps, you will certainly lose your Crown and go into great tribulation.

All down the Gospel Age there have been some of this class; but the Revelator pictures those now living. "Judgment must begin at the House of God" (1 Peter 4:17); and these slothful ones must answer for their unfaithfulness. But after their sore chastisement in the coming great trouble, they will realize that it has worked good to them, and will say, "Let us be glad and rejoice. Let us glorify God that we were finally delivered. We have not been faithful; we have allowed things to hold us back. But now the Marriage of the Lamb has taken place. Our robes have been cleansed; and we are invited to the Marriage Supper, even though we have missed being of the Bride class. What a pity that we did not yield ourselves up wholly to the Lord!" See Revelation 19:6-9.

NOT MANY WEALTHY, GREAT OR WISE CALLED.

God's faithful ones like to meet together and encourage one another in the good way. The association of the Lord's true people is like a bed of coals. One coal will not keep warm alone; but when many coals are brought together, each warms the others. Therefore the Apostle exhorts, "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together, and so much the more as ye see the Day approaching."—Hebrews 10:25.

It is not money that draws us together. There is not a millionaire amongst the saints, so far as we know. Whoever wishes to get into a club of millionaires will not find it in the Church of Christ. The true Church are not as a rule wealthy, nor are they as a class the most learned, the most talented, the most refined, to be found. If these things are what you are seeking in the Church of Christ, then you are looking in the wrong place. On the other hand, whoever is ashamed of the brethren of Christ is accounted as ashamed of Him.

We are not to be ashamed of the brethren of Christ or of His Truth. Our Lord says, "Whosoever shall be ashamed of Me and My Word, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed when He shall come in His own glory and His Father's." (Luke 9:26.) In other words, I will not have him in the Bride Class. That Great Company is represented as eventually getting the palms of victory and as serving God in His Temple. But so far as you and I are concerned, I trust that we are looking for something better—the Crown of Glory—immortality. The class that will receive this great exaltation with Christ is the class that "follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth."

"HE COMETH NOW TO REIGN."

In Psalm 45:3,4, the Psalmist tells us of the majesty of our Lord Jesus when He comes to reign on earth. "Gird Thy Sword upon Thy Thigh, O most Mighty." Our Lord here girds on His Sword, that with it He might smite the nations. During all these eighteen hundred years He has not until now girded on this Sword. But now the time has arrived. The present great war is the beginning of the work of disintegration. In this war we see a general spirit of partisanship, even among professed Christian people. We who are members of the Bride of Christ are to forget that we are British or German or French, etc. We are to be rid of all bias and false expectations, and thus be better able to see God's view of the whole matter.

The Lord wishes to have a judicial class. We are preparing to be judges of the world. "Know ye not that the saints are to judge the world?" (1 Corinthians 6:2.) But we are not to attempt to be judges now. We must not make that mistake. We see enough of this war to know that, like all other wars, it is not of God, but of the Devil. We see that selfishness is at the bottom.

This war has been brewing for the past forty years. Each nation has determined to have, if possible, what each considers its rights upon the sea. Each nation has determined that rival nations shall not have the supremacy. Jealousy and selfishness were rampant. When the expense of naval and military armament became too great to be longer borne, and there was imminent danger that the people would revolt, the rulers said, so much of it.

God is permitting the nations to take charge of the situation, but He is overruling all to the accomplishment of His own glorious purposes. In this war He will permit the world to try their power and to come to the full end of their resources. God is saying, in substance, "I have everything ready. By the time that these nations have used each other up, My Kingdom, that I have so long promised, will take control. These nations can never bless the world. I will let all the peoples of the earth see how foolish their plans have been. Hitherto I have held back the winds of strife; but now I am letting them loose; for I am ready to bring in the blessings of My Kingdom."—Daniel 2:44.

CITIZENS OF THE HEAVENLY KINGDOM.

It would be very improper for us as Christians to have any prejudice one way or the other. We are to love all mankind. God's true people are waiting to bless all the world. We do not wish to see anyone injured; we are sorry that they do not know better than to injure and destroy one another as they are doing. This spirit of selfishness which has prompted the war is spreading all over the world—this antagonism, this striving for me and mine. What has the spirit of the Lord to do with such selfishness? We are to remember that we belong to the Lord and to His Kingdom. If the whole world could get the spirit of our Master what a changed world it would be! If all the churches in Europe had been teaching the principles of the Word of God, there would be no war. If all were Christians, there would be no soldiers and nobody killed.

Over in Europe the people claim to be practically all Christians. The Germans claim to be ninety-five per cent. Christians; the British make the same claim. Italy is in the lead. It counts in all its people as Christians. These Christian-Italians have been studying the matter of going into those war, have been estimating how many would be killed and how much material advantage could be obtained by entering the war or remaining out. For months they balanced it up and down. There they were, willing to barter the lives of millions of their own people and others in order to get a little larger strip of territory under their king. How pitiable are such conditions!

"What manner of persons ought we (true Christians) to be? We should be the peacemakers of the world. Humanity are all deluded by their wrong doctrines. If they could see things properly, they would speedily gring this war to a conclusion. The Lutheran Church has been teaching the Germans and the Swedes, and the Church of England has been teaching the British, each in its place, that their kingdom is the Kingdom of God. Now they are in God's holy war.(?) We are sorry. This is all that we can say. The war is a shameful spectacle. We whose eyes of understanding are opened know that all these earthly governments will meet with disaster, with ruin.

Let us, then, as true discipies of Christ, help each other. Let us all be peacemakers and point others to the Kingdom of God's dear Son, which is soon to be inaugurated upon the ruins of the present evil order, and which will prove to be "the desire of all nations." Then wars and all other calamities will be made to cease forever; for nothing will be permitted to hurt or destroy in all God's holy Kingdom.—Isaiah 11:9.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SPHERE IN THE REFORMATION.

A Series of Philosophic Essays Giving Short Sketches of the Theology, Achievemests, Principles of Conduct and Human Characteristics of the Leading Reformers from Martin Luther Down to Pastor Russell.

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MILLENNIAL DAWN IN HISTORY

Essay II.

(Continued from last week)

Who Is Who and When?

Pastor Russell, the eminent divine of the Brooklyn and London Tabernacles, author, editor, traveler and lecturer of international fame, is occupying an importent position in the lime light of publicity.

He occupies a position which at first glance seems a revolutionary one, and dangerous, in the sense that if what he advocates and teaches should become general, it would mean a general smash-up of credes and sectarianism considered by some a necessary pillar in the structure of society. But a perusal of his writings will develope the fact that he appreciates keenly that construction must proceed dissolution, and his teachings are decidedly constructive. Yet the paradox exists that the system of theology of which he is, humanly speaking, the author, differs radically in its fundamental principles from that of Orthodoxy.

The Millennial Dawn Theology is irreconcilable with the so-called Orthodox system. Pastor Russell in espousing this theology has placed himself in opposition to the teachings of all Christian Seminaries and Schools. At first glance it would seem strange to claim that he is right and the many wrong, yet history contains many similar instances; when Nature produces a thinker, everything in the nature of Philosophy is at stake. Many of the old theories formed by observing the wonders of Nature have been consigned to oblivion by the discovery of some new fact. When a theory has been exploded in one branch of human knowledge, the tremor is felt in all the branches, and many lines of thought have to be remodeled to suit the new discovery. Instances have been known where certain branches of knowledge have been entirely revolutionized through the persistency of some one individual outside of the accepted school. Pastor Russell is like one of those comets that travel in the orbit of a hyperbola—he does not travel in the ellipse or known orbits of a decaying mediaeval theology——nor does he travel in the orbits of Universalism and Unitarism.

Pastor Russell is a Reformer.

The violent conflict of the Millennial Dawn Theology with that of Orthodoxy being admitted, it would sound paradoxical to say that it, as well as the others, is the logical fruits of the Reformation. Yet this is true and truth is stranger than fiction. The two opposing systems of theology have been developing simultaneously, but traveling in opposite directions, one progressing, the other retrograding and yet a matter of sequence—of cause and effect. Generally speaking we note that Catholicism growing glaringly offensive, produced Protestantism, which in turn became ossified and gave birth to Modern Rationalism. The kernels of truth which started the Reformation, have been developing side by side with the institutional religions and led finally to the remarkable system of theology of Millennial Dawn fame.

Let us note the leading characters of the Reformation.

The Reformation started simultaneously in Germany, France and Scotland, spread amongst the Gothic races, changed politically the Latin races and produced Modern Europe. (The undertow of the movement was the writing of Marsiglic which produced Huss and Wycliffe, whose work was made possible by the missionary enterprises of the Waldenses of the Alpine Mountains of Italy. After Marsiglic, the Reformation was made general by the Humanitarian spirit of the Italian Renaissance caused by the revival of the Greek and Roman literature). This politico-religious reformation was started through the united efforts of three men—Luther, in Germany—Galvin in France, and Knox in Scotland.

The spirit of the Reformation has since been kept alive, in the seventeenth century by Arminius of Holland in the eighteenth century by Wesley in England, in the nineteenth by Beecher and Miller in America, and in the twentieth century by Pastor Russell of the London and Brooklyn Tabernacles, in both the old and the new world. Simultaneous with this, and making the work of these men possible, were the political reforms of Rousseau, Voltaire, Paine, Franklin, Jefferson and others, which effectually separated church and state, which in Luther's day had a common interest. Other men, such as Zwingli, Melanchthon, Farel, Wishart, Tyndale, Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley; and in more recent times, Williams, Cambell, Moody-all figured in the religious drama—but the central figures who exerted the greatest influence were those first mentioned. To prove that Pastor Russell is entitled to the honor of being classed with those who were the moulders of men's destiny, we note briefly the distinguishing features of the theology of (a) Luther, (b) Knox, (c) Arminius, (d) Wesley and (e) Beecher. **Note that in this we have purposely omitted the name of John Calvin.**

Who Is Who and Why?

(a). Luther's new principal, resurrected from the writings of the Apostles-"Justification by Faith"—was the first to break the compact life of Mediaevalism which had been forcasted by the doctrine of the Mass and Indulgence and which held as a unit the preisthood and liaty through common interest. "Justification by Faith" made moral conduct as individual affair instead of a corporate one, and purified the lives of those that were goverened by this new principle instead of justification by works of restitution or indulgence. Luther's new doctrine, by breaking this compact, paved the way for the political reforms that producted our modern civic life as well as purified individual moral conduct.

(b). Calvin's doctrine of Absolute Predestination followed on the heels of Luther's new principle and would have nullified it by shifting the responsibility of conduct from the individual to the Creator who supposedly ordain7ed them. His example of breaking away from Papacy and establishing a rival church at Geneva, an ecclesiastical state of which he was virtually law-giver, gave Knox his cue, and he started a similar sect in Scotland, but took issue with Calvin's Foreordination, with his doctrine of Free Will. Sectarianism had its birth here in this side of the Dark Ages; it originated with Calvin. Luther had no idea of a split church and expressed himself so in pantomime when he made a public bonfire of the Pope's bull af excommunication at Wittenberg.

(c). Arminius appears. He also takes issue with Calvin's Fatalism, with the doctrine of Conditional Election which embraced the Free Will tenet of John Knox.

(d). Wesley builds his doctrine of Free Grace upon Knox's Free Will, which was also in harmony with Conditional Election as taught by Arminius. In short Wesley placed a new construction upon orthodoxy by magnifying the Love of God.

(e). Henry Ward Beecher appears, and takes issue with his father's conception of Diety as represented by the Westminister Confession of Faith, which is Calvinistic. With his strong personality and brilliant oratory he rationalizes Wesley's heart phase of orthodoxy. Beecher has been classed with the Independents (whose theology is Calvinistic) on account of his democratic church government, but theologically he belongs to the Wesleyan branch of Protestantism with the addition of free church government. Like Jefferson and Paine who made a specialty of politics and incidentally religion, Beecher assisted Lincoln against slavery in the south, but his vocation was in the religious sphere. His work in one sense was crystalized into the Plymouth Church, but his oratory and culture inspired others to think and act. The prevalent indifference of Christians to the cross of Christ; i. e., among those who are not caught in the coils of Modern Rationalism or Higher Criticism Infidelity, is traceable to the Rationalism of the venerable Beecher. He was not what one would call wise—he had more brilliancy than depth. He formulated no new system of thought. In short he did for America what Wesley did for England, centered in the heart phases of orthodoxy. His influence upon his times was marked and immediate, and that because he inspired the cultured and influential, and through them the great ocean of American life.

Finally Russell assumes the center of the stage, causing both delight and consternation, by his literature and work; he is causing a commotion amongst the dry fossils of orthodoxy and to all appearances he is here to stay, and is daily becoming a problem—a serious problem—to the clergy. But to others he is no problem; he, like Luther, Wesley and Beecher, is a scout of the vangaurd of the marching army of Christians, and has been mistaken by his own forces for the enemy. The main army is now approaching and Pastor Russell is now being hailed as the prophetic scout of the Christian procession. The cause of all the commotion in the rear guard and hospital corps who administer to the spiritually sick and wounded of orthodoxy is that the general has a message to deliver to those who are mustered with the forces of the enemy—he is flying a flag of truce, and the warfare of the church with the world is nearing an end. The message of truce for those who are fighting under the banner of the enemy is a Gospel of Hope which the sin-stricken and preist-ridden world needs, and which is being resurrected from the writings of the Apostles and Prophets of the Bible where the salvation of the Christian is also taught. This apparently new but yet really old gospel of the Lord and the prophets and apostles is now being placed in the hands of the enemy. This has caused a mutiny amongst the old generals who are mustering up the remnants of the sedition but are afraid to attack. At present they are camp followers, and, just as in politics we see the old parties stealing the planks from the Socialists to get votes, so they are modifying some of their teachings and presenting them as if they had always been just so.

To those who have investigated the literature of this Brooklyn divine it becomes apparent that he is pushing a little farther north, that he has planted the banner of truth, which started the Reformation, upon the citadel of Reason. From whence this man? Has he some new fanatical dream to amuse the curious? No! The stern facts are that he traces his spiritual lineage to the pioneers of the Reformation. This can be demonstrated by noting that the truths which were brought to light by those men of God are incorporated into his theology. We note this in the same order as heretofore outlined:—(a) Luther, (b) Knox, (c) Arminius, (d) Wesley, (e) Beecher, (f) Russell.

(a). Pastor Russell's system of theology has Luther's doctrine of Justification by Faith in all its fullness and in all its ramifications; the Ransom, upon which it was based, and the Restitution are its legitimate culmination. His system has it not as it is related to individual moral conduct alone, but also to an individual intellectual standing with the Creator as respects faith in the atoning blood of Christ, thus virtually making every Christian his own pope. Over and above the doctrines of Justifications, Ransom and Restitution, Russell's system has philosophically connected the Church's suffering with the sacrificial death of Christ;has brought to light their legal or reckoned parttícipation in the Ransom, which became the basis of their actual participation in the sufferings of Christ and which in turn entitles them to a share of the heavenly reward of glory, honor and immortality with Christ. This doctrine, (of which the Catholic doctrine of the Mass is a miserable perversion), the doctrine of justification by works of the Millenniel Age, (of which the doctrine of Indulgence is a perversion and a misapplication), justification by faith of the Gospel Age, and other phases of justification are graphically outlined in his "Tabernacle Shadows."

Knox.

(b). John Knox's doctrine of Free Will is incorporated into the Millennial Dawn theology, and this doctrine distinguishes it from Universalism, which insists that all mankind are to be saved regardless of their wishes. Man's Free Moral Agency, that endowment which makes him the "image of God," consists of his Mental and Moral likeness to the Creator, with the ability of choice of being governed by good or bad principles, and implies also ability to keep the Divine Law if he chooses. Adam had this ability, and for this reason came under the sentence of death which involved the whole human race. To apply this version Free Moral Agency in full to mankind as present is impossibele, on account of man's inability to keep the requirements of the Divine Law. To teach this lesson was one of the purposes of the Mosiac Law Covenant. The re-establishment of this Law Covenant, i. e. the New Covenant, which Christ and his Church as the better Mediator in the Millennial Age is for the specific purpose of restoring man to his original "image of God" as represented in Adam in order that he may have the ability to keep the Divine Law when the opportunity is afforded with the restored Eden on the Earth Universal opportunity is not Universalism.

This is but another form of the doctrine of Justification by works or Restitution, which is based upon the Ransom, as also is Luther's principle of Justification by faith. The Gospel Age is an age of faith backed up by imperfect works, whereas the Millennial Age will be an age of works backed up by heart loyalty. Justification by works implies the ability to perform those works, or competence, efficiency—actual Justification All this is based upon the Ransom. *Christ's death secured for every member of Adam's posterity an opportunity for salvation.* The Ransom is one-man transaction. Adam condemned the race, Jesus the "second Adam" secured the right to justify it because he took Adam's place in death. He is resurrected the spiritual Christ for our justification, either by faith or works—two salvations if you please. "He died for our sins and rose for our justification," to give us an opportunity for exercising our by faith, a legal reckoned transaction in Christ, sacrificing our future Free Moral Agency, (1) either now spiritual rewards, or (2), justification by works of the Millennial Age right to Restitution in exchange for We do not get both—it is not a "second chance."

(To be continued.)

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Appreciations.

Safford, Arizona, Oct. 24.

I see by the wrapper on my paper that my subscription has expired. I have enjoyed the paper very much the last year and I have appreciated the sermons of Pastor Russell greatly, So I have subscribed through the "Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society" to send to a friend of mine in Oklahoma.

Yours very truly,
MRS. C. V. ANGLIN.

Chehalis, Wash., Oct. 23.

I see that my subscription has run out. While I appreciate the Tribune very much I feel that under my present financial condition I had better discontinue it.

Respectfully,
H. C. TALBATT.

Union Labor Srengthens Position

(Continued from Page One.)

that the war bonus will be substantially readjusted.

The Board of Trade announces that in the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, viz., building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, etc., the percentage of unemployment at October 1st was 0.91, as compared with 0.96 a month ago, 5.11 a year ago, and 3.45 two years ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom, and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades. It will be seen that the rate of unemployment in these trades is less than a fifth the rate of a year ago, and less than one-third of the rate two years ago.

A general meeting of the Weavers' Amalgamation will be held in Manchester on October 16th to discuss recommendations by the Executive Committee as to the action which shall follow upon the refusal of the employers to give the war bonus of 5 per cent. The agenda has been fully prepared, but it has been thought desirable that its contents should not in the meantime be divulged, and there is naturally much speculation as to what the delegates will be asked to decide.

Among the more moderate section of the operatives there is a feeling that no steps should be taken which would be likely to bring the operatives into conflict with popular sentiment during the war. "After the war," one official stated on October 12th, "it will be a totally different matter. The employers will not find us so easy to deal with, and we shall not forget their present action. / bonus of 5 per cent when the cost of necessaries has increased from 30 to 40 per cent and is still increasing is a paltry amount. We think they could afford to give it us if they would. At any rate our offer to abide by the arbitration of the Committee on Production was a fair one and should have been accepted by the employers. Such a tribunal could hardly be said to be biased in our favor. If our members had been mainly men instead of women and our funds in a stronger position we should have had what we have asked for."

As the result of negotiations which have been in progress for some time past ,all the labor unions in the Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades Federation in Belfast have been offered and, with the exception of the engineers and blacksmiths, have accepted an increase in wages of 50 cents per week. It is expected that the engineers and blacksmiths will fall into line with the other trades during the next few days. Altogether about 25,000 workers will benefit by the advance, which will probably come into operation on Friday, October 15th.

A strike at Grinethorpe Colliery, near Barnsley, which began eight days ago, was settled on October 12th. A deputation which waited upon the manager on October 12th and asked that in future a time-limit of one month should be given non-unionists to become members of the Miners' Association reported that the manager agreed to place this time-limit on non-unionists and to advise them to join the union. The men, considering this satisfactory, resumed work.

Further Decadence Noted.

Of course "canned music" has not supplanted finger made music, but it must be admitted that there are in these days fewer proposals of marriage on piano stools than there have ever been before. They have fallen off 77 per cent in seven years. In former times, when wakeful mother heard the desperate love music stop suddenly in the parlor and the old piano begin to respond fitfully to the dainty touches of only one little hand, she understood that right then and there it was up to daughter to decide just what was going to happen to Willie.—Dallas News.

Hardness of Icebergs.

The hardness and strength of ice increases with the degrees of cold, and as icebergs come from the region of perpetual cold of an intensity difficult to realize it is readily seen how they can become "demons of destruction." The hardness of icebergs is something wonderful, even surpassing that of the "land ice" reported from St. Petersburg in 1740, wherein it is declared that "in the severe winter of that year a house was built of ice taken from the river Neva which was fifty feet long, sixteen feet wide and twenty feet high, and the walls supported the roof, which was also of ice. Before it stood two ice mortars and six ice cannon made on a turning lathe, with carriages and wheels also of ice. The cannon were of the caliber of six pounders, but they were loaded only with one-quarter pound of powder and with hemp balls—on one occasion with iron. The thickness of the ice was only four inches, and yet it resisted the explosion."

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TOO MUCH MONEY---MORE REFUSED

2 Kings 11:21—12:16.—November 7.

A Lesson From the Far Past on Giving For Religious Purposes—Treasurers Without Bondsmen—The Temple Repaired—Typical Application of This Event—Necessity of Return to Bible Study—Doing Our Part In Rebuilding of Walls of Spiritual Zion.

"God loveth a cheerful giver."—2 Cor. 9:7.

SIXTEEN years passed after the incidents of our previous Study, and found King Joash in his twenty-third year. Already he had made suggestions to the priests respecting the repairs of the Temple, which was considerably dilapidated, because the people were still half-hearted in the worship of Jehovah. The idolatry of the surrounding nations still influenced them. Some of them continued to burn incense upon the altars of Baal.

Priests Poor Business Men.

King Joash found that allowing the priests to collect the money wherewith to repair the Temple produced no results. The record does not tell that the priests were dishonest in the use of the money, nor does it say that they spent the money unwisely. Possibly the people did not have confidence in the priests, and therefore did not give so freely. However, the king noted that the Temple continued to be dilapidated, and said to the priests, "Why repair ye not the breaches of the Temple?" Their reply is not given: but the royal mandate was, "Take no more money from your acquaintances." The king passed over the matter as lightly and courteously as possible, without charging the priests with embezzlement or neglect.

The Temple Chest.

A new procedure was to have an especially prepared money-chest inside the Temple Court, convenient to the worshipers who passed in and out, and under the care of the priest who served as doorkeeper. This method proved successful. The money speedily accumulated. Ere long there was a sufficiency to make the repairs and more. Further donations for this purpose were refused. The Temple was put into good order, and a general blessing followed the experience.

There is a lesson in this matter for us. People like to see results. They wish to know that monies donated for benevolent purposes are not all absorbed for office expenses. Voluntary offerings have the approval of both God and men, rather than offerings that are importuned, coaxed, begged, wheedled from saints and sinners. Whoever gives to the Lord's Cause is advantaged thereby. He not only forwards a benevolent Cause, but cultivates generosity in his own heart. "It is more blessed to give than to receive"—where the giving is voluntary.

Church begging is undoubtedly doing great harm. The remark has been made that in some churches the chief item of religion is begging for money.

The proper thought seems to be what the Scriptures inculcate; namely, that each Christian give according to his ability and interest in the work, and that non-worshipers should not be expected to give nor requested to do so. Who does not know that a large proportion of the money collected for church purposes is unwillingly given by people who are not only not directly interested in the projects, but sometimes even opposed thereto! Thus Protestant business men often give to Catholic charities rather than offend good customers. Likewise Catholic business men donate to Protestant enterprises with which they have no sympathy.—1 Corinthians 16:2.

Breaks In the Temple Wall.

Viewing the spiritual Temple, we perceive that outwardly, as represented by the magnificent churches of metropolitan cities, nothing more could be desired than what is now enjoyed. But the Scriptures portray the church conditions of our day under the figure of the Laodicean Church. (Revelation 3:15-18.) It is from the spiritual standpoint, therefore, that the Temple of today needs repairs. The majority of her educated, including ministers, have abandoned all faith in the Bible as the Word of God. Yet they are not known as infidels, but by the less harsh term, "Higher Critics," "Evolutionists." With many the faith in a personal God is shaking; and they incline to wonder whether we have not an unintelligent god—Nature—and whether mankind and all other intelligences are not merely evolutionary products.

Twentieth Century Bible Study.

The cause and foundation of this disastrous condition is not far off. The absurdities of the creeds formulated during the Dark Ages are so great that intelligent people can no longer accept them. We have made the mistake of supposing that these absurdities are based upon the Scriptures and well supported thereby. The truth is that the creeds contradict not only each other, but the Bible. To learn this, to believe this, signifies a return to Bible study with the colored spectacles of our fathers removed and with our hearts uplifted to God that He may give us the light promised to His faithful people in the end of the Gospel Age.

APPRECIATIONS.

Ogden, Utah, Oct. 26.

Your most valuable paper has been a most welcome weekly visitor to me for five years. I have enjoyed its contents very much especially the religious features.

I greatly regret that I find it necessary to discontinue my subscription which will expire Nov. 15th, so please stop sending it.

Wishing you continued success in the stand you have taken for truth and righteousness, I remain

Respectfully,
MRS. M. C. FRIESE

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 24.

Through the Watch Tower Bible Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., we have renewed our subscription to the Tribune for another year.

We continue with interest to read and appreciate the religious features of your paper together with the letters of appreciation from others who are likewise interested.

We wish to thank you for your faithfulness in sending the Tribune throughout past year, not one copy have we missed.

Faithful to our promise, viz., that as long as you continue the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons we would be a subscriber to your paper, we are indeed glad for the fifth year to welcome to our home the Labor Tribune.

Thanking you for past favors.

Your grateful reader,
MRS. MABEL C. VIMONT.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 27.

We appreciate your paper very much in our home and especially the sermons of Pastor Chas. T. Russell, whom we believe to be the greatest living reformer of modern times, along the lines of personal Bible study free from all sects and creeds of men; for so the Divine Plan of the Ages appealed to me when about to lose faith in all religion. God bless you in your good work of letting the real glad tidings be known.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT J. REYNOLDS.

San Francisco, Cal. Oct. 23.

Inclosed find renewal of subscription of your most valuable paper which has been received into my home, proving its satisfaction for some three years and over, in that it has not failed in its weekly appearance. With a far-reaching, world-wide news, stimulated with that most satisfying and blessed pure truth and foreknowledge of the Kingdom of Messiah which is the greatest of all news and which reaches the hearts of men, as a doubt eradicator indeed to the fact that Pastor Russell is the Preacher of Righteousness at this time, whom the dear Lord is using to turn the people from error and superstition to the true light of the plan of God.

I can never thank God enough for His loving kindness for my deliverance from that horrible nightmare of eternal torment for all who live and die in this world of sin and gross darkness, out of Christ, which caused me to do many things contrary to the works of God; for instance, (1st) I prayed, to God, for the world in the way that Jesus did not (Jno. 17:9.) (2nd) I thought Babylon was the world instead of our luke-warm spewed out Ladocian Chuch-Christendom; (3rd) I did strive and cry, lifting up my voice and causing it to heard in the streets, just exactly contrary to Isa. 42:2 and Matt. 12:19; and not understanding the parabolic statement of Luke 14:23, just took it to be literal and in my haste to help save the world for poor God, went out into the literal highways and hedges and blindly blazed forth, joining others in making bad news out of the Gospel (good news) by preaching bad tidings of great misery which shall be unto all people instead of glad tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people.

It makes my heart feel good indeed each time I get the Tribune, knowing its very wide circulation, and seeing that precious Truth given such a good lot of room in it, and the large heading, "Pastor Russell's Sermon." May God bless you in continuing and enlarging your labor of love in this great way.

Yours truly in His name,
B. F. HOLADAY.

Wellington, Ohio, Oct. 27.

It is my pleasure to again receive the Labor Tribune which I so highly prize for the sermons of Pastor Russell and other Truth features. When my subscription run out some time ago I thought I should have to get along without the valuable paper on acount of my financial condition, but owing to the kindness of God through some dear friend, the subscription has been renewed. I wish I could thank that dear one and I pray God's blessing to rest upon them that they prove faithful unto death.

I have been unable to secure steady employment on account of my inability to walk but little, and have been very short of worldly finance but the Lord knows what I have need of and furnishes me spiritual food by the aid of the Tower and Tribune, etc. So I am satisfied with what He is pleased to give me. I ask that the dear friends pray for me that I too may prove faithful unto death.

Yours byHis grace,
CLARENCE D. HINES

Milan, Mich., Oct. 26.

Please discontinue my paper as my year is out, on account of money being scarce.

I have enjoyed the paper very much for the news and especially Pastor Russell's sermons.

Very respectfully yours,
MRS. W. H. MERRITT.

Chicago., Ill, Oct. 26.

I appreciate your paper very much, especially the religious part, but also the much important labor questions, and your wide awake stand in these matters.

Yoursvery truly,
G. STROMBORG.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23.

I notice that my subscription has run out two weeks ago. As some kind friend sent it to me, for the year, I feel that I am not able to pay for the paper, as time are quite poor here. I like the paper very much in all its features, particularly Pastor Russell's writings.

Yours truly,
L. L. GRESTED.

Tanneyville, Mo., Oct. 27.

I notice my subscription to your good paper has expired one week and while I value it for its "Russell Sermons" and other good features I will not be able to renew for financial reasons. Wishing you success I must request you to discontinue my paper.

Yours truly,
GEORGE PINKERTON.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 27.

Your paper is a very welcome visitor. We look forward every week for its arrival and enjoy much the many good things it contains and receive much help from it, especially the sermons of Pastor C. T. Russell. Kindly change our address as soon as possible as to prevent our missing a single paper as we appreciate the paper so much. May you receive great blessings, in your kind part, of publishing such sermons as C. T. Russell's, that you may rejoice with many others the glad tidings of great joy, and our hopes be soon realized, "Thy Kingdom Come."

Sincerely yours,
MR. AND MRS. G. R. ROLF.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 24.

I regret that I have to ask you to discontinue your good paper, not feeling able to keep it up at present.

Very truly yours,
W. W. WILLEY.

GIRLS WIN STRIKE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 27.—A branch of the American Tobacco company has increased the wages of its girl workers 1 per cent per 100 cigars—after the girls conducted a most successful strike. The increase means an additional $1 a week to these workers, whose pay is yet miserably low.

Machinists employed by the Watson-Sullivan company have returned to work after a four weeks' strike. Wages are increased 2 cents an hour.

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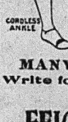

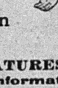

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Give New Bonus To Railroad Workers

Engineers Secede from British Federation of Labor.

Thomas Reece, Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, October 21, 1915.—After a month or more of negotiation the railway unions here have, in conference with the railway managers, arrived at an agreement with regard to the new war bonuses to be given to the railway workers. The two unions concerned are the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Workmen of eighteen years of age and upwards whose standard rate of wages is $7.50 or more and who get a present war bonus of 50 cents a week are to get a revised war bonus of $1.25. Where the employees are eighteen years of age or more and are getting under $7.50 per week the present war bonus of 72 cents is to be increased to $1.25. Workers under eighteen years of age are to have their war bonus increased from 36 cents a week to 60 cents. These increases are to remain in force so long as the Government remains in control of the railways, that is, during the war period. In return the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen undertake that during the pendency of this agreement they will not present to the railway companies any fresh demands for increased bonus or wages, or general alterations in conditions of service, and that they will not give countenance or support either to a demand on the part of any of their members to reopen the settlement now made or to any strike that might be entered upon in furtherance of such demand.

J H. Thomas, speaking at Sheffield on October 17, said that in the history of trade unionism all the world over there had never been a bigger settlement than this.

If there had been a strike among the railwaymen of Great Britain not only would their brethern fighting in the trenches have repudiated them, but terit would have been an absolute disaster. He begged the men to realize that it was a final settlement. It meant that trade unionism was on its trail, and it was for them to stand loyally behind their leaders

It was announced on October 11 that the ballot of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on the question of seceding from the General Federation of Tarde Unions had resulted in a majority of seccession. The decision will not take effect for six months.

The General Federation of Trade Unions, like the Labor Party, is the offspring of the Trades Union Congress. It was founded in 1899 for the purpose of welding trade unions into a single army, capable of concerted financial support and backed by a large central fund which any striking union could call upon to an amount determined by its own previous contributions to that fund. It was therefore, not so much a financial force as a financial backing organization.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which has now decided to withdraw from affiliation to the Federation, is the wealthiest of all the trade unions in the country.

For some years the society has held aloof from the Trades Union Congress, and the new move is another step in the direction of isolation. Mr. Young, the general secretary of the society, said in October 11: "The members no longer wish to belong to a financial federation. They wish to build up a fund of their own."

The Central (Unemployed) Body for London might almost shut its doors. It has no work to do because there are no unemployed. That is the tenor of a report which was submitted to it recently. Since the beginning of the war unemployment in London has been steadily diminishing, and the present report is to the effect that for September the conditions are very satisfactory. The total registrations from July 1 to September 25 were only 398, compared with 5,253 for the corresponding period of last year. The workrooms for women will probably not be reopened this winter, and it will probably not be necessary to reopen the registers for men. The Distress Committees will have to dispense with their staffs, and the work of the Central Body will be to a large extent suspended. All this is in striking contrast with the anticipations at the beginning of the war, when it was thought there would be wide unemployment and much distress, and when local authorities were urged to pro-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

SUPREME COURT ANNULS ARIZONA EMPLOYER LAW.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The United States supreme court has declared unconstitutional the Arizona law which provides that an employer of five or more persons must employ 80 per cent qualified electors or native born citizens. The court holds that "the authority to control immigration—to admit or exclude aliens—is vested solely in the federal government."

Justice Hughes, in reading the decision, said:

"It is sought to justify this act as an exercise of the power of the state to make reasonable classifications in legislating to promote the health, safety, morals and welfare of those within its jurisdiction. But this admitted authority, with the broad range of legislative discretion that it implies, does not go so fas as to make it possible for the state to deny to lawful inhabitants, because of their race or nationality, the ordinary means of earning a livelihood. It requires no argument to show that the right to work for a living in the common occupations of the community is the very essence of the personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose to the amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely on the ground of race or nationality, the prohibition of the denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws would be a barren form of words. The authority to control immigration—to admit or exclude aliens—is vested solely in the federal government."

The law was approved by a referendum vote of Arizona citizens, last November, the vote being 25,017 for and 14,323 against. On January 7 last a special court of three federal judges, sitting in San Francisco, declared the lay unconstitutional. The court said: "If, under guise of police regulation, a state can prohibit an employer from employing more than 20 per cent of alien labor, it can prohibit him from employing more than 5 per cent, and if 5 per cent, any at all." Later this decision was appealed by the state of Arisona to the United States Supreme Court.

When the law was adopted the British and Italian governments filed protests with the federal state department. Railroads and mining corporations have opposed the law most vigorously, as it affects their supply of cheap labor.

UNIONISM SPREADING.

JOPLIN, MO., Nov. 10.—"The Gospel of Truth is Spreading," declares the Joplin Labor Tribune, published under the auspices of the local trades assembly. In its last issue the paper says:

"The spirit of organization is traveling pretty rapidly now over the zinc and lead belt, and the past summer has seen many new organizations lined up with the local Central Trades Assembly. Of course the chief event in labor circles was the final establishment of the miners' local unions in the Western Federation in the cities of Joplin, Webb City, Carterville, Oronogo, Prosperity, Chitwood, Zincite, Galena, and now comes the news that Sarcoxie, over in the centre edge of the county, has taken out a charter in district 15 and enrolled in the great army of the American Federation of Labor. In fact as fast as the men can be reached with the truth and purposes of real organization, they do not hesitate to become members of the great army of workers, banded together indissolubly and forever—not alone for their own advancement and welfare, but for the general good of all."

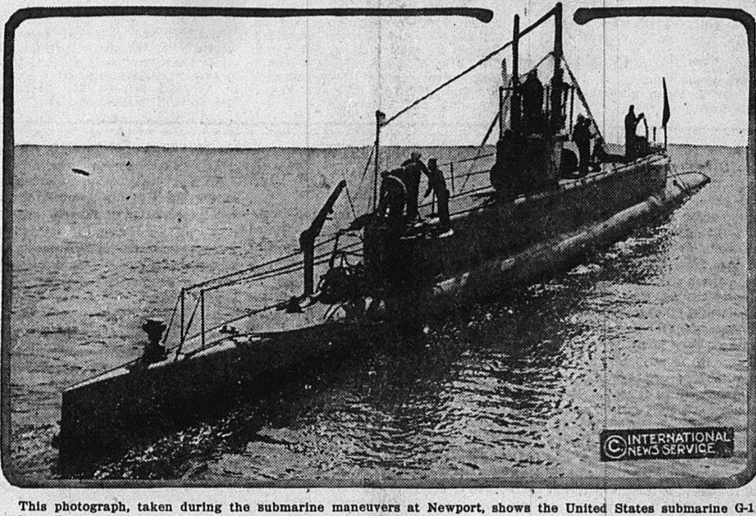
ABANDON CONVICT LABOR.

JEFFERSON, IND., Nov. 10.—Agitation by organized labor has induced the board of trustees of the Indiana reformatory to take over the foundry of the Indiana Manufacturing company, which has long been established in that institution. The company's contract expired the first of the month. Hereafter the foundry will be operated by the state as a trade school, and its product will be sold to other state institutions and political subdivisions of the state. The manufacturing company generally had a contract for 500 or 600 convicts at a fixed price per capita, but the act of 1905 did away with contract labor and a new contract was made for five years, renewable for similar periods, under which the state employed the foremen, owned the material and sold the product at piece prices to the company, which owned the plant.

HAVE RIGHT TO JOIN UNION.

DENVER, Nov. 10.—President McIlhenny of the United States civil service commission, writes Secretary-Treasurer Walter of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks that the commission's order against political activity of Mare Island navy yard employes was not an act against unionists. The commissioner says: "No attempt was made to deny to employes the privilege of membershipin labor unions or to restrict their political activities to any greater degree than the activity of other employes who are not members of labor unions are restricted."

ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S GOOD SUBMARINES



This photograph, taken during the submarine maneuvers at Newport, shows the United States submarine G-1 as the sailors were clearing her deck preparatory to submerging.

OPPOSE SEAMEN'S LAW.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The national foreign trade council favors a suspension of the recently enacted seamen's law and the formation of a government shipping board of five members, who will be empowered to recommend measures beneficial to American marine. Strong objection is made to the language test contained in the new law, which, the trade council avers, gives Japanese marine an advantage. This section provides that 75 per cent of sailors on a vessel must understand the language of their officers.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, in a recent address, stated that "this means that there must be no interpreter standing between the master of the ship and the crew when an emergency arises when a second's time may mean the saving or the losing of a thousand lives."

The seamen's law became effective on Aemrican ships the 4th of this month, but it is clear that the shipping interest does not propose abandoning its campaign of opopsition to an act that provides for safety at sea and freedom for the sailor.

CONVICT LABOR ILLEGAL.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Nov. 10.—The attorney general of Oklahoma has advised the state board of public affairs that its plan of working convicts in coal mines on the state penitentiary lands at McAlester is prohibited by the state laws.

Several weeks ago the board announced that this coal would be mined by convicts and housed in state institutions. Officers of the state federation of labor filed a protest with the board, in which they called attention to a law enacted in 1906 prohibiting such procedure, although the board of affairs had previously secured an opinion from the attorney general that subsequent legislation invalidated the act.

The federation's protest was referred to the attorney general, who reversed his former view and sustained the trade unionists.

RAILROAD MEN WANT 8 HOURS.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Officials of five railroad brotherhoods, together with 1,000 representatives of these oryanizations from this section of the country, voted to launch a campaign for an eight-hour day. The brotherhoods represented were: Engineers, conductors, firemen and enginemen, trainmen and telegraphers. It was unanimously voted to act together. It was explained that the plan cannot be taken up by members employed west of the Mississippi river and in the south before April 1, 1916, when present contracts expire.

Men operating trains now work on a ten-hour-a-day schedule, but, according to speakers at the meeting, a majority of the men are forced to work from twelve to sixteen hours, and as a result of "long hauls" it was claimed many do not average thirty hour a week at home.

It was made clear that the movement is not to bring about an increase in wages, but solely to shorten the working hours.

RAIDING THE TREASURY.

If you want to make a raid on the treasury of the city of Pittsburgh, do not engage a safe blower. Just hire a Press Agent.

Send your Press Agent around to interview all the prominent business men of the city, instructing him to pay special attention to big advertisers in the daily newspapers; secure interviews in favor of your proposition—and Presto! The deed is done.

Every day for the last week or so, the daily newspapers of Pittsburgh have been filled with columns of interviews from prominent business men emphasizing the necessity of making Pittsburgh a Convention City and pointing out that before Pittsburgh could possibly become a convention city it would be necessary for council to give the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society the sum of $15,000 to rehabilitate Machinery Hall.

Two years ago, the late Councilman William A. Hoeveler endeavored to have his colleagues in council change the designs of the new market house so that a large auditorium with a seating capacity of 8,000 or 10,000 could be erected over the two market houses.

But the coterie of men who are now trying to hold Pa Pitt up or $15,000 prevented the consummation of Mr. Hoeveler's scheme. It would have further reduced the failing profits of the Exposition.

We are not opposed to the Exposition Society. We believe that such an institution aids Pittsburgh. But what we do oppose is the manner in which the public is being deceived through the aid of the Press Agent.

We also have our doubts as to the legality of the proposed gift. The Exposition Society while to some extent a civic proposition is undoubtedly a co-operative advertising scheme backed by the merchants of this city.

And while we do not know whether or not the stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society ever received any dividends on their investment, we do not doubt for a minute that had there been any surplus at the end of the season that it would have been distributed among the stockholders.

To the NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE the present move has all the earmarks of an organized raid upon the treasury of the city of Pittsburgh for the purpose of relieving a number of Pittsburghers of the responsibility of making good a deficit in an unprofitable venture. Hence the Press Agent.

EMPLOYERS DIFFER AS TO SCARCITY OF LABOR

Philadelphia Public Ledger Gets Varying Answers from Employers and Labor Leaders.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger in an effort to sound labor candidates as they now exist and to obtain a line on the future sent the following letter to big employers of labor and labor leaders in the East:

There are indications all over this country of a growing scarcity of labor. Various reasons are given for this astonishing reversal of conditions compared with a year ago, when it was popularly believed over 1,000,000 men were idle.

Mill and factory output has been greatly increased. Coke ovens and coal mines have enlarged their production very heavily. War munitions plants have in some instances added to their labor roll by from 500 to 1,000 per cent.

Warring countries have called away from the United States 25,000 laborers, who have gone home to fight. More important still, the sudden check in immigration has kept fully 300,000 other foreign laborers in Europe during the last year, who but for the war would have come here. Wages are increasing. Strikes are threatening.

Will you kindly send us your candid opinion of the labor market outlook? Is there danger of a genuine labor famine if the war continues for another year or two?

The following is a summary of many of the replies received:

JUDGE E. H. GARY, chairman United States Steel Corporation—No wonder many American manufacturers look upon tariff revision as an immediate necessity! Their labor forces are equally perturbed, for the restoration of peace means the active competition with them of cheap labor and improvished conditions abroad.

ALBA B. JOHNSON, president Baldwin Locomotive Works—With the general resumption of activity in all manufacturing lines, a shortage of skilled labor is to be expected.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, president American Federation of Labor—There are so many adjustments that may be made and so many changes that may take place that it would be very unsafe, indeed, to draw any deductions from existing conditions.

JOHN P. WHITE, president United Mine Workers—Up to the present time we who are in touch with the labor situation in the coal fields can see no signs of any labor shortage.

S. D. WARRINER, president Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company—No shortage of labor has been apparent.

H. A. KUHN, president Pittsburgh-Westmoreland Coal Company—In my opinion, we are in for a labor famine if the war continues another year or two or ends within the next three months.

SECRETARY OF LABOR WILSON—There is as yet no labor famine. I do not care to make any prediction of the future.

JOHN MITCHELL—While during the last few months there has been a marked increase in industrial activity and a corresponding decrease in the number of unemployed wage-earners, conditions are not yet normal in the industrial field, and there are still large numbers of men and women unemployed. In my judgment there is no cause to fear a labor famine.

ROBERT A. QUINN, Manager Susquehanna Coal Co.—We are not hampered in any way by the shortage of labor in this industry, our only complaint being the shortage of working time due to the depressed market conditions.

S. D. WARRINER, president Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.—So far as the interest with which I am connected is concerned, no shortage of labor has been apparent. Very little, if any, of the foreign element have returned to their home country.

CHARLES O'NEIL, vice president District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America, Clearfield, Pa.—Quite a number of miners left this district when work became scarce two years ago; others left when conditions did not improve rapidly thereafter, while a large number of Italians left to enlist for the war. On the other hand, there has been little or no immigration within the safe period. For these reasons I believe there will be a shortage of mine labor before the end of the coming winter.

I have every reason to believe that the coal trade will again become normal next winter, and I believe our district will be able to use not less than 10,000 more men than will be available at that time. The shortage in the Pennsylvania mines will probably not be less than 50,000.

THOMAS FISHER, General Manager Berwind-White Coal Co., Philadelphia—The war has so completely demoralized our principal line of business that figures derived from our experience would have little or no value. As long as the war lasts such conditions are bound to obtain in our business; therefore, any prediction on our part would lack a fair business foundation, and we think it would be a mistake for us to give an opinion on the points raised by you.

We trust you will appreciate the unusual conditions obtaining at the present time are wholly responsible for our attitude in this matter.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PERFECT POISE OF GOD'S JUSTICE AND LOVE

Mercy is the Outward Expression of Love's Victory in God's Great Plan of the Ages—Why God Permitted Man's Fall—Experience With God's Justice First—Man's Six Thousand Years of Schooling a Most Valuable Training—How One Redeemer Could Purchase a Race—No Human Mind Could Have Conceived so Wonderful a Plan—God's Love Soon to Be Revealed to the Whole World.

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 7.—Pastor Russell delivered a forceful address at the New York City Temple today, W. 63rd St., near Broadway. His text was, "Mercy rejoiceth against judgment." (James 2:13.) He spoke as follows:

Our text signifies that Love has gained a victory over Justice; for Mercy is merely an outward expression of Love. Let us reason as to the way in which Divine Mercy, or Love, gains the victory over Divine Justice. In so doing, I believe that we shall be learning something as to our proper attitude; for we should copy God's character. We should study His methods, His ways, that we may have Heavenly wisdom. When, therefore, we see how God's Love gains the victory over His Justice, we see how it should be with us, in order that we may become like Him.

In considering Divine Love and Divine Justice, we are to remember that God is perfect in all His attributes. Both His Justice and His Love are perfect. But inasmuch as these are inherent, invisible qualities of the Divine Nature, we could not study them unless they were manifested. Thus far they have been manifested only to a faithful few. It is the manifestation of these qualiteies that especially interests us. Let us note how these attributes manifest themselves, that we may thus learn valuable lessons.

JUSTICE THE FOUNDATION OF GOD'S THRONE.

Undoubtedly there is no lesson that the people of God need to learn more than this particular one of the relationship of justice to love, in order to know how to exercise these qualities as God exercises them, and yet with some variations; for He has some rights which we do not possess. We see that God's Love operated in the very beginning, when He created His Son to be His Logos. His Love was afterwards seen in His creation of angels and men, in His own image. Then we see that the fall of our race brought into operation Divine Justice; for it was Justice that decreed that man, because of his disobedience, should not live.

"Dying, thou shalt die," was the fiat of Divine Justice.—(Genesis 2:17.) When Justice decreed that death must result from transgression, Divine Love agreed that the sentence was altogether proper, not only because it is right for God to be just and in harmony with His own Law, but because also it would not be good for man to live everlastingly in a fallen condition.

If God had permitted man to live on in imperfection, we can scarcely imagine the tremendous power he would have had by this time. As it is, we see that some of our race in three score and ten years are able to cultivate such qualities of mind and character as to give them ascendancy over their fellows; and were they allowed to live on indefinitely in sin, they would undoubtedly bring all others into captivity to themselves. Except man should exercise the attributes of his character in harmony with the Divine character, he should not be permitted to live, because of the great injury he would do to others. Thus, in the Divine arrangement we see Love agreeing with Justice that sinful man should die.

WHY GOD PERMITTED SIN.

Again, when our race came under the death sentence, God might have cut us off more quickly than He did had He not in mind the very Plan of which we are now learning—the Divine Plan of the Ages. (Ephesians 3:11, Diaglott.) Man was to learn certain lessons during the present life, in order that he might profit by them in the future. We see, then, that God has arranged a very reasonable and loving way in dealing with the sinner race. In His wonderful Purpose He planned to redeem man from this death condition, and to restore the race in due time.

All the experiences of the present life will have a bearing upon the members of the fallen race during the period of their restoration, in the incoming Age. God planned that mankind should have experiences of pain and death, thus to learn the needful lessons. For six thousand years the world has been getting its education along the lines of sin—lessons as to what a terrible thing sin is, how hard it is to control, how ruinous are its effects, how hardening of the heart and that final death will inevitably result from its continued practise. Thus twenty billions of our race have had a great schooling time during the past six thousand years.

LOVE PLANS MAN'S REDEMPTION.

As we study the matter, we can see great wisdom in God's course. Love was not indifferent, though for a time God could not show man His interest. Love had beforehand arranged a Plan whereby redemption would come, whereby Love would triumph over Justice. In God's due time a purchase price for man would be given. Thon, after Justice should reign for six thousand years, during which the world would learn its needed lessons with respect to the heniousness of sin in all its manifold forms, redeming Love should become restoring Love, calling mankind forth from the tomb, during the thousand years' Reign of the One who purchased them.

So ultimately, when death and hell (the grave) shall have delivered up all that are in them, and when the curse of death shall be no more, Love will have triumphed over Justice. Thus we read, "O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory. Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."—1 Corinthians 15:15,57.

This is one of the most wonderful things that we see in the Bible—the more wonderful as we understand it the more. God always maintains His Justice, and He always maintains His Love; and we are blessed by both. Justice having triumphed over the world for six thousand years, has brought our race down to Sheol, Hades—the tomb. Love, in the meantime, began to operate, though in harmony with Justice; and it has given the great sacrifice of Jesus, and has arranged that at the time of he Second Advent of Christ, and through His Reign of a thousand years, He shall awaken all humanity from the sleep of death.

HOW ONE COULD PURCHASE A RACE.

We can thus see in the Bible what a great equaization, or balance, God has arranged. Since twenty thousand millions of souls have sinned, it would, in any other way than God's way, have required twenty thousand million redeemers. But when we see how God is operating, we wonder at His arrangement. He provided that only one man should be condemned to death, and that through this one man condemnation should come upon all men while still in his loins. Thus one man could pay the penalty for all. "For since by man (Adam) came death, by man (Jesus) comes the resurrection of the dead." (1 Corinthians 15:21.) One man was a sinner; One man was the Redeemer.

Beautiful! We never heard of anything like this except in God's Plan. Think of a great Plan, covering six thousand years, in which the salvation of twenty billions of human creatures is involved, and yet all so easily and perfectly poised! Justice will never be cheated out of its dues; yet Love gains the victory and provides the way out of the difficulty, and does this at the expense of the One through whom the whole Plan is consummated—our blessed Lord Jesus.

The penalty resting upon mankind was met by the sacrifice of Jesus' life. But is that not unjust? Oh no! The Bible assures us that God stated the proposition beforehand to the Son, and that the Son was in full agreement with it—not the Man Jesus, but the Logos, the Word, the Messenger—Michael, the Godlike One. The proposition was made to Him that by the purchase of the whole race of man through His sacrifice He might obtain the honor and glory of Messiah—the opportunity of delivering and blessing the thousands of millions of humanity who had been condemned to death in Adam. And then, what more? Oh, much more! —that He should be supremely exalted, even to the Divine nature, for all eternity—far above angels, principalities, powers and every name that is named. (Philippians 2:3-11.) ALL THIS IS THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF LOVE OVER JUSTICE. While Justice remains forever inviolate, yet Love is the victor. Mercy rejoiceth against Judgment—Justice.

GOD'S WONDERFUL PLAN OF THE AGES.

When we see the Bible teaching concerning the Divine Plan, it gives us a confidence in the Bible that we can get from no other quarter. It is the study of the Bible from the outside, by those who try to tear it into shreds, and the employment of their brains against the Bible, that proves the professors of our day the worst of all times. Only when we perceive from the inside can we see the strength of the Bible. No human mind ever originated such a Plan. It is surely Divine, suerly Biblical. We did not discover it, but it was shown to the faithful "in due time."

We know that this great Plan is of God; and the Book that contains such a wonderful Message is surely the Word of God. It must be that those "holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Spirit." The Spirit of God indited this wonderful Message. The many men, in various times and places, who uttered the words did not know what they meant. The understanding was not then due. But their words constitute a harmonious whole, and "were written for our instruction, upon whom the ends of the ages have come."—1 Peter 1:10-12; 1 Corinthians 10:11; Romans 15:4.

Nor could we understand their words until we received the begetting of the Holy Spirit with its consequent enlightenment. This brought these things to our attention in God's due time, and enabled us to understand their meaning. So the Apostle Paul writes to some. "After that ye were illuminated, ye endured." (Heb. 10:32, 33.) We understand what it means to be illuminated. The illumination is the work of the Holy Spirit, which we receive at the time of our consecration unto death. This illumination of the Church had its beginning at Pentecost. Up to that time the Spirit had not been given.—John 7:39.

The Church is a special class, called out in advance of the world. The early Church had to wait until Jesus had finished His sacrifice for sin, had ascended up on High as the great High Priest, to appear in the presence of God for us (the Church, not yet for the world), to sprinkle the blood of his sacrifice upon the Mercy-Seat on our behalf, and had become the Advocate of those who would follow in His steps. (Hebrews 9:24.) Having made satisfaction for the sins of the consecrated, He, imputed His own merit to them, thereby making them acceptable to the Father. Not until then could they receive the begetting of the Holy Spirit. Ever since that time the Holy Spirit has been with the Church, begetting each one who came into this class.

With this begetting comes the illumination. We are then sons of God. Not only does this illumination enable us to understand things previously hidden from our eyes, but thereafter all the Word of God becomes food to us, that thereby we may grow in grace, in knowledge, in justice, in love, in all qualities of the Divine character, that thus we may become more like our Father who is in Heaven.

DELIVERANCE OF THE WORLD NOW DUE.

Having, then, seen how Divine Justice has operated up till now for the future blessing of mankind, we look further, and see that Divine Mercy is now about to gain a great victory for the whole world. As soon as the Church is glorified, the merit of the Redeemer is to be applied for all the human race. But it will require the entire thousand years of Messiah's Reign before Mercy will have fully triumphed over Justice. We now perceive what Love will be doing for the world throughout those thousand years. It will be awakening mankind from death and lifting them up from degradation to holiness and life.

This will all come through the Lord Jesus Christ, who will be God's Agent, the Agent of Justice and of Love. The faithful Church will be associated with Him in all His Kingdom glory and honor. In order that we may be of this class, not only must we be begotten by the Spirit of God, but we must also manifest the fruits of that Spirit, we must be quickened by it. Then in the First Resurrection we shall be born of the Spirit and shall share with our Lord this work of love for all mankind, and shall also share His glory forever. At the conclusion of the Millennial Reign this glorious work of Divine Love will have been accomplished. Through all the outworkings of this wonderful Plan, the principles of absolute Justice and absolute Love will be observed, operating in full harmony.

In what manner will God's Justice operate during the next Age toward mankind? may be asked. Some have difficulty in seeing how the world in the future will have their sins forgiven. Will God not hold against the world something for wrongs committed in this life? Will the murderer have the same opportunity as those who have been more noble in their lives? How will Justice then be represented.

We believe that God's dealings will be in full harmony with Justice; that while Love will be especially operative or manifest during the Millennial Age, yet Justice will never be violated. Will mankind in the future, then, be punished in the sense of being held legally accountable for sins of the past; for this would nullify the work which Christ accomplished in His death in providing satisfaction for Adamic sin. Christ having made satisfaction for the sins of believers, this class are no longer legally responsible for them. The same principle will operate with the world in the future.

HOW JUSTICE OPERATES.

For the present we will consider the Church of Christ. Suppose one had lived in such way as to have gotten himself in bad condition of body, mind and or morals. These things will be more or less as a penalty upon him after he has become a Christian. Although God has forgiven his sins and cleansed him from all unrighteousness, nevertheless such a one wlil have in his body or in his mind certain natural penalties resulting from his previous sinful course. If he had lived a sinful life for many years, the evil would be so much the more deeply intrenched; and he will have all the greater fight to overcome these deelpy imbedded tendencies to sin. One who has lived a conscientious, moral life will have just that much less to overcome.

If through evil thoughts or evil deeds the mind of that person has become poisoned, he may have to battle all his life against the seeds of sin, not in the way of direct punishment for his wrong-doing, but through natural law; for the New Creature is to be developed while tabernacling in the flesh wherein the evil seeds have been sown. It is like a piece of land which has long been given over to weeds, in which case the roots would have become deeply entrenched in the soil. This land may afterward be changed into a wheat-field; but we know from experience that the weeds will be there also, and that the wheat will not flourish so readily, because of this fact.

It is even so with our hearts and our bodies. After we have given them to the Lord the fleshly tendencies are still there. God has accepted us as New Creatures; His grace has covered our sins; and they are no longer chargeable to us. But whoever has had a larger planting of sin in his former life may have to his dying day a great battle against these poisinous weeds; and that will be a proper and natural punishment for his past course. So it will be in the future. The world will get retribution for their sins, just as we do for ours, and it will take many years to get entirely free from the effects of sin.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SPHERE IN THE REFORMATION.

A Series of Philosophic Essays Giving Short Sketches of the Theology, Achievemests, Principles of Conduct and Human Characteristics of the Leading Reformers from Martin Luther Down to Pastor Russell.

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MILLENNIAL DAWN IN HISTORY

Essay II.

(Continued from last week)

The particular feature of the Millennial Dawn that is branded "Russellism" by the Clerics is that which applies to the Millennial Age. Russell describes this age as the reign of the Messianic Kingdom, the fifth universal empire (since the reign of the Jewish Kingdom), a Theocracy or Monarchy of the most absolute kind, under the supervision of Christ and His Church invisible in spirit. In the words of the prophet, "He shall rule with a rod or iron." The reformer Knox had a dose of "Russellism"—he had this feature of Millennium Dawn theology applied at the wrong time, precisely as Wesley misapplied his doctrine of Free Grace. He had the ideas of the Church Triumphant, borrowed from Papacy, applied to the period of the church Millitant, the age when religious toleration—liberty—shall prevail, with the age when the "Kingdom of God suffereth violence," instad of the period to which it properly belongs, the period of the church is glory—"if we suffer with Him (now) we shall also reign with Him (then)". In evidence of this we have from the pen of Knox:—

"The repentance of England requireth two things: first, the expulsion of all dregs of poperty and the treading under foot of all glistering beauty of vain ceremonies. Next, no power of liberty must be permitted to any, of what estate, degree, or authority they be, either to live without the yoke of discipline by God's word commanded, or to alter one jot in religion which from God's mouth thou hast received. If prince, king or emperor would enterprise to change or disanull the same, that he be the reputed enemy to God, while a prince who erects idolatry must be adjudged to death."

It was the desire for liberty of conscience that inspired the Pilgrims to brave the perils of a long journey across the sea, to endure the hardships of a pioneer life in the wilderness, on the shores of America, and in God's providence they laid the foundation of a great liberty-loving nation. Yet, honest and God-fearing as they were, the Pilgrims did not comprehend the great principle of religion toleration. What they wanted they would not grant others—the golden rule did not occur to them here. It was Roger Williams, a Puritan, the founder of the state of Rhode Island, who first effectively advocated the principle of toleration—"that every man should have the right to worship God according to the light of his conscience." It was Roger Williams who established the first asylum for the oppressed of Europe where they were guaranteed civil and religious liberty. His state became the cornerstone of the American Republic. Franklin, Jefferson and Paine, incorporated this principle into the Declaration of Independence.

Arminus.

(c) Arminius was the first college professor of note to publicly advocate the distinction between Foreknowledge and Fore-ordination and teach the doctrine of Conditional Election, as a substitute for Calvin's Fatalism. The Conditional Election of Arminus is also embraced in Pastor Russell's system. It is the proper version of Calvin's Predestination. The only Foreordination taught in Scripture is that which sets forth the conditions of salvation—the conditions of membership in the church of Christ—they must conform to the condition outlined, which is character likeness of Christ: "Predestinated to be comformed to the image of His son"—regardless of personage; God is not a respecter of person, but of character. Arminus was commissioned to defend Calvin's doctrine of Predestination at Amsterdam. In examining the eighth and ninth chapters of the book of Romans, he made the discovery that his opponents were right in their contention for Conditional Election. He was kept so busy holding his ground against the Calvanites that he did not notice that the argument of the Apostle Paul concerning the elect culminated in the blessing of the non-elect as well. "For the earnest expectation of the Creation waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God (the elect); for the Creation itself (the non-elect) shall also be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God."

Here again we have Restitution. The world "shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption," when "the manifestation of the sons of God" occurs, in the Millennial age—not in the purifying fires of Purgatory. This bondage of corruption is the "fraility" or weakness of mankind incurred by the fall and from which they shall be delivered "unto the glorious liberty of the children of God," the liberty which Adam enjoyed before the fall, the liberty of exercising Free Moral Agency—to choose and obey the Divine Law and live, or to choose disobedience which will result in the Second Death.

What is today known as Arminianism was formulated by his followers after his death. The essence of what Arminus taught was that God bestowed forgiveness upon all that repent of their sins and believe in Christ: God wills that all men shall attain salvation, and only because He from the beginning has foreseen the belief or unbelief of individuals, has He from eternity determined the fate of each. It will be recognized that this embraces Luther's doctrine "the just shall live by faith," and also Knox's Free Will, against the Fatalism of Calvin, and led up to Wesley's doctrine of Free Grace which Russell has properly placed in the future age of universal probation during Christ's Messianic reign on earth.

Wesley.

(d) Wesley's doctrine of Free Grace finds its place in the Divine Economy by being interpreted in the light of Pastor Russell's first volume of Millennium Dawn, "The Divine Plan of the Ages." This work embraces harmoniously these two apparently contradictory doctrines—Election and Free Grace. Their correct understanding depends upon the time to which they are applied. The doctrine of Election has been true in the past and present, in which God has been training and schooling individuals in the principles of righteousness to qualify them for membership in that great institution, The Corporate Christ, which God will use in the future to dispense His blessings of Restitution to all mankind,—in the dispensation of Free Grace. The first appearance of this book caused considerable commotion in religious circles and led those on the outside to take notice; C. T. Smith ("B. Arp.) the great Southern philosopher, associate editor of the Atlantic Constitution, a disinterested observer, made an editorial commendation from which we quote:

"It is impossible to read this book without loving the writer and pondering his wonderful solution of the great mysteries that have troubled us all our lives. There is hardly a family to be found that has not lost some loved one who died outside the Church—outside the plan of salvation, and, if Calvanism be true, outside of all hope and inside of eternal torment and despair. We smother our feelings and turn away from the horrible picture. We dare not deny the faith of our fathers, and yet can it be possible that the good mother and her wandering child are forever separated—forever and forever?

"This wonderful book makes no assertions that are not well sustained by the Scriptures. It is built up stone by stone, and upon every stone is the text, and it becomes a pyramid of God's love, and mercy, and wisdom. There is nothing in the Bible that the author denies or doubts, but there are many texts upon which he throws a flood of light that dispels many dark and gloomy forebodings. I see that editors of leading journals, and many orthodox ministers of different denominations have indorsed it and have confessed to this new and comforting light that has dawned upon the interpretation of God's Book. Then let every man read and ponder and take comfort, for we are all prisoners of hope. This is an age of advanced thought, and more thinking is done than ever before—men dare to think now. Light—more light, is the watchword"

Beecher.

(e) Beecher was complimented by Ingersoll as "the one orthodox clergyman that had eliminated hell from his creed, drawn the devil out of the church, and still stands in the pulpit." He playfully accused Beecher of riding two horses in the ring at one time. It did not occur to Ingersoll that the hot hell theory was not taught in Scripture and perhaps the same can be said of Beecher. At any rate Pastor Russell is identified with Beecher on the same grounds as those which identify him with Wesley who magnified the love of God but did not eliminate hell entirely as did Beecher. Russell is best known to the world by his fearless and relentless attacks upon the doctrine of endless misery. He disposes of the whole question conclusively by proving beyond all question that the doctrine of man's indestructible soul is without Scriptural support. This error lies at the bottom of the hell of Dante and Milton and is also the touch-stone of the whole system of institutional religion—Catholicism, Protestantism and all its by-products of Universalism, Unitarianism, Christian Science, Spiritualism, Rationalism, etc. His apology for directing his energies against this erroneous doctrine is the following, in his own words, "If the Bible does teach that Eternal Torment is the fate of all except the saints, it should be preached, yea thundered weekly, daily, hourly. If it does not so teach, the fact should be made known and the stain dishonoring God's holy name removed."

Layman Abbott was personally acquainted with Beecher and is the authority for the information that Beecher was one of the first American clergymen to embrace Darwinism. Beecher was guilty of sailing under false colors intellectually—the astounding fact that he was secretly an Evolutionist near the end of his career, repudiating what he had preached for over 40 years, can be deducted from Abbott's remarks quoted by Russell recently in the press, in which Abbott relates that Beecher refused to join Moody in an evangelistic tour for the reason that he could not agree with him in regarding the world as on the road to Hell and that their chief concern ("of saving souls") was to snatch as many as possible from the awful fate awaiting them—thus cheating the Devil out of a victim that was almost in his clutches.

Beecher was too optomistic and exercised his reason more than his credulity and could not entertain the thought that regarded the Divine Plan of Salvation as a game of cards between God and Satan with the Creator losing—the world getting beyond His control and falling into the hands of Belial. Beecher did his best to rationalize orthodoxy and make it palpable to thinking people. Beecher's broad mind, in contrast to that of Moody whose faith was stronger than his reason, is revealed in the courtesy and respect he accorded the then notorious Ingersoll whom all clergymen then regarded as dangerous—he introduced him at a mass meeting as "the first, foremost, and most gifted of all living orators."

Russell, in the sermon in which Abbott's remarks were cited, pointed out that both Moody and Beecher were right fundamentally and both men had Scriptural support, and that the difference lay in not recognizing that Time must, as in other quests, be taken into account. The two men represented two phases of Orthodoxy. Moody was a Pre-Millennialist and Beecher a Post-Millenialist. Russell harmonized these two radical positions by pointing out that Moody emphasized Election which applies to this side of Christ's Second Advent and that Beecher's ideas of God's Plan of redemption fit after Christ's Second Advent. In short God will use the "Elect" to bless the "non-elect" in the dispensation of Free Grace emphasized by Wesley. In the words of Russell's favorite text, which he regards as an epitome of the Divine Plan, God's promise to Abraham confirmed with an oath to Isaac and later Jacob, quoted by St. Paul frequently as the essence of the Gospel: "In thee and thy seed (the elect) shall all the families (the non-elect) of the earth be blessed." Post-Millenialism is future truth misapplied to the present; its proper version is Restitution and it belongs to the future when God will set up His Kingdom on earth with the Elect church reigning with Christ in glory. Russell and Moody are both Pre-Millennialists. The Post-Millennialism of Beecher, like Wesley's doctrine of Free Grace, finds its place in the Divine Economy in "The times of Restitution of all things spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began" (Acts 3:10-21. Not only is the golden age of Jewish prophecy in which Beecher's evolutionary salvation finds a place in a gradual Restitution to the original perfection of Eden, but it is also the dream of all poets of every age and clime!

(To be continued.)

A Christmas Suggestion
Cross and Crown Pins

FOR BIBLE STUDENTS
Made in Solid Gold Only With Safety Clasp
½ inch in diameter..............$1.50
⅝-inch in diameter........ 1.65
¾-inch in diameter........ 2.00
Sent Postpaid to any Address on Receipt of Money Order.
HEEREN BROS. & CO.,
Manufacturing Jewelers,
PENN AVE & EIGHTH ST
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Martinsburg, Pa., Nov 7.

I see by the label on your paper that my subscription to the Tribune has expred. I appreciate the sermons and Sunday-school lessons very much but feel at this time that I am not able to renew my subscripion, so please stop sending it to me.

Respectfully,
J. H. CRAFFORD.

Appreciations.

Frederick, Okla., Nov 7.

Permit me to add my appreciation of your paper because you keep its columns open to honest investigation of the Truth from all quarters. I would appreciate the acquaintance through the mails of some of the dear friends, being most of time isolated.

Respectfully,
G. N. FENN.

Elwood, Ind., Nov. 6.

I very much appreciate your fidelity in the publishing of the sermons and other articles pertaining to the Truth now due to be made known to all who are looking for the glorious appearing of the great God and Saviour Jesus Christ in the new dispensation of the new age.

J. COFFEY.

Amherst, N. H., Nov. 6.

As my subscription is about to expire I have to say that on account of changing conditions I am unable to renew for the coming year. I greatly prize the stand you take in printing the sermons and hope you will be greatly blessed in so doing.

Respectfully, MRS. D. JOY.

Five New Bonus to Railroad Workers

(Continued from Page One)

ceed with public works. Now they are not allowed to proceed with them, unless in cases of urgent necessity.

Labor is taking a strong hand in the matter of stimulating recruiting. Lord Derby, who has been appointed director-chief of national recruiting, met on October 18 the members of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and the Joint Recruiting Committee, and further discussed the plan of campaign. It was reported that a large number of replies had already been received from the local parliamentary recruiting committees, and that the canvassing scheme was being very heartily taken up.

In a letter inviting the co-operation of trade and labor councils throughout the country, the Joint Labor Recruiting Board state: "There are in the country at the present moment tens of thousands of men of military age and fitness who have not yet joined the colors. Every effort must now be made to secure these men. Defeat in this war, or even an inconclusive peace, would mean for us not only the loss of prestige as a nation and the certainly that the conflict would be renewed in a few years' time, but the loss of those personal liberties and privileges which have taken centuries of effort to win."

The difficulty of getting sufficient qualified male labor nowadays in many things has long ago spread, so far as England outside London is concerned, to the omnibus and tramway services. Very many impartant cities operating their own tramways and other road passenger traffic vehicles have been employing women as conductors or guards for some time. The experiment is said to have proved a great success. Now London is to be brought within the new movement. The difficulty of getting sufficient male conductors and the desire of some of those still working to join the army are the reasons behind the change. Until now the police have refused to grant licenses to women for this work. The trade unions concerned are not inclined to favor the introduction of female labor. An important official of the leading union of vehicular workers gives your correspondent the following statement:

"If women were licensed as conductors during the war they would undoubtedly remain afterwards, and it must be remembered that the tramways are a public service. While that fact should not debar women from performing the work, if they are capable of doing it, there is no desire to encourage the displacing of men, and the consequent trouble in the labor world. Besides, it is safe to say that all the men who have wanted to join the colors have been able to do so, and it would not be fair to exercise a form of compulsory service on men of a certain calling by ousting them from their employment.

"It is not denied that where women have been employed as conductors they have performed their duties satisfactorily, but it is impossible to compare tramway systems in other towns with the huge undertaking in London.

"The matter is surrounded with so many difficulties that is extremely unlikely for the present at any rate that licenses will be issued to women. Should it be proved necessary of course the question will have to be considered in a new light."

SAYS CLAYTON LAW RECORDS NEW EPOCH.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 10.—Writing in St. Louis Labor, President Wharton, of the Railroad Employes' Department, A. F. of L., discusses the Clayton act at length, and declares that "we have just cause to feel proud of the success attending the policy inaugurated by the A. F. of L. in 1906; one by one we have witnessed the amelioration of the causes of complaint incorporated in labor's bill of grievances."

President Wharton is optimistic on labor's success in securing this legislation and believes that the United States supreme court cannot, "by any manner of reasoning," interpret the labor sections of the Clayton law to mean other than a guarantee of labor's rights.

"If it should come to pass that the courts should pervert and misinterpret this law," he says, "the next great fight should be directed toward securing an amendment to the constitution."

He believes, however, congress acted within its rights, and has this to say of contrary views, urged, in many instances, he declares, for questionable purposes:

"Don't be misled by statements intended to create the impression that the labor provisions of the Clayton act are empty promises; the organized enemies of labor and fanatics along certain lines, are deliberately circulating false and mischievous statements, for the purpose of deceiving the workers and making them believe that the decision of the supreme court of the United States, under the Sherman anti-trust law, is applicable today.

"The workers have a right to believe that the congress of the United States is acting within its rights in the enactment of the labor sections of the Clayton anti-trust act; they also have a right to believe that any decision that may later be rendered by the supreme court, contrary to the intent and purpose of congress, will be corrected.

"The workers are going to accept in good faith an act of congress admittedly designed to free them from cruel, inhuman, liberty-destroying precedents, handed down to an enlightened people from an age when human rights and liberty were hardly conceivable."

HORTER HOURS FOR BARBERS.

WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 10.—Many barber employers favor the reduction of working hours, urged by the Barbers' union. Closing hours at present at 7:30 o'clock five days a week and 10 o'clock on Saturdays.

WAGES MAY BE ADVANCED.

There is a strong possibility of the puddlers employed in mills affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, securing a substantial wage advance between this date and January 10.

Puddlers are now receiving $5.80 a ton on a 1.15 card. It is predicted that the examination of the sales sheets to be taken here next Wednesday will show that far iron is selling at least on a 1.20 card. Then prices will have to take just one more jump until a $6 rate is reached, the prevailing price paid at the plant of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube company and Girard mill of the A. M. Byers company, for two years.

It is predicted that by January 1, puddlers in the union mills will have reached the $6 rate. Then with increasing prices and deliveries, as shown in the sales sheets each jump in the scale above this mark will mean that puddlers get an increase of twenty cents instead of ten, as provdied for with pirces below six dollars.

There is little prospect of the sheet workers getting a wage increase. However with prices advancing it is predicted that the settlement to be held January 10 will show up to their advantage.

COLORADO MINERS WIN.

WALSENBERG, COLO., Nov. 10.—Nearly 100 Huerfano county strike cases will be transferred from this county to the district court at Castle Rock, Douglas county, presided over by Judge Denison, who has been appointed to try the cases instead of Judge Hillyer, who was debarred by the state supreme court. State Attorney General Farrar agreed to the change, which was requested, by Attorney Hawkins, chief counsel for the mine workers.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW DEFINED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—In sustaining a conviction for violation of the District of Coulmbia women's eight-hour law, Justice Van Orsdel, of the District court of appeals, said:

"It is not to be understood that every one who may be employed to make a dress within the District of Coulmbia comes within the limitations of the statute. The act applies only to manufacturing establishments. The word 'establishment' in this connection has a well-defined meaning. It is a place devoted, as in the present case, to dressmaking—a place where the public is invited to come and have its work done—as distinguished from a more itinerant dressmaker who maintains no fixed place in which to conduct her business."

"MITCHELL DAY" OBSERVED.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Nov. 10.—Miners in the anthracite district of this state observed "Mitchell day" in honor of the termination of the strike in this section conducted by John Mitchell, then president of the United Mine Workers of America.

TOOLS.

Brown & Sharpe Fine Mechanical Tools.
L. S. Starrett Fine Mechanical Tools.
Carpenter, Taps & Dies.
Cards, Screw Plates.
Wells Bros. Screw Plates.
Prentiss, Phoenix & Victor Vises.
Morse, Twist Drills, Reamers & Sockets.
Brown & Sharpe Gear & Milling Cutters.
Armstrong Lathe Tools.
American English & Swiss Pliers.
Lindstroms Swedish Pliers.
Heinisch Tinners' Snips.
Browns (Genuine) Snips.
Telephone & Metal Snips.
Steel Letters & Figures.
American, English & Swiss Files.
Frays & Peck Stowe & Wilcox Braces.
Russell Jennings & Snells Auger Bits.
Witherby Socket Firmer Chisels.
Millers Falls Hand & Breast Drills.
Goodell Pratt Hand Breast & Bench Drills.
Yankee Hand & Breast Drills.
Raw Hide Hammers & Mallets.
Lufkin & Chesterman Steel & Metallic Tapes.
Champion Hurwood & Yankee Screw Drivers.
Piano Screw Drivers.
Taylor (Extra Quality) Screw Drivers.
Model Gear Wheels. Knurling Wheels.
Carborundum. Emery India & Arkansas Wheels.
Carborundum. India & Arkansas Stones.
Emery & Crocus Cloth.
French Emery Paper.
Emery Powder Rouge & Tripoli.
Muslin & Canton Flannel Buffs.
Felt & Walrus Buff Wheels.
Brass & Steel Brush Wheels.
Brass & Steel Hand Brushes.
Steel Music Wire. Drill Rods.
German Silver Wire & Sheet.
Silver Solder for Band Saws.
Platinum & Composition Wire for Gass Engines.
Brazing Blow Pipes for Artificial & Natural Gas.
Jessop Tool & Die Steel

HEEREN BROS & CO
Tool Department
Penn Ave. & Eighth St
Pittsburg, Pa.

PLAIN FOOD FOR CLEAR BRAINS

Daniel 1:1-21.—Nov. 14.

Jewish Captives—The Babylonian Court—The King's Dainties—Daniel and His Chums—Loyalty to Principle. Self-Control Brings Blessings.

"Watch ye; stand fast in the faith; quit you like men; be strong."—1 Cor. 16:13.

TODAY'S Study is especially selected for the World's Temperance Sunday. How glad we are that temperance is making such grand headway throughout the world! We shall not controvert the claim of some that they can use intoxicating liquors without injury. This may be true of some, but all will agree that the vast majority of humanity have not sufficient self-control to pursue such a course. With the majority, undoubtedly the safe course is to decide, once and forever, never to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, unless medically prescribed as an absolute necessity.

When we consider the headaches and the heartaches directly traceable to alcohol, it seems amazing that the better balanced of humanity should be unwilling to curtail their own liberties in the interests of their fellowmen in general. The total abstinence sentiment is growing everywhere, our own country grandly leading. We must not, however, deceive ourselves into thinking that the world has turned from alcohol. Undoubtedly no radical, permanent results will be reached until Messiah's Kingdom takes full control.—Isaiah 11:9.

A Cold Water Man.

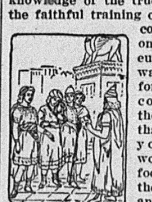
The good news that the Russians had abolished the use of vodka has been offset by later news that the people have taken to private distilling and as great intemperance as ever. The report that the use of liquors in the French and British armies has been abolished is offset by the terrible news that in all the armies it has been found necessary to stimulate the soldiers with alcoholic beverages, just prior to one of those desperate charges in which sometimes a half and sometimes all of the chargers are wounded or killed.

How shocking that men should be half-drugged before going to their death! How absurd the claim that the warring kingdoms are Christ's kingdoms, and that the world is Christendom—Christ's Kingdom! How glad we are to know that His Kingdom is very different from these kingdoms, and will soon be inaugurated! How necessary the Bible declaration that incident to the establishment of God's Kingdom is the great Time of Trouble, already beginning, which the Bible indicates will end with the utter destruction of the present social order! Thank God a New Order will speedily take its place—symbolically called the new heavens and the new earth, wherein will dwell righteousness!—Psalm 46; 2 Peter 3:13.

Plain Food--Not King's Dainties.

The fact that King Nebuchadnezzar selected young men from the captives to be trained especially as the king's advisors shows a breadth of thought equalled by few monarchs of today. Moreover, the young captives were given every opportunity to use their talents for the benefit of the nation adopting them. Daniel became Prime Minister in Babylon; and other Jewish captives attained the rank of president of different provinces. This shows not only merit of a high order in some of the Jews, but an absence of narrowness and jealousy respecting the best interests of the empire.

Today's Study introduces us to four Hebrew captives in King Nebuchadnezzar's school, where they were to share in the food prepared for the royal family and supposed to develop the highest ability. Daniel and his three chums met the situation wisely. Under the Lord's blessing Daniel's nobility of character, derived from his knowledge of the true God and from the faithful training of godly parents, commended him at once to the chief eunuch. Thus the way was prepared for the favorable consideration of the proposition that these four young Hebrews would prefer plain food rather than the king's dainties and wines.



Wholesome Jewish Lads.

The chief eunuch hesitated to grant their request, believing that it would show unfavorably on their personal appearance, and thus bring upon him the king's displeasure. But they requested that they might be permitted to eat pulse for ten days.

Loyalty to God and to Principle.

There is a special reason why Daniel and his fellows desired to be excused from eating of the king's meat. It was customary to offer meat before idols, as though wishing some special blessing upon it. While an idol could neither bless nor curse, nevertheless to eat such meat would imply to the people that any wisdom or efficiency that the young men might have was received from the heathen gods.

At the close of the ten days' trial the four were found to be advantaged by the change of diet. Eventually, when the king inquired of them, he found them ten times wiser than his magicians and astrologers. His wisdom is manifested in his exalting these young men to high positions in his realm.

TO BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

PORTLAND, ORE., Nov. 10.—Trade unionists have organized the Portland Labor Temple Building association for the purpose of erecting a home of their own.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS AND APPRECIATION BY A BIBLE STUDENT.

Ogden, Utah, Nov. 6.

Noting in other papers an article stating how the work of the I. B. S. A. could be increased if the members would each contribute ten cents a week, this suggests to me some thought which if carried out might help the Lord's cause along but first I wish to call attention to an article which appeared in the Watch Tower every year about December 1st, under the heading, "Your good Hopes." Why called Good Hope.

YOUR "GOOD HOPES" FOR 1915.

"GOOD HOPES," because nothing is actually promised—only your generous hopes expressed, based upon your future prospects as they now appear to you. The plan has proved not only so beneficial to the cause of Truth, but also so blessed to the hopers, for some years past, that we again commend it to all as Scriptural and good. Those who desire to make use of this plan can fill out both of these memoranda. One should be kept for the refreshment of your memory; the other mail to us. A portion of the letter follows:

I have been considering carefully, and praying to beinstructed, how to use my various talents more to my Redeemer's glory and for the service of His people—those blinded by human tradition who are, nevertheless, hungering for "the good Word of God," and those also who are naked, not having on the weddnig garment of Christ's imputed righteousness, the unjustified, who stand, at best, in the filthy rags of their own righteousness. I have decided that so far as my "*money talent*" goes, I will follow the rule so clearly laid down for us by the Great Apostle Paul (1 Cor. 16:2), and will lay aside on the first day of each week, according to my thankful appreciation of the Lord's blessings during the preceeding week. Out of this fund I wish to contribute to the several parts of he Lord's work carried on by our Tract Society. Of course, I cannot in advance judge or state particularly what the Lord's bounty may enable me to set apart weekly, and hence you will understand the sum indicated to be merely my conjecture or hope, based upon present prospects. I will endeavor to contribute more than I here specify; and should I not succeed in doing as well, the Lord will know my heart, and you, will know of my endeavor.

My only object in specifying in advance what I hope to be able to do in this cause is to enable those in charge of the work of publishing and circulating the Tracts, etc., to form estimates, lay plans, make contracts, etc., with some idea of what I will at least try to do in the exercise of this my highly appraciated privilege.

My present judgement is that during the coming year, by self-delial and cross-bearing, I shall be able to lay aside on the first day of each week for Home and Foreign Mission Work (to assist in circulating SCRIPTURE STUDIES in foreign languages, and in publishing the BIBLE STUDENTS MONTHLY in various languages, and in supplying these gratuitously to brethern who have the heart and opportunity to circulate them widely, and in meeting the expenses of brethren sent out as lecturers to preach the Divine Plan of Salvation, and in general to be expended as the officers of the Society may deam best).

We would think to the consecrated child of God who have given up their will and accept of God's will, this would be sufficient. If you have to be urged, then it is not a willing sacrifice and not acceptable to God.

Would it not be better if those Brethern who have the ability and feel inspired to write some article along some line of the Truth if they would use their time and opportunity in pointing others to the channel where they received theirs, rather than try to bring out something published in a pamphlet or book form, then advetise it for sale at 10, 15 or 25c., making merchandise of what the Lord said should be given free. We have in mnid one of the booklets entitled, Cryptology on our Lord's parabels that is offered for sale, the contents has been elaborately explained in free literature and Watch Towers by that servant.

A little later there came out in the Enterprise a list of Watch Towers on the parables but numbered in such a way that they would be of no special good without the Cryptology book. Any Bible student who has one of the I. B. S. A. Bibles or one of the Dawn Study Comments, (and nearly all have them) have a system of locating explanations of all the fundamental feature of the Plan of God.

There are many booklets and pamphlets being sent out to the Bible Students to catch the unwary. The one entitled How Hiram and Mandy got the Truth. Is there any strong meat to develop the new Creature in it? All that was written no doubt with the best of intentions, and any one has a perfect right to write, publish and sell anythning they wish, and we have no right to discent. We are merely calling attention to some of the Lord's admonitions writen in the Bible, it is the spirit of a sound mind, meat in due season, spiritual food.

It is what the churches are called to do. Is there more than one servant to bring forth the meat in due season. Is here more than the one shepherd, and are there more than one flock now to be fed? Many dimes have been spent for these issues that would perhaps have gone into the Good Hope fund. What is the mission of the Church. Whom does the Aposle Paul say the Lord choses. Apostles, and Prophets, Evangelists, Shepherds and teachers and they were for the complete qualification of the saints, in order to he buildnig up of he Body of the Anointed One, till we all attain to the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the sons of God to a full grown man to the measure of the full stature of the anointed one. Ephs. 4-11-12-13 (Diaglott.)

If we have been favored of the Lord with a knowledge of his love and plan, we are not to make merchandise of it, but as the dear Lord said as freely as ye have received freely give. Matt. 10:8.

The apostle Paul says what hast thou that thou didst not receive. Now if thou didst receive it why dost thou glory as if thou hadst not received it. 1st Cor. 4-7. (Diaglott.)

Now we all know where we received it, the apostle says do good unto all men (but) especially to the Household of faith. Gal 6-10.

Our special work then is unto the Household of faith, and to give, not sell, that has been Babylon's plan, and if we follow them we are not working for the Lord, and he will say in that day I never knew you. Mat. 7-23.

Russell is that servant who is bringing forth meat in due season to give the household (of faith) Mat. 24:45-46 there is only one channel and one servant; let's point others to the way; we received this spiritual food. We are not called to convert the world, but as the Apostle says to present a holy sacrifice. Rom. 12:1. If we do we say like our dear Lord, I delight to do thy will, Lo I come to do thy will, O God. Psa. 40:8; Heb. 10:7. What was the Father's will? To give His life a ransom for many. Mat. 20:28 to suffer and die and enter into His Glory. Luke 24:26.

Let us heed His call to forsake all and follow in His footsteps, for if there is no cross, no crown; if faithful unto death we will receive the crown of life. Rom. 2:10; and fear lest a promise being left us of entering into His rest, we may come short. Heb. 4:1.

The Apostle says having preached to others, I myself should become one unapproved. 1 Cor. 9:27. Not approved, not counted worthy of the crown of life, the special rest for the people of God.

TALK IT OVER
IN THE CITY-COUNTY RESTAURANT
Opposite The New City-County Building
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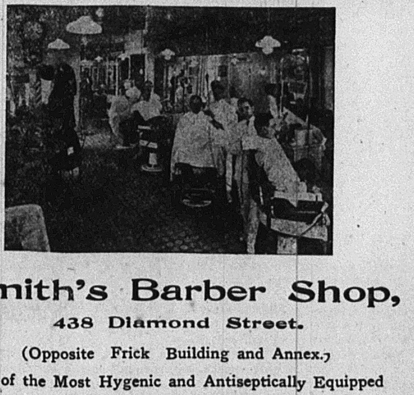
Neat--Quiet--Exclusive--Prompt Service
Tables for Ladies
Quality the Best Moderate Prices



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Kaufmann "Quality" Clothes make it every man's privilege to fulfill an obligation to himself and to the world from which he hopes to wrestle success by maintaining a well-groomed appearance. In neglecting this important duty a man deliberately penalizes his chances of reaching the goal he has set himself. In every field of endeavor, honors, recognition, distinction await the wearer of true "QUALITY" Clothes. Think this over seriously—then suit the action to the thought, and stop in To-Morrow, bright and early and try on a Kaufmann "Quality" Suit or Overcoat at

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You will save 20%, and choose from more garments than in the combined stocks of all other Pittsburgh stores.

Youths' Long Pants Suits 8.50
Patch pockets or regular pockets in new attractive weaves and colors for Fall and Winter wear. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Men's Pants 1.98
Heavy Worsteds, stripes, Cheviots and Cassimeres. Also Black Thibets and Blue serges. 26 to 56 waist.

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Splendidly tailored of quality fabrics in the newest weaves and colors. Sack and Norfolk styles—sizes 14 to 20 years.

Men's Pants 3.00
Dress Pants of striped Worsteds and Cheviots. Also Blue Serges. Excellently tailored. All sizes.

(Kaufmann's Men's Clothiers for 44 Years—Second Floor)

Your valuable paper has been a welcome visitor in our home for over three years, and we appreciate it very much for its frankness and bold stand for Truth and right, especially along the lines of Bible Truthes. We are very much interested in Pastor Russell's sermons, the Sunday school lessons and the appreciations.

MR. & MRS. G. W. CHAMBERLAIN.
2877 Grant Ave., Ogden, Utah.

DEFINE "DOMESTIC SERVANT."

AUSTIN, TEX., Nov. 10.—The state attorney general has ruled that a "domestic servant," within the meaning of the compensation law, is a person engaged in the master's household and who is actually or substantially a member of the household. Walters in club houses can not be classed as domtstic servants, and are, therefore, eligible to benefits under the new industrial accident law.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—First Class Engine Lathe, Universal Grinder and Milling Machine Hands, Men familiar with Tool Room work on above Machines. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—First-Class Vertical Horizontal Boring Mill Hands. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Satisfaction Assured by wearing our Latest Model Perfection Limb.
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MANY NEW FEATURES.
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But action does—
Obey the impulse to save—
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Start a savings account NOW
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It Is No Disgrace To Be Hard Up
But it is very inconvenient and entirely unnecessary. Make regular weekly deposits in this solid bank when you are earning money, and you will never be without cash to fall back on.
Pittsburgh Bank For Savings
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ESTABLISHED 1862

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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ESTABLISHED 1872 NO 51 PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915. FIVE CENTS A COPY

Women Taking Men's Places in Shops

They Replace British Recruits in Munition Factories

Thomas Reeve, Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, NOV. 4.—Labor and recruiting is a phrase that is always with us at the present time. A half dozen lealing labor Parliamentarians have fixed up a special committee to stimulate recruiting amongst the workers of the country and they are carrying on now a diligent propaganda. Everywhere one sees stuck up large posters giving in bold type the reason why more men are wanted even beyond the three millions already raised in this country. At the bottom the labor leaders sign their names, which names include the most solid of their class. These posters are backed up by meetings in all the important industrial centers and one obvious result is a much bigger string of recruits. Of course the matter is not so simple as it might seem owing to the fact that so many employed people in this country are now engaged on war work. Much of this war work is so important that skilled workmen who were fighting as soldiers in the trenches have actually been brought back to help in the production of shells and general munitions of war. Therefore the propaganda resolves itself into an attempt to strike a happy balance. On the one hand it is desired to keep all the men here who are wanted on real urgent war work, whilst upon the other it is desired to inluce those to join the colors who can be spared. Generally it is the unmarried young men who are called for first of all. Owing to the scale of separation allowances, however, even the married workers can join the army, each one knowing that his wife and children will have anyway their maintenance secured to them, although perhaps not at an extravagant rate.

About 30.000 recruits a week are desired to replace loss anl wastage in the fighting forces and to provide for a steady increase in fighting power.

Every union in the country has long lists of its members already away and many officials have gone as well. Practically all the labor leaders who are over military age themselves can point to sons away fighting. Unhappily several of these bright young men have already lost their lives, but losses of this kind are common in this country at the present time.

Along with this new recruiting campaign it has to be remembered that albor in many industries is already very short and employers are face to face with the unpleasant necessity, to them, of competing together for the available supplies of labor. This means they have to pay more money as wages or see their machines stand idle and their workshops empty. Figures that I have given here from time to time can still be repeated showing unemployment down to an abnormally low figure and this is coupled with a continual and incrasing movement of women into industry for the first time. London has even to see its first women bus and tram guards or conductors shortly, a thing that would have been absoultely unthinkable a year ago. It is now proposed to train women as motormen, that is to drive the motor busses and tramcars. This was is uprooting convention after convention.

It might not be out of the way as the document is somewhat historical to quote the actual wording of this labor manifesto on recruiting. It reads in the main as follows:

Fellow Countrymen:—At no time in the history of our nation has it been faced with a crisis of such gravity as the one which now exists. Under the voluntary system we have raised gerat armies to oppose the aggressor, and we can point proudly to their achievements. We are, however, satisfied that if the voluntary principle is to be vindicated, at least 30,000 recruits per week must be raised to maintain the efficiency of our armies, and secure such a victory as will free the world from the fear of that military tyranny which Germany would impose upon it. There are in the country at the present moment tens of thousands of men of military age and fitness, who have not yet joined the colors, and for whom equipment and munitions are ready. We appeal to them to take up at once their share of the burden, not only because by so doing they will be defending their own interests, but also because their action will preserve the vital interests of the nation. It is not want of courage that keeps men from enlisting, but the failure to appreciate the seriousness of the situation. We know that defeat or an inconculsive peace would mean for us not only the loss of pres-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMACY IS HARMFUL TO WORKERS CAUSE

Proposed World's Labor Congress Discussed by Trade Unionists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The declaration of the A. F. of L. conven-congress be held at the same time tion, last year. that a world's labor congress be held at the same time and place that a general congress shall be held at the close of the present war, is discussed at length by the A. F. of L. executive council, in the report of the annual convention.

While the executive council is conscious of the many differences that may arise, it makes several general recommendations including the following:

"Then it should be understood that representatives to this congress must be either officials or duly accredited representatives of economic organizations of wage-earners. No representations of political organizations, of philanthropic associations, or any other sort of an organization except a bona fide labor organization, shall be admitted as members of the conference

"In order that the position of the workers of the United States in regard to international peace and war may be fully representative and carry with it the weight of the unanimous voice of laber of the country, we recommend that all international trade unions be urged to give their indorsement and pledge their cooperation to the program and plan outlined by this convention for the holding of a world's labor conference."

Discussing "Purposes of Labor's Peace Congress," the executive council states that it is impossible to plan in advance for all questions that may arise but that delegates must be guided "by the fundamental principle that human welfare must have the greatest consideration."

Acting on this theory, the report says:

"During the previous history of the world international relations have been left as the field for professional diplomats and politicians. As a result this field has not been organized and there are few permanent agencies for dealing justly, comprehensively and humanly with international questions and rights. There exists, however what may constitute a nucleus for developing permanent institutions. This nucleus consists of The Hague tribunal and that indefinite mass of international customs known as international law.

"Suggestions have been made to these embryonic institutions to further development into a more comprehensive provision for influencing international relations.

"However, there has been no effort to democratize these institutions and to make them directly responsible to the peoples of the various nations concerned.

"The demand for domestic control and democratic control and democratic organization of international agencies and international methods must come from the people, for it is hardly probable that diplomats and statesmen will voluntarily propose to share their power and authority with the masses of the people; and yet it is the masses of the people who suffer most grievously from wars and who must bear the brunt of war both during the time of fighting and the period of readjustment that follows cessation of warfare.

"Not only has there been little or no effort to democratize international relations, but very little consideration has been given to democratizing the foreign policies of the countries. The latter problem must be worked out by each nation, but would follow naturally from the establishment of the rule of the people in international affairs. The matters will be considered by any general peace congress called at the end of present European war will be of vast importance in determining future policies and the directions of development for decades, aye. perhaps for all time.

"At all previous congresses of this type the matters considered have been purely political and have been determined from the viewpoint of professional diplomacy which is concerned with statecraft rather than with the larger problems of national statemanship and the general welfare of the masses of the people. Since the welfare of the wage-earners of all nations is largely effected by international regulations, in all justice it should be given the primary consideration in the deliberation of a world peace congress.

"Just as the wage-earners of each country have by insistant demands forced their political agents to consider matters affecting their welfare, and have forced national recognition of the principle that the welfare of the people that constitute that nation is a mater of fundamental importance to the nation, so the wage-workers of the various nations must insist that there shall be established as an international principle that the welfare of human beings is of the greatest importance in international relations and intercourse. In whatever provisions are made for international politicalagencies, the labor movement must present the demands of the people that these agents must be responsible to them."

State to Give Reduction in Rates

Will Furnish Compensation Insurance 10 Per Cent Cheaper than Underwriters.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Liability insurance will be handled by the State at a reduction of 10 per cent from whatever amount commercial underwriters or mutual companies agree upon, it was announced by the State Insurance Board. The Commonwealth will assume all risks of the Insurance Rate Manual, which is the standard work for insurance men.

Other inducements also will be offered to induce employers to use the State rates, for it is stated there will be substantial rebates after the fund is in working order. The adoption of State insurance also will guarantee the employer so insured absolute assumption of all risk by the State.

The minimum premium, it is said which can be paid the State insurance fund is to be $5 a year. This rate was fixed for the comparatively small employer, but he will obtain the same protection that the heavy premium payers will get.

The following statement was made by State Treasurer Young, Chairman of the State Workmen's Insurance Board:

The State Workmens Insurance Board, as a result of formal action taken today, announces that the board will make a reduction of the approved rates of the Insurance Maual of 10 per centum and that the minimum premium is fixed at $5.

The rates of the Manual, which will be the standard of the underwriter associations and mutual companies, have not yet been fixed; but no matter how low they are, the State rates will be lower, for the State can work without a profit.

Albert L. Allen, assistant manager of the State Insurance Fund issued the following statement, after Mr. Young had made the announcement.

"The announcement of this reduction of 10 per cent on all rates is a matter of much interest and concerns all employers of labor in the State of Pennsylvania.

ALL EXPENSE ELIMINATED.

"The law creating the fund requires that the premium rates shall be fixed at the lowest amount consistent with the maintenance of a solvent fund and the creating of an adequate surplus and reserve. The fund pays no commission to agents and does not have to earn profits for stockholders. and for the first three and one-half years the entire expenses of the management are paid by the state. The elimination of the expenses is sufficient to allow the board to write insurance at this reduced original rate. The balance remaining, which may be applicable on the basis of an average experience, also gives every prospect of returning a very substantial rebate in dividends to subscribers at the end of the year, so as to bring the cost of insurance in the State down to a much lower basis.

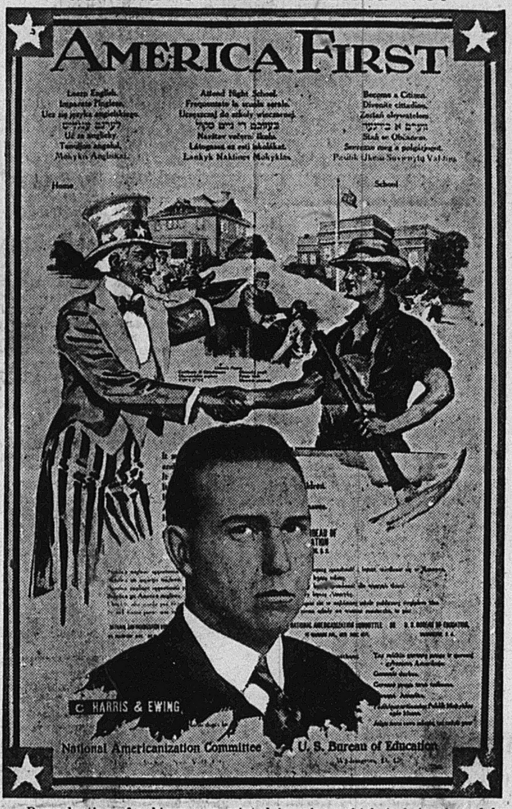
"The employers may obtain their compensation insurance in the State at a rate lower than that charged by the stock and mutual companies, and also. will receive the benefit of additional advantages which cannot be obtained by other forms of insurance. Employers insuring in the State fund can obtain a complete release of their personal liability and full protection of their property against compensation liens. It the subscriber to the fund makes the report of an accident within seven days his liability ceases and is transferred automatically to the fund, so that no valid lien can be filed against the property of an employer insuring in it. Every other form of insurance leaves the employer personally liable, so that every agreement or award of compensation may be entered as a lien against his real estate, wherever situated within the State, and his lien cannot be discharged until the whole compensation agreed upon or awarded has been paid in full. In serious cases this compensation will run for a number of years, during which period the lien must remain as a cloud up the employer's property.

INSURANCE AT NET CASH.

"There is also the advantage to subscribers in the State fund that there will be no contingent liability to assessments to which all employers insuring in mutual associations are subject. The purpose of the act was to make the payment of the premium the sole liability to subscribers, and no assessment will be levied in any case. as there is not one word in the act creating the State fund that directly gives or by implication suggests the right of assessments. The State fund will provide insurance at net cost, and by the elimination of the operating expenses which other companies must pay out of their premiums it is reasonable to assume that the State can furnish complete protection under the new law at a price below that of other insurance.

"In the announcement of $5 as the minimum premium the board has solved the problem which has been confronting the small employer with one or two or less than five employers engaged in occupations of a minor hazard. This amount was decided upon as an attractive inducement to the small employer to insure in the State fund, as it was apparent that it would be necessary to issue the insurance for the small employer at a price which would not be a burden to him. The employer will have the same complete protection and release for liability as the regular policy, and it is intended to encourage the acceptance of the workmen's compensation act by the employers whose estimated payroll s of an amount where the individual classifications are not computable at a rate which would exceed the minimum figure. It is probable that this minimum premium adopted by the State fund is less than the other companies will desire to issue policies to the employers who would come within the minimum limits."

HEATING UP THE MELTING POT



Reproduction of a big poster printed in colors which is being issued by the United States bureau of education and sent to every state and county superintendent of schools, every postmaster and many shops and factories to be put on bulletin boards where immigrants may see them and have their attention called to the fact that they can obtain education as a means of making them better Americans. Inserted is a portrait of Dr. H. H. Wheaton, the official in direct charge of this poster campaign.

ORGANIZE PRISON LABOR BOARD

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 17.—The state prison labor board, created by the last legislature to supervise the work of prisoners in state penal and reform institutions, organized last week. Under the law the board receives an appropriation of $75,000 to purchase machinery and supplies and establish the system.

The supplies will be sold only to state institutions and prisoners are to be paid from 10 cents to 50 cents a day. Three-fourths of earnings go to dependents of prisoners. Where there are no dependents the money is credited to the prisoners, who will receive one-third when discharged, one-third three months later and one-third six months later. It is hoped that this plan will be extended, thereby solving the convict labor problem. The office of the state prison labor board will be at Philadelphia.

REJECT SMALL COMPROMISE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—A committee representing Big Four railroad telegraphers have rejected the offer of a 2½ per cent increase. The wire men have presented a demand for increases that average 15 per cent.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A report issued by the United States department of labor, bureau of immigration, shows that 31,096 immigrants were admitted during the month of September. Itay contributed the largest number, 2,030, followed by Greece, with 1,676; England, 1,359; Portugal, 1,261, and Ireland, 1,239. The number of Japanese total 646, while 134 Chinese were admitted.

The effert the present war has on immigration to this country is shown in the government's report on immigration for December, 1913, when 28,821 Russians were admitted. The last report (September, 1915) shows that 412 Russians were admitted.

Of the 31,096 immigrants during September, 1915, 4,343 were classed as laborers, 1,023 as farm laborers, and 2,700 as servants. In the skilled trades and callings, clerks and accountants led with 788. Carpenters and joiners were next with 354; tailors, 236, and miners, 204.

The industrial states received the bulk of these immigrants, 7,318 being ticketed to New York and 2,923 to Massachusetts. The southern states seem to offer little attraction to these newcomers. Arkansas received only 4; Mississippi, 10; North Carolina, 18, and South Carolina, 7.

ASKS AID FOR COPPER STRIKERS

PHEONIX, ARIZ., Nov. 17.—Gov. Hunt has issued an appeal in behalf of 5,000 Arizona copper miners who are striking for living conditions. The state's executive refers to the Thanksgiving season as follows:

"For the observance of feast days when the hungry go unfed, the homeless go unsheltered and the sorrowing go uncomforted must savour sharply of sacrilege, and ever be tinctured with sadness.

"In the Clifton-Morenci mining district of Greenlee county, state of Arizona. there exists deplorably a condition whereby nearly five thousand workingmen are deprived of employment, and where, consequently, hundreds of families with their slender savings exhausted are entering upon the rigorous winter season without any dependable supply of the necessities of life. Words cannot express or pictures portray the extreme suffering that even now is bearing its cruel visage to the worthy people of this stricken district."

WALKER HEADS LABOR INQUIRY

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 17.—The commission recently appointed by Gov. Dunne to investigate the causes of unemployment has elected as its chairman President Walker, of the state federation of labor.

MUST ELIMINATE MEN WHO WRECKED PARTY

Republicans Should Oust Reactionaries from Control of Party.

Will the Republican National Convention of next year be dominated by the same gang that was in control at Chicago in 1912?

Will the bosses, primarily responsible for the wrecking of the G. O. P. three years ago once more manipulate the levers of the steam roller?

Will Penrose, Barnes and Company, those shining examples of Bourbonism, again name the candidate that will go into the lists against Wilson?

We hope not.

The salvation of the Republican party next year will be in the return to its ranks of the millions of Progressive party followers. These men fought for a principle in 1912. They are in a position to, and should, fight for similar principles in 1916, but in a difficult manner and at a different time.

Pennsylvania can do her share by preventing Boies Penrose from securing control of her delegation to the next Republican National Convention.

Within the next few months Penrose picked politicians will announce their candidacies for national delegates. Undoubtedly they will seek to go to the convention uninstructed; they may deliberately announce for Penrose for president.

No true Republican, having the interests of his party at heart, should cast his vote for such candidates. The men who wrecked the Republican party in 1912 should be relegated to the background and the management of the party's affairs should be entrusted to men who have the confidence of an undivided party.

COMPENSATION IS EXPLAINED

Businessmen Hear Discussion of New Act at Harrisburg Club

More than a hundred interested business and professional men gathered in the auditorium of the Harrisburg Club to hear Albert T. Allen explain the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act which will go into effect January 1, 1916.

Mr. Allen is an expert on the subject, having served in New York and at present being assistant manager of the State Workmen's Insurance Board, but even he was not absolutely clear on certain phases of the law. He stated that plans were being made and every possibility considered whereby the modus operandi of this new act would not place heavy burdens upon the manufacturers, and that as soon as the initial step was taken and the act once under way, there would be little difficulty and no appreciable burden would be added to the employer.

At present the general unfamiliarity of the layman with the act has led many to believe that a white elephant were being foisted upon the manufacturer, but Mr. Allen assured his audience that the practical working out of the law in other States would certainly be duplicated in Pennsylvania and all the tangles and difficult points would be straightened out as soon as it is put in operation.

President Bowman, of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced the speaker and announced that his talk would be the first of a series of employers' liability and workmen's compensation, to be held under the direction of the Chamber. Mr. Allen briefly discussed the act and then announced hmself as ready and willing to answer all questions to the best of his ability.

The meeting settled down to an informal discussion in which a number of important points were cleared up. The gist of some of Mr. Allen's opinions were as follows:

It is not true that the State Insurance Fund is not a safe investment, because the entire funds of the Commonwealth will be used if necessary to back up any claims on the Insurance Fund. The State can not default.

In Pennsylvania the law does not apply to domestic servants or farmers, but to all others coming under the class of employers and employes.

Ten referees will be appointed to settle all claims properly coming under the act. Two of these will be stationed at Philadelphia and two or three in Pittsburgh.

The first thing the employer must do after an accident to one of his employe's is to provide immediate medical assistance, for which the employer, if insured, will be reimbursed by the Insurance Company or State, depending on the insurance taken out.

An employer is not compelled by the act to take out insurance, but if he decides against it, he must show that his business is in first class financial condition. The law is so worded that in its operation the safer plan would be for the employer to be insured.

The referee must go to the scene of the acident and hold his hearing there, rather than make the employer go to him.

Any legal charges incurred by the employe under the act must be approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board before the employer will be compelled to pay, thus insuring fairness in the matter.

Compensation is based on 50 per cent, of wages, and under no circumstances can exceed ten dollars a week, for the stipulated period, which differs for different injuries.

Loss of two eyes, or two legs, for example, will be computed the same as total disability and compensation paid on that basis.

If a man dies as the result of an injury, the employer shall pay to his child the same amount as he had been paying to the injured man, until the child shall reach the age of sixteen.

An employer is not liable except when the employe is on the employer's premises, with certain exceptions, as in the case of delivery wagons, etc.

It would be wise to inquire of an employe not your own, when entering upon temporary duties under your jurisdiction, as to whether he is provided for under his employer's insurance, against accident, before you allow him to undertake any duties, in the performance of which you are responsible for his safety.

Manager Hopkins, of several local theatres, inquired whether he would be liable under the following assumption: "Suppose Eva Tanguay should be booked to appear at the Majestic; and she should have an accident, would I have to pay $1,500 a week for five hundred weeks." The crowd appreciated the remarks and a howl of laughter greeted Mr. Hopkins' sally to which Mr. Allen replied that in his opinion the booking agency, and not Mr. Hopkins would be liable for such accident.

HAVE SUNDAY CLOSING LAW.

SAN ANTONIO Tex., Nov. 17—The Barbers' union, assisted by the entire trade union movement, has succeeded in having a Sunday closing ordinance adopted by the city council.

DAYTON MOLDERS STRIKE.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 17—The molders employed at the Platt iron works are on strike because their demand for a minimum wage rate of $3.75 a day was refused.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

GREAT DAY OF GOD ALREADY BEGUN

We Who Know This Should Walk Worthy of Our Great Vocation.—Responsibility of Enlightened Christians—Present Heavens and Earth About to Be Dissolved—Not Literal Heavens or Literal Earth, But Symbolic — Shaking Process Now Under Way—"Peace! Peace! When There Is No Peace" — Comparison of Earthly and Heavenly Values—Our Full Salvation About to Be Revealed—Necessary Development of Character for the Kingdom.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Pastor Russell gave a helpful and impressive discourse here today. He spoke as follows: My text, dear friends, is from the words of the 'Apostle Peter: "Seeing, then, that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversion and godliness, looking for and hasting unto the coming of the Day of God, wherein the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat " (2 Peter 3:11, 12.) The marginal reading omits the word "unto" after the word "hasting." The word "unto" was supplied by the translators in an endeavor to make the rendering clear. The marginal rendering does not give the right thought, evidently; for we could not hasten the Day of the Lord. God's Plan was fixed before the foundation of the world. In this passage the phrase, "hastening the perparation for the Day of God," more nearly gives the Apostle's thought than either of the other translations.

We can hasten our preparation for the wonderful things coming, but we cannot hasten the Day. Indeed, the fact that the marvelous things God has foretold are now beginning to come to pass demonstrates that the Day of the Lord is now present. It is very necessary to realize what manner of persons we should be and then be such persons. We should be saints, faithful to the Lord in all things. We should give as much of our time as possible to the perfecting of ourselves and to the building up of one another in the most holy faith. We should be ensamples "in all holy conversation and godliness."

This word "conversation" in the old English includes the sum-total of holy living—our words, our acts, our general conduct. It has thus in the Scriptures a wider meaning than is given it today. St. Peter knew that God's people would be helped by the thought that the great Day of the Lord was at hand, so he says, in view of this, "Seeing that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be?" Then how paltry all the things of "this present evil world" should appear to us who see the disintegration of the Present Order already under way!

What were the things to be dissolved. The Apostle had just been specifying them—"The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the things that are therein, shall be burned up." Yet God's people, as the Apostle says, "look for a new heaven and a new earth." He is not speaking of literal heavens, but the symbolic heavens—the ecclesiastical heavens, the present church organizations. The Prophet Zephaniah also speaks of this same great burning time of the Day of the Lord.—Zephaniah 1:14-18; 3:8, 9.

THE ONLY TRUE BASIS OF PEACE.

Even now the present heavens, the nominal church systems, are in great commotion, in much distress. Preachers and people are wondering what these things mean that are now taking place. They have been telling everybody that the world is getting better, that all will soon be converted through the churches. They have been saying, "Peace! Peace" but instead of peaceful conditions have come riot and war. (Jeremiah 6:14-19.) There has been no real basis for peace. Christians who are hearkening to God's Word are the only ones who have a real basis for peace. In the Lord's Word and in the Lord's spirit we have the things that make for peace. "Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God." "Blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

With the world the disposition is, "See that nobody gets the better of you. Fight your own battles." Life is a battle for all mankind. Some fight for a living, and others in more open warfare. All are more or less contentious to have the best they can get. But the true Christian's fight is in his own body principally—against selfishness, a desire to have his own way, to gratify his own natural inclinations. God is not selecting a class different from people in general in this respect. On the contrary, not many great, learned, noble, wise, has God chosen, but chiefly "the poor of this world, rich in faith." This fact leaves us no room for pride.

We find that we have something to contend with in this natural meanness of our fallen nature, while the world imagine that they have something to be proud of. "No one shall ge ahead of me if I can help it!" is their sentiment. The Lord gives His children different instruction, but not instruction merely; for if that were all, it would be very much better for us than it is. He gives us a noble incentive and the necessary assistance all along the way. God has set before us a great prize; some of us have seen its glory and are running for it. What is this prize? Oh, glory, honor, immortality, oint-heirship with Christ as no earthly being ever dreamed of! He not only has shown us these things, has given us the opportunity of obtaining them.

HEAVENLY RICHES INCOMPARABLE.

We see many people who hope some day to be very rich. Now, the Lord offers every one of us who has the hearing ear something beside which a million dollars or many millions would be as nothing, absolutely insignificant. To those who become His children. He offers riches of grace, of life, of glory and exaltation far above angels, cherubim and seraphim, and still farther above humanity; and these riches to be eternal. Of this we are sure; we have the Lord's Word for it in many places. The Lord through the Apostle Peter said, you remember, that by the exceeding great and precious promises He had given us we might be made partakers of the Divine nature. (2 Peter 1:4) Why did He make us this wonderful offer? Because of His love for us and because He has an infinite purpose to be outworked. We are to be transformed, made New Creatures, meet to be partakers of our glorious inheritance.

As St. Paul says, "All things are yours." The whole world would be insignificant in comparison with the Lord's rich promises to those who follow Jesus in the narrow way. Some live and toil for forty and fifty years to accumulate a fortune, and they generally die before they get much besides worry and care out of it; and at best it is all very disappointing. But God has promised to give His children everlasting life on the very highest plane, and glory, honor and joy beyond compare. How rich we feel who have accepted God's great offer and are complying with His terms! Let others contend about these other things if they will. Why should we waste any time quarreling over earthly baubles ?

Our future is all dependent upon our becoming copies of God's dear Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. We would surely lose the prize if we were to set our affections on earthly things. "Set your afffections on things Above, act on things on the earth." Are you affections going to home and business, to cats, dogs and canary birds, or the things above? Do you think chiefly of these earthly things, and then when in prayer try to turn your affections Above again We shall not thus succeed in making our calling and election sure.

When the Master invited the Apostles Peter, James and John up into the mountains with Him, where He was transfigured, they did not wish ever to go down again. Peter asked permission to build tabernacles there. So when some brethren get to a very uplifting meeting or convention of believers they desire to stay. They think they could be certain of spirtual victory in such surroundings. But we cannot always remain upon the mountain top. We must return to the valley below for our testing, our proving and our crystilization of character and for service for God.

The Apostle in our text calls attention to the fact that we not only have the Heavenly things, far better and grander than earthly things, but also that the Present Order is to be dissolved, as we have seen. Let us not become entangled with the things of this world. One might gain a high office, he might get a large fortune, have many servants, a fine mansion, automobiles, etc. But when he saw all these things slipping from his grasp, taking wings, how foolish his course in clutching for these transitory baubles would appear! How he would long for something permanent and substantial!

This will be the case with many. All these earthly things are bound to disappear in the great cataclysm just ahead. In this time of the Lord's Second Presence His saints are to be glorified with Him. We look from the Divine standpoint at the dissolving and shaking of all the things of this present Dispensation. The only thing that will not be shaken down is the Kingdom of God. Let us then serve the Lord faithfully, and realize the value of the unshakable things which will thus be ours.—Hebrews 12:26-28.

Everything unjust, untrue, false, in any sense, everything imperfect, will be shaken down. They will all be burned up. The newspapers say that there is a great conflagration in Europe. The things of the present time—ecclesiastical, social, financial, political—will all become "as the chaff of the summer threshing floor, and the wind shall carry them away." forever. (Daniel 2:35, 44.) Then the New Order shall come in. The true Church of God will be the "new heavens"—God's saints. Then there will be a "new earth"—a new social Order. This will gradually bring in perfection. Mankind will be delivered from sin and death. All may become complete through the work of Christ.

Christ Jesus will always be the Head of the Church, although after their glorious "change" they will not need the robe of His righteousness, imputed justification. This "change" of the Church is, we believe, very near at hand. Knowing all that is so soon to come to pass, is it any wonder that the Apostle urges us to watchfulness and saintliness? Our salvation, our full deliverance, is ready to be revealed now in this last Day, which is right upon us. For about 1900 years the Church of Christ has patiently waited and prayed for these things to take place.

NECESSARY CHARACTER TRAITS IN SAINTS.

It is very important that we heed Apostle's words in our next text, "Seeing, then, that all these things are to be dissolved, what manner of persons ought we to be in all holy conversation and godliness." We hope to be copies of God's dear Son. He had the Father's spirit in all things. He made the Father's will His own. So we are made to have the Father's spirit and to make His will our own. We are to have the mind that was in Christ Jesus, the mind of the Apostles and all the true saints.

The Scriptures tell us how the Lord's Spirit manifests itself. It is manifested in meekness in our intercourse with the brethren, in humble appreciation of ourselves, in contentment with everything our God gives, in a delight to have Christ as our Teacher. It is manifested in gentleness. There are some people who are gentle because, naturally, they do not know how to be anything else, because they have not sufficient character to be anything else. These putty people will gain character during the Millennium; but God now desires those only who have a strong individuality and a love of righteousness. Others are not appealed to by the Lord's Message.

The class that appreciate the Lord's Word are those who have real character, something of a will of their own by nature. You could not give up your will to God if you had none. The condition upon which we may become disciples of Christ is to surrender our wills. From that time on we must keep them surrendered. There is no harm in a person's having a strong will. He will make one of the best soldiers in the Lord's army if that will is turned in the right direction. This class that God is calling have a good, strong will. But this will must be trained to full obedience to the Lord. It must die of self. We are learning this daily in the School of Christ.

If you are inclined to practise patience for a while and then get tired, remember "you have need of patience, that having done the will of God you might receive the promise." (Hebrews 10:36.) The Lord has been patient with you. The prize-winners must become like our Father and like His Son. We must learn patience, if it is not there naturally. You may feel inclined to say, "The Lord must accept me just as I am." But the Lord will not take you into the Kingdom just as you are. He accepted you at first as you were; but He expected you to overcome, to develop as a New Creature. If you wish to be in the Kingdom class, you must attain the character-likeness of Christ.

But someone may ask, "Why does not the Lord make us perfect by His own power, without such painful effort on our part?" We answer, The character you develop is stronger for your struggles, and it is your own. It is a necessary part of our schooling to develop character. Why do we send children to school? It is because by the lessons there learned they will be exercising their mental faculties, thus making their minds stronger for every subject, fitting them for the responsibilities awaiting them later. So it is with us.

Meekness, patience, long-suffering—these are some of our lessons. To be long-suffering means to bear long and be kind, to have the quality of endurance toward others, to be very kind in your home toward husband or toward wife, toward the children, toward your brothers and sisters. This is sometimes hard. But remember, "There is none righteous [perfect], no, not one." If you have not found that you have many imperfections, you have not learned the first lesson in the School of Christ.

We each have heads of different shape, and brains whose quality varies. But when we give ourselves to the Lord we all need a course of vigorous training; for we are very defective. We must have experiences that will reveal to us our own individual weaknesses and faults, that by Divine help they may be corrected as far as possible. The Lord desires every one of us to know how much and where we lack, what we need in order to build ourselves up into Christ. We should each know what part of our own character needs the most attention. In order thus to build ourselves up we look to that perfect Law which shows us just what a perfect character is—gentle, meek, loving, forgiving, patient, etc.

WALKING WORTHY OF OUR CALLING.

If you are prayerfully striving to do the best you can, God is pleased. He sees this in you, and will love you very much. He will approve you. But the Lord will not say, "Well done," unless you have done well. "What manner of persons ought we to be?" O, dear brethren, do not compare yourselves with the world, not even their noblest ones! They are not begotten of God's Holy Spirit; they are sinners. We are called to the highest of positions! We have been begotten of the Spirit for a special place of great exaltation in God's family. We are to look for every indication of God's stately steppings in this great Day of the Lord. Jesus only are we to see, that our characters may become conformed to His.

Our deliverance is at hand. "When ye see these things begin to come to pass, then lift up your heads; for your deliverance draweth nigh." Hasten to prepare yourselves for this Day of the Lord. When all the things of the Old Order are dissolved the New Order will be ushered in. When the saints are gathered beyond the veil, will you be among them? Thank God, we have the most wonderful hope in the world! We are the antitypical Elijah class. We have come nearly to the close of our earthly pilgrimage. Let us then be true to God, waiting in patience and faith for our glorious "change."

"I can see His coming judgments, as
they circle all the earth,
The signs and groanings promised, to
precede a second birth;
I read His righteous sentence in the
crumbling thrones of earth:
Our King is marching on."

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SPHERE IN THE REFORMATION.

A Series of Philosophic Essays Giving Short Sketches of the Theology, Achievemests, Principles of Conduct and Human Characteristics of the Leading Reformers from Martin Luther Down to Pastor Russell.

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MILLENNIAL DAWN IN HISTORY

Essay II.

(Continued from last week)

Russell.

(f.) Russell has but little in common with John Calvin, who was the founder of Sectarianism on this side of the Dark Ages and whose repulsive theology produced Knox and Arminius, just as Catholicism produced Luther. In fact the black picture of Absolute Predestination which dispatches the great bulk of humanity to an eternity of torture, served also as a background for the leading lights of the Armenian branch who approached the doctrine of the Atonement from the standpoint of Love instead of Justice. Westley revolted against Calvinistic Christianity when spurred into theological action by Whitefield, with the result of Free Grace. Beecher was hatched a rationalist by Calvinistic Theology, and we have this heart phase of orthodoxy made more palatable and coupled with free Church government. Russell was also tutored along Calvinistic lines, and revolted, and we are enriched considerable thereby with:—

(1) Free Church government of Primitive Christianity.

(2) A rational theology.

(3) The Elective Salvation of the Christian Church ("of the first-born") which will be the spiritual (invisible) phase of the Messanic Kingdom.

(4) The Elective Salvation of the Ancient Jewish Worthies which will constitute the human (visible) phase of the Messianic Kingdom.

(5) Wesley's Free Grace enlarged and defined as a salvation for the world during the reign of the Messianic Kindom on earth; all chronologically located in—

(6) The Great Calendar of Time.

(7) Also a well defined version of practical Christian life based on the death of Christ (not the Golden Rule of Justice of the Mosaic Law, a negative statement of which is supplied in other great religious systems as well as embraced in the Platonic system of philosophy); which is the basis of an ambition extending into eternity as an incentive to be governed by the principle of Love exemplified in the Life of Christ; to "love one another as I loved you" (not merely "love your neighbor as yourself";) which "new commandment" leads to a self abnegation that no principle of justice could command, and consumes natural emotion and intuitions as sunlight dispels moonlight or the fire upon the hearth, bringing the fruitage of Christian Character which is the passport into Eternity. This high standard of Christian love is not a fanatical Tolstoian doctrine of non-resistance, when applied to an enemy or carried to a point where it ceases to be a virtue, but ends where it would encourage evil—extending only where it would assist an enemy in the right direction. It is a religion of Service emphasized above its Heart and Head features and does not end with death but extends beyond the grave where the Ambition of desiring to reveal the attributes of the character of God will be gratified in showing forth to the groaning creation the praises of Him who called us out of darkness into his marvelous Light.

This is but a condensed statement which will suffice for the present while we note some featurees of American reformers that lead up to it.

Birth of the Russell Movement.

The leading American reformers were Rodger Williams, Alexander Campbell, and William Miller. Williams as the first to advocate extensively and effectually the principle of religious toleration and founded the state of Rhode Island where religious and civil liberty were accorded to all. His sate became the cornerstone of the American Republic. Miller was among the first to endeavor to unlock the ecrrets or Chronology and Time Prophecy of the Bible and started an investigation that finally led to the compiling of a complete chain of events known as "Bowen's Chronology", which later fell into the hands of Russell. Miller was the leading light of the Pre-Millennial school and his movement set the dogmatic clerics into action, who, through fear of Christendom being split into a thousand sects, formed the Evangelical Alliance in 1846 and specified the items of faith considered "Orthodox."

We have traced Russell's spiritual lineage back to the European reformers: Wesley, Arminius, Knox and Luther; this because they are theological affinities. Our Brooklin Divine did not embrace tne truth taught by these men of God by examining them directly. His attention was directed to them by going direct to the Bible. History proves that Russell and his theology is purely an American product and the movement that he heads is a continuation of the "Miller Movement" and may be properly stated to be one continuous event under different leadership. Russell dates the beginning of his remarkable system of the theology when the true charactr of the Roman Catholic Doctrine of the Mass was recognized by American Reformers, which was not entirely appreciated by the Protestant mind until Miller's day. In a treatise dealing with this portion of church history from the standpoint of Jewish prophecy, Russell says:—

"If the rubbish and defiling abominations were entirely removed in 1846, the time since should be a season for the setting in order of the things which remain, and for the unfolding and developing of God's glorious plan—which truths should re-occupy the places vacated by the errors removed. This work of opening up the truth, and examining and appreciating its beauty, is properly due now, and is being accomplished. We thank God for the privilege of being engaged with others in this blessed work of bringing the golden vessels of the Lord's house (precious truths) back from the captivity of (symbolic) Babylon the Great (Ezra 1:7-11;5:14;6:5), and replacing them in the Sanctuary. And in this great work we offer fraternal greetings to all co-laborers and members of the Anointed Body. Blessed those serevants whom their Lord, when he has come, shall find giving meat in due season to the household."

Armagedon.

Pastor Russell's firm stand against the learning of this age is not of the bigoted kind. To the seething mass of modern speculation and universal fermentation of thought he is thoroughly awake, as he also is to the remarkable activity in all things of a progressive nature; yet admist it all he is passive, erene, and immoveable. He goe about his mission quitly and steadily. "This one thing I do." He has so completely consecrated all of his time to the heralding of the Gospel of the Messianic Kingdom that he has not taken a vacation in the last thirty-five years. In this regard he bears a strong resemblance to St. Paul who said, "I desire to know nothing amongst you except Christ and His cruified." His literature is devoid of all conjectural matter.

Yes, he has digressed sufficiently to flavor his literature with secular history as related to fulillment of prophecy. He has made a scholarly and comprehensive analysis of the structure of Christendom, National, Political, Ecclesiastical, Financial and Social, in the light of Biblical prophecy and symbolism. He has proven it to be the shattered remnants of the Roman Empire held in a state of preservation by being split into sections, yet held as a conglomerate unit through the doctrine of the divine right of kings and priests under the supervision of the great arch deceiver —Satan. that it is now in process of dissolution under the enlightenment of our day which is emanating from the (second) presence of the invisible Christ that it will finally be wrecked in the sea of human passion, or the "Battle of Armageddon," to be succeeded by earth's fifth universal empire—the Messianic Kingdom of God. The fourth of his series of studies, "The Battle of Armageddon," a unique and bulky volume, is replete with copious citations, proving this disintegration of the social structure, and includes presentations of the views of such eminent men as Senator Ingalls, Lymon Abbott, Bishop Newman, Robert Ingersoll, Hon. J. T. Thomas, Wendell Phillips, Bishop Worthington, William J. Bryan, Edward Bellamy, Prof. Graham, Henry George and others.

Judaism.

He has covered in his literature the questions of Zionism and Judaism connecting them with prophecy. As a scholar and investigator on these questions he is recognized by such eminent Jewish literary lights as Dr. Jacobs, editor of the American Hebrew; W. J. Solomon of the Hebrew Standard; J. Brusky, associate editor of the same; Louis Lipsky, editor of the Maccabean; A. B. Landau, of the Warheit; Leo Wolfson, president of the Federation of Roumanian Societies; J. Pfeffer, of the Jewish Weekly; S. Diamond, editor of the Jewish Spirit; S. Goldberg, editor of the American Hebrew; J. Barrondess, of the Jewish Big Stick, and Goldman, editor of the H'Yon, the only Jewish daily. These men arranged for the famous Jewish gathering at the New York Hippodrome in 1910 where 4,000 Hebrews listened attentively to a gentile preacher in the person of Pastor Russell on the subject of Zionism in Prophecy. This was followed by numerous similar gatherings of the Jews in the large cities of the world and the results of his endeavors amongst the Jewish people were to kill the political features of Zionism and put religious zeal into this national movement instead.

Russell had outlined the return of the Jews to Palestine, in the third volume of Millennial Dawn, from the Jewish prophecies and Bible chronology, long before Zionism was born.

The Great Pyramid.

Russell has digressed sufficiently to note some of the scientific lessons of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh in Egypt supplied by Prof. C. Piazzi Smyth, ex-Astronomer Royal for Scotland. He has verified the claims of Dr. Joseph Seiss, D.D., and those of Robert Menzies of Scotland and others, that this massive stone structure is a "Stone Bible." He has absorbed the chronological data which this "Stone Bible" yielded to those pioneerst, ogether with its remarkable symbolism and has apuended to the third volume of his series a chapter entitled "The Great Pyramid"—setting forth a remarkable corroboration of the chronology and time prophecies presented in the second and third volume and also demonstrating how the mute symbolisms of stone eloquently suggest prominent features of the Millennial Dawn of Theology.

(To be continued.)

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

A great many of our readers will remember that about a year ago this time, Sister A. D. Burke, of Nashua, N. H., subscribed and paid for almost 300 friends of the Truth who were too poor to pay for the Tribune. These subscriptions are now due. and we are receiving almost daily orders to stop the paper on account of inability to pay. The following is only a sample of letters we are receiving almost daily:

Portland, Ore., Nov. 12.

"I am sorry to announce that owing to the fact that the wave of prosperity has not yet reached Portland, nor yet myself I am obliged to ask you to kindly cancell my subscription to your valued paper, as I cannot renew at this time.

"Regretting the necessity of so doing and hoping to be able to renew at some more prosperous time, I am,

"Yours very sincerely,
N. M. L."

Now, dear friends, who will volunteer to take Mrs. Burke's place, if not in whole, in part, and subscribe for copies of the Tribune to be sent to persons who are too poor financially, but wealthy spiritually, to subscribe for the best paper that publishes Pastor Russell's sermons? Bro. Nelson. of Duquesne. Pa., has subscribed for ten. Who will be the next?

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The handsomely engraved bronze watch fob, bearing either the Gethsemane or the Pax Head of Christ makes a fine Christmas present. Order at once. Only 35c a piece; two for 60c; six for $1.50.

FRED UNGER,
Wyoming, Pa.

Appreciations.

Jackson, Mich., Nov. 12.

I see by the wrapper on my paper that my subscription has expired. I have enjoyed the paper very much, especially the sermons of Pastor Russell, but I will not be able to renew my subscription.

Wishing you success, I must request you to discontinue my paper.

Yours truly,
MRS. E. D. TABOR.

Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 11.

Some one sent us your good paper for the past year, for which we are very thankful. We have feasted on "Pastor Russell's sermons", but now have to ask you to discontinue it, as I notice my subscripttion has expired. May yau be favored, while you let the glad tidings be known.

MISS P. C.

A year's subscription of the National Labor Tribune will be a very acceptable Christmas gift to some friend who is unable to subscribe.

That friend of yours wants the Tribune. Are you going to brighten their lives next year?

A Christmas Suggestion
Cross and Crown Pins

FOR BIBLE STUDENTS
Made in Solid Gold Only With Safety Clasp
½ inch in diameter..............$1.50
⅝-inch in diameter.... .... 1.65
¾-inch in diameter.... .... 2.00
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HEEREN BROS. & CO.,
Manufacturing Jewelers,
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Women Taking Men s Places in Shops

(Continued from Page One.)

tige as a nation and the certainty that the conflict would be renewed in a few years' time, but the loss of those personal liberties and privileges which have taken centuries of effort to win. The responsibility for victory or defeat rests with those who have not yet responded to the call. Therefore, join now as volunteers in defence of your country, and all that it stands for.

Signed on behalf of the three National Committees,

H. GOSLING,
C. W. BOWEMAN,
Trades Union Congress, Parliamentary Committee.
J. O'GADY,
W. A. APPLETON,
General Federation of Trade Unions.
G. J. WARDLE,
W. S. SANDERS,
Labor Party Executive.

Donald Maclean, M. P., speaking at a conference on women's work, held in connection with the autumnal conference of the Congregational Union at Leeds said the coming need for the services of women in munition factories, when provision could be made for their supervision and direction, could scarcely be too strongly emphasized.

The best course for women to take who wished to do munition work was to register at the nearest Labor Exchange. The advantages of this course in the national interests, as opposed to indiscriminate application to employers, were numerous. Most of all it assisted in enabling the Government to control and organize the total labor supply.

The Labor Exchanges already did a large amount of work in placing women in employment. From the outbreak of the was to the middle of September, 1915, they had placed 320,000 women in employment from the ordinary register, and in addition nearly 6,000 were placed from the special register for offers of war service from women, which was opened last March.

A meeting held in Manchester on October 11th between representatives of the Manchester Ship Canal and the Dockers' Union resulted in an agreement on the question of increasing the war allowance that was granted last February.

This question has been the subject of recent negotiations, in which the men demanded an increased wage of four cents an hour and the removal of certain dock restrictions. On October 11th they modified their demands and agreed to accept an advance in wages, which was arranged as follows: 2 cents per hour to casual workers, 2 cents per hour to men engaged on piece rates, 72 cents per week to permanent men, and an extra 2 cents per hour for work done in overtime by permanent and casual men. In this way the February advances, which were made on the prewar rates, were doubled.

The agitation among the cotton weavers of Lancashire, for a war bonus of 5 per cent is being continued, but on official statement has been made yet as to what steps are to be taken to enforce the demand refused by the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association.

On October 22nd there were three meetings on the question in Manchester. After a private conference the Commtitee of the Weavers' Amalgamation met a committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations at the offices of the Federation and applied for the bonus to be given to the weavers, winders and reelers in those firms engaged in weaving as well as spinning. After more than an hours' discussion the employers' representatives agreed to refer the application to their district associations and give their answer a fortnight hence.

In the afternoon the Northern Counties Textile Federation, which embraces every branch of the weaving industry, renewed the conference which was opened a week ago and which was then adjourned in order to hear the result of the general meeting of the Wavers' Amalgamation on October 16th. That general meeting empowered the Central Committee to take action and the Federation on October 22nd, after two hours' consideration, announced that the whole of the trades federated had decided to support the weavers in any action they may take to secure the bonus.

The house rent question is becoming acute in certain industrial districts. Property and house owners who let premises to working people have, in order to recoup themselves for the extra income tax they now have to pay, been raising weekly rents. Where people have been paying $1.60 per week they are being asked to pay 25 cents more and so on. As a result tenants' defence leagues have been formed in various parts of the country and these are working in conjunction with labor and other friendly members of parliament In some cases the obnoxious notices have been withdrawn especially in Glasgow where great crowds paraded the streets and denounced this attempt at extortion.

DOES UNIONISM PAY?

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—"Does unionism pay?" is answered by Secretary-Treasurer Driscoll, of the Boston Milk Drivers' union, writing in the official magazine of International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The Boston drivers organization in October, 1910. At that time wages averaged $13.50 per week for drivers and $18 for route foremen. Today, through organization drivers receive $19.50 per week and will receive $20 after September 1. 1916. Route foremen receive $20 per wetk now and will be paid $23 after September 1, next year. A two weeks' vacation with pay during the summer months and a day off every three weeks during the winter months, or 24 days off each year, with pay, are odditional proofs of the value of trade unionism.

DO YOU WANT A JOB.

The approach of winter usually means lessened opportunity for labor to find profitable employment. The present season, however, is a notworthy exception to this rule, for in stead of decreasng the demand for labor ths fall, both skiled and unskilled, is constantly growing.

The U. S. Government Employment and Labor Distribution Branch. located at No. 135 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has on file hundreds of opportunities for workmen in various lines, and comparatively few applicants to meet the demand.

Commissioner of Immigration, E. E. Greenawalt, under whose supervision the Federal Employment Bureaus in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are operated, and who for the past thirty years has been closely identified with labor affairs, says that in all his experience he has nevtr known a condition that could be compared with the present industrial activity. "The year 1915," he declared, "with all its frightful calamities, will nevertheless go down in history as marking an era of golden opportunity for labor in the United States of America."

The invaluable service rendered by this Government Labor Bureau to both employers and those seeking work. is absolutely free of charge. The following live opportunities are now on file in the office of the Commissoiner of Immigration, Philadelphia, Pa. Persons desiring to make application for any of these positions can obtain full particulars concernnig same by applying either in person or by mail to the U. S. Labor Distribution Branch, at either No. 135 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa or Berger building, Pittsburgh Pa.

Unlimited number of first-class machinists, tool makers, etc., good pay, for various sections of Pennsylvania.

Laborers for foundries, stone quarries, sewer work railroad workers, furnaces, cement workers, painters, etc.

First class sheet metal workers for Philadelphia.

Miners, mine laborers, machine runners, etc., for coal mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Unlimited number wanted.

Machinists helpers, carpenters helpers, quarrymen, moulders, etc., for Western Pennsylvania.

Farm hands for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.

Have a large number of calls from different sections for domestics at good pay.

SECURES RECOGNITION.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 17—The local Light and Traction Company has signed an agreement with the new Street Car Men's union. The power house and car repair departments are also included. This local was organized one year ago.

CAR CLEANERS STRIKE.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Nov. 17—Car cleaners employed by tht Pensylvania railroad are on strike because they have been refused wage increases. About 1,000 workers are involved.

TOOLS.

Brown & Sharpe Fine Mechanical Tools.
L. S. Starrett Fine Mechanical Tools.
Carpenter, Taps & Dies.
Cards, Screw Plates.
Wells Bros. Screw Plates.
Prentiss, Phoenix & Victor Vises.
Morse, Twist Drills, Reamers & Sockets.
Brown & Sharpe Gear & Milling Cutters.
Armstrong Lathe Tools.
American English & Swiss Pliers.
Lindstroms Swedish Pliers.
Heinisch Tinners' Snips.
Browns (Genuine) Snips.
Telephone & Metal Snips.
Steel Letters & Figures.
American, English & Swiss Files.
Frays & Peck Stowe & Wilcox Braces.
Russell Jennings & Snells Auger Bits.
Witherby Socket Firmer Chisels.
Millers Falls Hand & Breast Drills.
Goodell Pratt Hand Breast & Bench Drills.
Yankee Hand & Breast Drills.
Raw Hide Hammers & Mallets.
Lufkin & Chesterman Steel & Metallic Tapes.
Champion Hurwood & Yankee Screw Drivers.
Piano Screw Drivers.
Taylor (Extra Quality) Screw Drivers.
Model Gear Wheels. Knurling Wheels.
Carborundum. Emery India & Arkansas Wheels.
Carborundum. India & Arkansas Stones.
Emery & Crocus Cloth.
French Emery Paper.
Emery Powder Rouge & Tripoli.
Muslin & Canton Flannel Buffs.
Felt & Walrus Buff Wheels.
Brass & Steel Brush Wheels.
Brass & Steel Hand Brushes.
Steel Music Wire. Drill Rods.
German Silver Wire & Sheet.
Silver Solder for Band Saws.
Platinum & Composition Wire for Gass Engines.
Brazing Blow Pipes for Artificial & Natural Gas.
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GOD'S GREAT PITY FOR THE HEATHEN

Jonah 3:1—4:11.—Nov. 21.

Jonah's Experiences a Type of Our Lord's Death and Resurrection—"God Prepared a Great Fish"—Divine Ability Unquestionable—How "God Repented Him on the Evil"—Jonah's Selfish Spirit Rebuked.

"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations."—Matthew 28:19.

SKEPTICS have long been inclined to treat the story of Jonah as a seaman's yarn. Many pulpiteers even laugh at the account of Jonah's experiences as suitable only for the credulous. Nevertheless, the Great Teacher refers to Jonah's experiences in the belly of the fish; and those who believe the Scriptures will seek no better ground for faith than this.

Nor is Jonah's account without a considerable parallel. Some years ago one of the New York journals gave a detailed account, profusely illustrated, showing how a sailor was swallowed by a great sulphur whale, but escaped after several hours, his skin purplish from the action of the digestive fluids of the whale's stomach. True, the throats of the majority of whales seem too small to admit a man. We remember, however, that they are quite elastic. The great sulphur variety is said to have a throat capable of swallowing a skiff.

Jonah Cast Out by the Fish.

The Bible tells us specifically that "God prepared a great fish." No one with a proper appreciation of the powers of the Almighty would for an instant question God's ability to prepare a special fish, either at the moment or long in advance. The exceptional character of Jonah's experience constituted him a type of our Lord Jesus, who in death was swallowed up of the earth as was Jonah by the great fish; and as our Lord was liberated from His prison-house, so was Jonah.

Preaching to the Ninevites.

Today's Study, however, is connected with Jonah's preaching to the Ninevites. Nineveh was a great city outside the pale of Judaism and therefore, at that time, outside the lines of Divine favor.

In the case of the Sodomites, the Ninevites and the Amalekites, Divine Justice decreed that their iniquity had come to the full; and that for them to be cut off in death would not only hinder them from further degradation, but also demonstrate that there is a limit to the Divine permission of evil. The fact that these peoples were thus condemned and overthrown did not signify that they had enjoyed even an offer of salvation. Like all Adam's children these peoples were under the death sentence—"Dying, thou shalt die." They were merely cut off from life under present conditions. But their opportunity for future life by resurrection from the dead was not interfered with; for none had as yet been redeemed.—2 Timothy 1:10; Acts 4:12; Hebrews 2:3.

Jonah's message was that within forty days God would destroy Nineveh. The people, impressed by his preaching, repented of their sinful course and sought Divine forgiveness. The Lord hearkened to them, and permitted their national life to continue for a time. We are, of course, to understand that God foreknew the end from the beginning. Nineveh passed away utterly, but not within forty literal days. Possibly the time meant by the Almighty was what is sometimes termed prophetic or symbolical—a day for a year; forty days, forty years.

The lesson shows how much greater is the compassion of the Almighty than is that of His imperfect human servants. Pleased to have the Ninevites turn from their sins to hearty repentance, God granted them an extension of earthly life. But Jonah was displeased. Evidently he was more interested in himself and his own reputation than in the Ninevites and their interests. The Lord's servants should not be so. Self should be ignored.

Jonah Watching Nineveh.

In some minds the query arises, How can God repent and change His mind if He knows the end from the beginning? The answer is that the word repent has a wider meaning than is generally appreciated. As dictionaries show, it may mean a change of either action or purpose or of both. God never repents of His purposes, but He changes His conduct.

The Lord taught the Prophet Jonah a lesson respecting his sympathy for a gourd, an inanimate thing, and his lack of sympathy for the Ninevites. So it is with many others. They have sympathy for flowers, birds, animals, children and, to some extent, for all mankind under the distresses of the present time. Nevertheless, such people sometimes become angry at the bare suggestion that God does not purpose to roast the Ninevites or anybody else to all eternity; and that His gracious purposes will be manifested in giving all an opportunity to attain unto human perfection, a world-wide Eden and everlasting life.

NOT PARTICULAR.

"I want a loaf of bread."
"White or graham?"
"Doesn't matter; it's for a blind woman."—Boston Transcript.

APPRECIATIONS.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 12.

I have taken the Tribune since the sermons of Pastor Russell were first published in your paper and admire your stand for the Truth, Your paper is the best in the city and a welcome weekly visitor. Thanking you for continuing the paper as it fell into good hands until Mr. Mackey came back from Ohio.

Respectfully,
MRS. J. C. CAMPBELL.

Clifton, Mills, W. Va., Nov 13.

I am renewing my subscription for your valuable paper as I don't want to miss a single issue. My husband has recently been called away by death, the greatest enemy of our race, and since then I more than ever appreciate the glad tidings contained in the columns of your paper, especially Pastor Russell's sermons, which always brings sunshine into our hearts and lives, and helps us all more and more.

May the Lord ever bless you in your good work.

ELIZABETH CUPPETT.

Brookville, Pa., Nov. 12.

Have renewed my subscription to your interesting paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. We are very thankful to be able to have the paper reach our home each week for we do enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons and all writings along the lines of Present Truth. We pass the "good things" on to others. Hope you will continue to publish "the glad tidings of great joy." You will be rewarded for so doing.

MISS M. C. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Pa, Nov. 12

I appreciate the sermons of Pastor Russell as published in the Tribune, nevertheless, on account of the financial conditions I find that I cannot renew my subscription, which runs out this Nov. 15, 1915. So please discontinue it from that date, the best of friends it seems have to part at times. Hope you can see your way clear to continue publishing the sermons, with thanks for all past and present favors along these lines, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
C. A. SWARTZ.

Racine, Wis., Nov 4.

As I am changing my residence, it is necessary to ask you to change my address of the Tribune from Racine, Wis., to Hot Springs, Ark., as I do not want to give up reading the Tribune and as I admire the nice clear print and the standing for the Truth in everything and especially for the publishing of Pastor Russell's sermons. God will surely bless you in your efforts.

J. C. MANLICK.

Ogallala, Neb., Nov.

I am still receiving the Labor Tribune sent to me by an unknown friend. Hope the dear one will read in the appreciations my hearty thanks for it. I appreciate your good paper very much because of the Sermon and Sunday rehersal lesson. I also enjoy reading the appreciations which brings extra happiness to my isolated life. With best wishes to all the appreciative readers of the Labor Tribune. I am yours greatfully.

MRS. J. M. GRIFFITH.

Latah, Wash., Nov 12.

I see by the wropper that my subscription is past due, so inclosed find M. O. for another year's subscription The Tribune is a most welcome guest at our home and has been for seven years past. You are certainly doing a noble work in witnessing to the Truth as proclaimed from the pen of Pastor Russell. While we enjoy the other features of the Tribune the sermons are the first to demand our attention. This is easily accounted for as we find in them the "meat in due season," which we have been unable to derive from any other source. The question was recently asked of our traveling Lecturer's why it was that the nominal preachers did not tell us about restitution, the great hope for the world, about the outcome of the present war and other prophesies now due to be made known. The answer was that they were either ignorant concerning them or they did not want to. We are indeed greatful to our Heavenly Father that He is using Pastor Russell and his fellow servants as His channel to make known to the church and the world "Present Truth" even all the gracious prophoses of a loving and all wise God. We are also glad that there are those (among whom dear editor you are one) that have the moral courage and stamina in the face of great opposition to assist in publishing and sending out broadcast to the starving world of mankind the "Meat in due season," the Glad tidings of great joy which is to be to ALL people.

Yours in the work of our Master,
MR. AND MRS. L. H. THAYER.

Vandergrift, Pa., Nov. 5.

Your paper is certainly a welcome visitor in my home every Thursday. I want to thank you for printing Pastor Russell's sermons and other Truth features. They are so soul satisfying and helpful in these trying times. I know you will be well rewarded for our Heavenly Father is rich and He has said, that a cup of cold water given in His name would not go with out its reward. There is one feature of you excellent paper which I am sorry to see grow smaller every issue, the letters from the friends I am sure these letters were very helpful to your readers especially to those who can not meet with those of the like precious faith. Let us all dear readers send in a letter of appreciation and also tell how we came into present Truth that others may be strengthened. I believe if more space were given to these letters as in the past it would keep up interest and the subscriptions would increase instead of decrease. The aricles on the reformation by brother Nelson are fine and I hope more Truth matter will follow these.

Yours faithfully for more Truth,
H. A. SLAUGHENHAUP.
Vandergrift, Pa.

A DELIGHTFUL SERVICE.

We trespass on your kindness to suggest a door of service to many of your readers who have grown disheartened by reason of finanmial pressure or otherwise. Prior to the holidays a ready sale is evident everywhere for the little volume of "Heavenly Mamma," and the scenario of the "Photo Drama of Creation," especially the former birthday book, which opens the way for the other interesting publication, including the "Tribune." Personally we know of brethern who have made failures of soliciting for "Studies" to make leaps and bounds in the circulating of the purple of gold breakfast food. Many take two or three for gifts and this affords opportunity to show tthe side lives. Old territory is refreshed and one maintains thereby his spiritual warmth. Go to it, Beloved! Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for co-operative courtesies and with usuals of good will.

JOSEPH GREIG.
Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 11.

TALK IT OVER
IN THE CITY-COUNTY RESTAURANT
Opposite The New City-County Building
411 GRANT STREET
Business and Professional Men Meet Daily
Neat--Quiet--Exclusive--Prompt Service
Tables for Ladies
Quality the Best Moderate Prices

Smith's Barber Shop,
438 Diamond Street.
(Opposite Frick Building and Annex.)
One of the Most Hygenic and Antiseptically Equipped Barber Shops in the City.
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Every Man at His Best in Kaufmann "Quality" SUITS AND OVERCOATS

A man pays a nice compliment to his self respect and superior judgement in wearing a Kaufmann "Quality" Suit or Overcoat. He also enjoys a consciousness that he is correctly attired. For Kaufmann "Quality" is the result of careful designing, the use of only highest grade all-wool fabrics and all the niceties of workmanship and finish possible. The time to buy that Suit or Overcoat is To-Morrow—the place is here and at the same time you save 20%—the prices

$15, $20, $25

Men's Odd Pants, 3.85
Another lot of $6 Pure Worsted and Cheviot hand tailored Pants in neat stripe patterns; besides plain Blue Serges. Sizes to 56 waist.

Sale "Sampeck" Young Men's Suits $18
New lot of Fall and Winter Suits, especially designed for Young Men—Oxford gray, brown, green, blue, etc. Novel styles. Some ¼ Silk lined.

Men's Working Pants, 1.98
Table full of heavy weight Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres—20 different patterns. Splendidly tailored—well worth $2.50 and $3. All sizes.

(Kaufmann's Men's Clothiers for 44 Years—Second Floor.)

EVILS OF CHILD LABOR SHOWN

BERKELEY, Cal., Nov. 17.—There are just 1,990,225 children less than 15 years old working for wages in the United States, said Miss Josephine J. Eschenbrenner, of the national child labor committee. This is a ratio of one child in six, she said, who are kept out of school to make American dollars under fearful industrial conditions. In New York there are 10,000 houses in which sweatshop labor is carried on. This means 120,000 families engaged in this kind of labor in the shadow of the statue of liberty. Other eastern cities are also hotbeds of this sort of industry, while in southern cotton mills conditions are appalling. The morale of whole states full of pure Americans has been lowered through child labor, she declared.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—First Class Engine Lathe, Universal Grinder and Milling Machine Hands, Men familiar with Tool Room work on above Machines. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—First-Class Vertical Horizontal Boring Mill Hands. Apply at the Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Perhaps the dull times of last year caught you without a penny ahead—
Better save something NOW. This strong bank offers safety and 4%.
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Resources Over 13 Millions.
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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
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Pittsburgh Bank For Savings
ESTABLISHED 1862
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GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK,
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J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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ESTABLISHED 1872. No. 52. PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1915. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

Novel Scheme to Stimulate Recruiting

British Government to Issue Khaki Armlets to Reserves.

Thomas Reeve, Staff Correspondent.

London, November 11.

The decision of the Brittish War Office to issue khaki armlets to men who enlist and are waiting for their classes to be called up or to men who are found to be medically unfit for service, was a general topic of discussion on November 1st. The scheme found many critics, but most people agreed that it would help to secure recruits. The question indeed was asked whether the moral compulson exerted by the armlets would not drive men into the army who ought not to enlist.

The trade unions are not likely to offer any active opposition to the scheme. C. W. Bowerman, leader of the compositors and a labor Member of Parliament, said he regarded the issue of armlets as a step in the right direction. Something of the kind was necessary, especially for use by discharged soldiers, and those who were declared to be unfit. The new system would probably not work with perfect smoothness at the start—no scheme that could be devised would work smoothly in its effect upon the positions of many classes of men. But it is going to remove many injustices and, moreover, machinery had been created for safeguarding employers who were afraid their business would be jeopardized through wholesale enlistment of their men. The introduction of the armlet, however, is not regarded with favor in some labor circles. Leaders are not inclined to express an opinion for the moment, but one said that the objection to be applied to the "white feather" propaganda applied to this arrangement also in many respects.

At a special meeting of the Northuhberland Miners' Association, held in New Castle on October 30th, it was unanimously decided that the contributions of full members be raised from 12 to 25 cents a fortnight, and that the contributions of half members or boys be raised from 6 to 12 cents a fortnight. It was announced that the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, recognizing that when the war is over there would be a serious depression of trade, saw that any association, not in a sound financial position would be in a helpless state, and had decided that no association could be affiliated with the federation after November, 1916, whose members did not pay 12 cents a week—the extent of the increase—into their own association. It was further pointed out prior to the three-shift strike and the minimum wage strike the Northumberland Association had large invested funds, the interest from which was sufficient to pay the working expenses of the union, but since those strikes there has been a large overdraft at the bank. A proxy vote is to be taken on the question.

For some weeks negotiations have been proceeding to secure an advance in the wages of the dyers in England and Scotland and most success has been attained in Yorkshire. Thus about two-thirds of the operatives, some 40,000, have been granted or promised advances, but unsatisfactory offers have been made to the remaining 20,000. At a conference in Bradford on October 30th the officers of the Lancashire Federation of Piece Dyers, the Bleachers' Association, and Calico Printers were refused, and the men are to be balloted whether they will strike.

Arthur Henderson, Labor Member of Parliament, and the Minister for Education, in reply to a resolution of the Manchester branch of the Workers' Education Association protesting against the proposal to reduce the full time working age of children in cotton mills from 14 to 13 years, writes that "there is no likelihood of any legislation being introduced to lower the school-leaving age [illegible] children."

Recenty the employers and workmen's organizations in the cotton trade made joint representations to the Government in favor of lowering the full-time working age of children in cotton mils from 14 to 13 years and the age of young persons from 18 to 17.

Lord Willoughby de Broke introduced in the House of Lords on Oc- [illegible]

Cost of Living Not Met By Advances

Although Anthracite Mine Workers Have Received Two Advances Since 1902 Their Purchasing Power Has Steadily Decreased.

A great deal is being said just now about the purchasing power of the American people, with the mills and factories practically full time.

Commenting upon prosperity's return, a leading national daily says, "never before was the purchasing power of the American people so great." A splendid optimistic tone. One of the real booster variety, that the people like to read about. Inspires manufacturing heads to repair insanitary workshops in which plant workmen toil. The retailer to buy new cash registers that greater protection will safeguard the increased tolls of sales. Puts vim into the real estate broker who has long nursed the dream of doubling profits on lots in a cultivated subdivision. Alleviates the burden of the stock gamblers and multiplies the victims of chance. Tests the mental powers of big business magnates who attempt to distribute the rapidly piling surpluses without invoking the scrutiny of public opinion. And on and on we go—prosperity is here we are told—never before could the "deer pepul" buy so much.

But when we get down to figures we find quite a different story. Translated from the language of "make believe" into "cold hard facts," we find that this much heralded purchasing power, as it applies to the greatest number of workingmen, means that never before have the American workingmen enjoyed an opportunity to perform such a great amount of work for such a small remuneration. Sounds strange, but it's true.

For example, take the mine workers of the anthracite coal region, where we are repeatedly informed a labor shortage is imminent and where prosperity is said to be perched on every gate-post, simply because the law of supply and demand at present affords opportunity to the miners of that region to enjoy the proud privilege of working six nine-hour shifts per week. And what do we find?

Beginning with the year 1902, the total increases in wages received by anthracite mine workers totals 15½ per cent. Beginning with the same year 1902, the cost of food products, according to the relative prices furnished by the Department of Labor up to, and including the year 1913, totals approximately 45 per cent. Therefore the dollar earned by the mine workers today will only purchase 70 cents worth in comparison with the dollar earned in 1902.

Although the dollar earned in 1902 by anthracite mine workers has grown in the eleven years so far as its monetary value is concerned to $1.15½ cents as a medium of exchange it has decreased in purchasing power, due to the advance in food prices, at such a rapid pace that in the year 1913, the $1.15½ received as against the $1 of 1902 would only purchase approximately the equivalent of 78 cents worth of the same food products.

To the great majority of men employed in the mines, money is simply a medium of exchange for life's necessities. Grant them a hundred per cent increase in wages to meet a hundred and fifty per cent advance in food prices, and they are 50 per cent behind the game.

Thus it can be plainly seen that although the anthracite mine workers have received two increases totaling 15½ per cent since 1902, that in reality comparing their present earnings as a purchasing power with their earnings of 1902, and you will find they are working for a decreased wage.

The case of the anthracite mine worker is illustrative of all other similar classes of labor, to which is being credited the enjoyment of a "purchasing power" never before equaled.

In the race for supremacy, food prices have by far outdistanced wage advances, and backed by this indisputable fact anthracite mine workers can well justify their demand for a 20 per cent increase.

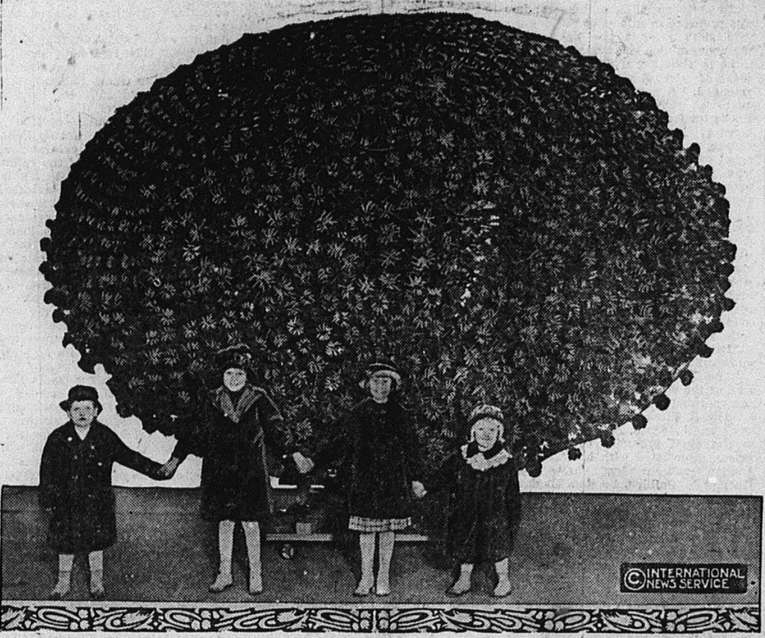
INCREASE FOR TROLLEY MEN.

MILFORD, Mass., Nov. 24.—The Milford and Uxbridge street railway system has raised wages of its trolly employes. New men will now receive 26 cents an hour for six months, and 27 cents, the next six months 28 cents the second year, and then a cent an hour increase until the maximum of 32 cents is reached.

NINE HOURS FOR BROOM MAKERS

ABILENE, Tex., Nov. 24.—Broom Makers' union has presented a new wage scale to employers which calls [illegible] proved working conditions and [illegible]

LEWISOHN'S GREAT CHRYSANTHEMUM



At the annual show of the Chrysanthemum Society of America in Cleveland, O., was exhibited this immense chrysanthemum, the second largest in the world, being exceeded only by one owned by the emperor of Japan, which is six inches greater in diameter. The plant, which is the property of Adolph Lewischn, was grown at Ardsley, N. Y., and is 17 feet in diameter.

ANTI-STRIKE SCHEME AROUSES TAILORS' IRE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The Colorado industrial commission, created by the last legislature, is subjected to severe criticism by General Organizer Biggs, of the Journeymen Tailors' union, who writes in the official magazine of that organization, published in this city.

Under the law the Colorado commission has power to suspend strikes and lockouts pending an investigation of the dispute, on the theory that if workers are denied the right to strike and employers are prohibited from enforcing a lockout, the commission's order will allow the aggressive party time to "cool off." The benefits of this system, its friends claim, will offset the denial of the right of workers to quit their employment whenever they see fit.

General Organizer Biggs is assisting Denver tailors in their efforts to better conditions, and the trade union official writes as follows regarding this law and the commission that enforces it:

"This new law and the industrial commission of the state of Colorado have stood like a stone wall between the journeymen tailors of Denver and a chance to better their conditions. No injunction, re-enforced by the militia, could so effectually paralyze our efforts as this new weapon, which has worked out for industrial suppression, so far as the tailors are concerned. Our members would stand in line all day in heavy rain to get a chance to deposit a vote to wipe out the law and the commission.

"We have pleaded in vain for an official hearing. Our official appeals are filed. We have pleaded in person, and received promises. At this writing, (November 1), almost two months since filing our first complaint, we have a promise of an early hearing.

"The situation exasperates our members, because they know that the bosses are playing for time, hoping to ward the whole thing off till dull season. In the face of this we know that several merchant tailors are sending their work out of the state, thereby bringing about a partial indirect lockout. This is a violation of the law. We have appealed to the commission and to the district attorney, and find ourselves tied up with red tape. If the merchant tailors had made the law and the commission themselves, they could not have done it much better."

DENVER, Nov. 24.—Later developments in the controversy between the tailors and their employers is recorded as follows by the Labor Bulletin:

"The tailors are still on the job of organizing the towns and signing up with the merchant tailors exchange. Organizer Biggs reports a number of new members this week.

"Thursday morning Organizer Biggs appeared before the state industrial commission with representatives of the exchange, and the lawyer for the latter moved that the demand placed before the commission some time ago looking to a change in the bill of prices and a signed agreement be quashed, a strange and unusual proceeding. The commission denied the motion, and set next Monday as the time for further arguments and consideration of the matters in con[illegible]versy."

Adaption of a More "Speedy and Satisfactory" Method of Settling Disputes is the Only Remedy to Eliminate Local Strikes in Anthracite.

The need for a more "speedy and satisfactory" method of settling mine grievances in the Anthracite coal region is best illustrated by the number of strikes and temporary shut-downs that are occurring almost daily, just now.

No one questions the fact that the Conciliation Board has been a strong factor for peace. The decisions and contract interpretations rendered have for the most part met with popular approval, during its twelve years of existence. But it is antiquated for present day needs.

The idea was born at a time when anthracite mine workers were struggling and willing to accept most any kind of a plan that held promise of giving them redress. Little thought was given by the vast number of men involved as to the time it would require for a board of this character to finally pass upon grievances. They rejoiced in the belief that they had at last secured a court to which they could direct their appeals. In operation, it has been distinctly an appellate court.

In 1912 a great step forward was made when contract provision was secured for the establishment of mine committees to first handle the rapidly increasing grievances. The work of these committees has done more than any other one thing to convince the individual miner that improved machinery must be provided for adjusting differences "at any cost." The successes of the committees unveiled the possibilities while their failures brought home the fact that a more complete plan should be adopted.

Practically all close observers of anthracite labor conditions now agree that no plan will succeed unless such plan is based upon complete recognition of the union.

Nearly 90 per cent of the strikes occurring during the present contract have been "button strikes." They did not result just for the mere purpose of collecting dues. But from a well justified agitation directed to the attainment of uniform mine rates, which in order to establish the union miners recognized they had to strike from time to time to keep the "laggards" in line. These "necessary strikes," which were necessary if the miners hoped to hold their full increased awards of contract settlements have occasioned great losses to both miners and operators and in addition promoted a great deal of bad feeling where they have been prolonged.

The mine workers in their present demands are contending for a new system of adjusting grievances. Time has demonstrated that whatever the new plan may be that it must embrace full recognition of the union as a contracting party and provide for speedy consideration and disposition of disputes, if the local strike evil is to be permanently eliminated.

The United Mine Workers have grown to such proportions in the anthracite that the individual miner will no longer submit to a system of adjusting differences that requires so much time to operate, as to label it of the "red tape variet[illegible]

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

Readers of THE NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE have been much interested in the series of articles just finished an Patent Medicine Fakes and Fakers.

During the period in which these articles appeared we received and answered hundreds of inquiries concerning nostrums and fakes that are now being peddled through the newspapers.

Many of the articles reproduced were taken from two books, thousands of which have been distributed in a campaign of education fathered by The American Medical Association of Chicago.

We have a very limited supply of these two books left on our hands and in order to dispose of them quickly are offering them to our readers at greatly reduced prices.

Every one should add these volumes to his or her library. The ownership of these two books will protect you against the unscrupulous faker who sells you worthless remedies and dope cures.

Until the supply is exhausted we will sell

NOSTRUMS AND QUACKERY—(708 Pages-Cloth.) Price $1.50—Our Price 70c.

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ORDER NOW BEFORE SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED.

COMMITTEE WILL AID LABOR AT CAPITAL

Walsh and Lieutenants to Battle Lobbyists at Coming Session.

The many powerful forces at work to defeat the aspirations of the common people will find a new line-up opposing them in the nation's capital this winter. For the first time, organized labor in its task of holding the trenches and extending democracy's battle line, is to have the united support of all "out-siders," who acknowledge labor's leadership and who are ready to fight under labor's banner.

Without regard to doctrine, party, or creed, those who see the necessity of aggressive, organized action by the wage-earners as the only means of establishing real democracy have come together in the new Committee on Industrial Relations, with Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations as their leader.

The Committee has established headquarters in Washington, and today the same men who dragged the truth about Colorado from Rockefeller's unwilling lips are on the job ready to insist that Congress do something to remedy the evils that Walsh and his associates exposed.

Walsh comes to Washington to find the national capitol overflowing with lobbyists and publicity agents of the big interests that bitterly opposed him at every step in his work, just as they always have opposed every move that was likely to strengthen the power of the workers.

Navy Leagues, Security Leagues, Manufacturers' Associations, and a score of similar organizations have opened headquarters and are seeking the ears of Congressmen with their program for a huge army and navy, the repeal of the Seamen's Act, and all the other planks in the program of Special Privilege. Every office building in Washington has its one or more suits of offices where skillful lobbyists and writers are at work preparing to overwhelm Congressmen with their pleas for action in the interests of "business." Much is to be heard about American Supremacy, by which is meant a great foreign trade to be built up on reduced labor costs at home, and, therefore, on the discouragement of unionism.

In New York on Wednesday, employers claiming to represent $14,000,000,000 in capital met to organize a central organization to fight labor and to set up the "open shop" throughout the land. In speeches by the Presidents of the great Employers Associations opposed to organized labor, Walsh and his committee were bitterly denounced, and plans were made to carry the fight against labor into Congress.

Basil M. Manly, author of the Commission's main report to Congress, is on the job in Washington as director for the new Committee. With him are Dante Barton, personal representative of Mr. Walsh, and George P. West, publicity director for the Federal Commission, and author of the Colorado report. Alreadythey are in touch with many members of Congress, and are at work to counteract the influence of big business and to push measures designed to leave labor free to organize. And Walsh is to give his personal attention to this new job.

The Committee bases its existence on its support of organized labor, and it has labor's support as a matter of course. It sees organized labor as the leader in the fight for which it has enlisted and it will be loyal to that leadership. And it will gather behind it for the support of labor the enormous strength of all those who have wanted to help without knowing just how.

One of the many who have endorsed the new Committee is T. V. Powderly, the veteran pioneer leader, who as the head of the old Knights of Labor, first shook the arbitrary power of the anthracite coal operators of Pennsylvania, and helped lay the foundations for the American labor movement of today.

"The formation of the new Committee shows what labor has accomplished in the past thirty years," said Mr. Powderly. "In the old days you couldn't have gotten a corporals guard outside of the rank and file of labor itself who understood what labor wanted, or who would have admitted that labor was right.

"Welfare workers were plentiful enough, and there were many who believed in unions if they were "run right." But whole-hearted, thoroughgoing support from men like Walsh was unknown. If we had such a committee in the old days it would have helped us as nothing else could. It is a sign that a big class is growing up in this country who see that we can't have a democracy until wage earners have won the right to a compelling voice in determining the conditions under which they shall work."

A. F. OF L. REFERRED TO AS "DEMOCRACY'S FIRING LINE."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The Bulletin of this city, in an editorial on the American Federation of Labor, refers to this organization as "Democracy's Firing Line," and says:

"The American Federation of Labor has all of the virtues and most of the defects which go with a position on the firing line of democratic progress. It is partly a bread-and-butter organization, striving for an immediate increase in the welfare of its members, and it is partly a revolutionary movement, aiming at the conquest by the workers of the supreme power to which their numbers and their services entitle them. It contains as many conflicting opinions and policies as two million average men can comfortably hold. It is like any chance grouping of two million men and women, part idealism, part materialism, part wisdom, part unwisdom. It is weakened by jealousy, ambition and selfishness, and it is strengthened by being, in the last analysis, everlastingly right.

"The first thing to recognize in the labor union movement is that it is a natural product of industrial conditions operating upon the ordinary man. The same industrial forces which created the capitalist and the employer created the labor organization. Labor unions do not yet cover the entire field of industry, as they ought to do, but as far as they go they maintain a kind of balance of power. Under the competitive theory of industry this naturally 'sets class against class,' which is at least an advance over the former system of setting class above class.

"The interests of labor and capital are not identical. The careful organization of the one against the other is sufficient proof of a conflict of interests. The labor movement represents an encroachment upon the freedom, and ultimately upon the profits, of capital; just as the capitalistic movement, unchecked, is a movement upon the freedom and well-being of labor. But this does not prevent them from having common interests, chief among which is the interest each has in maintaining production. Nor should it prevent them from understanding that such antagonism as exists between them is largely the result of accidents of birth and fortune. Each is conscripted by destiny, and dropped into his union or anti-union firing-trench.

"The labor movement cannot be defeated. It is a democratic movement and the cause of democracy will not be finally beaten until the last man, and the last woman, and the last child is dead. It may change its form. To the extent that it does not yet contain all of the skilled and unskilled working people of America it should change its form. But as it stands, in all its imperfections, it is a courageous and indispensible champion of liberties and rights that are not guaranteed in the constitution nor mentioned in political campaigns.

"In securing the passage of just laws it has done much already. Its central fight is the fight, not alone of the working people of today, but of all persons, capitalists or laborers, rich or poor, union or anti-union, who plan to leave children in the world, and want a better and more democratic world in which to leave them."

TAILORS INCREASE WAGES.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 24.—Members of the Journeymen Tailors' union, employed in the busheling department of several large stores, have been granted wage increases as follows: Pressmen, $18 and up; former rates were $16 a week. Tailors, $16 and up; former rates were $12, $13 and $14 a week. Female helpers, $10 and up; former rates were $7, $8 and $9. This union is nearly 100 per cent organized.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE PENALTY OF UNTHANKFULNESS.

Gratitude for Mercies Received Enhance Their Value—Unthankfulness Breeds Discontent and Undermines Happiness—True Christians Accept Their Life's Experiences Cheerfully, Knowing the Lord's Measure to Be Just—They Alone Can Give Thanks in the Full Sense of the Word.

MONTREAL, QUE., Nov. 21.—Pastor Russell spoke here today on the subject of Thanksgiving. His text was, "Giving thanks always for all things unto God." (Ephesians 5:20.) He said in part:

Our experiences in life are to a considerable extent what we make them. Bible students should be philosophers—every one of them. Why? Because the Wisdom from Above is the noblest science and best instruction. As St. Paul declares, it tends to promote the spirit of a sound mind—and a sound mind is necessarily a philosophical one. Murmurers and complainers are not philosophers, but the reverse. A sound mind tells us to take things as they are, to make the best of them rather than to quarrel over them and find fault with Divine providence and make ourselves and everybody else in our environment miserable.

True Christian people in every land and under all conditions have found plenty of cause for thankfulness, even though they have had their share, or more, of life's difficulties. Nor was this thankfulness because they had mastered the Divine philosophy and understood the WHY and WHEREFORE of the present reign of Sin and Death. They accept their portion of life's joys and sorrows by faith, believing that their portion was measured to them by the Lord, and that full obedience and submission, with cheerfulness, was their duty.

EXCUSES FOR UNTHANKFULNESS

We are ready to concede that the world, awakening from the sleepy superstitions of the past, can readily find many excuses for declining to be thankful. If we mention some of these it will not be by way of endorsing them, rather to show the unthankful masses that we recognize their viewpoint but do not agree with it. We would point them to the better course of thankfulness and proportionate happiness.

To their complaint that they have fewer and smaller blessings than their more wealthy neighbors, we remind them that the poor of this favored land habitually waste more than would make very thankful some of the poor of other lands. We remind that under Divine blessing upon the soil and Divine blessing upon human skill conveniences and comforts have multiplied about us so that the "common people" of our land have home comforts and conveniences and educational facilities and parks and libraries, well paved and lighted streets and cheap transportation such as were not dreamed of in our grandfathers' days, nor enjoyed even by the rich. Let us not greedily ask more along these lines until we have fully appreciated present privileges and blessings and returned thanks therefor.

"But," says one, "our forefathers were superstitiously thankful, and we must avoid that. They gave thanks to God for the sunshine and the rain. We have learned that these are provisions of nature; and we thank nobody for them. Our forefathers thanked God for escape from feudal slavery; but we see that they should have rebelled against feudalism and bought their freedom with their own courage. Our forefathers thanked God, if they were sick, that they did not die and go to eternal torture. We are coming to the rationalistic idea that they should have thanked their physician for recovery from sickness and should have believed in an everlasting future of torture; [illegible] far as we can see that teach-
have no more knowledge than ourselves respecting a future. We agree with the college professors that our race is progressing by evolutionary law of nature; that God has nothing to do with it; and that there is no future life for us except in the sense that we, in the future, will be represented on a higher plane of living by our evolved children. You will perceive, therefore, why we consider Thanksgiving Day a piece of medieval superstition."

REPLIES TO THE UNTHANKFUL.

Our reply to this reasoning must be along two lines; first, philosophical; second, analytical.

(1) Are not these increasingly large numbers of pantheistic and atheistic evolutionists unphisosophical? They admit that they have blessings far beyond anything known to their forefathers, and they admit that their unhappiness has increased in proportion as these blessings and reasonings respecting them have been received. Would not a true philosophy tell them that if happiness is their aim and desire, their loss of happiness is not due to the increased blessings, but to the improper and unthankful manner in which they have received them? Would not philosophy alone, apart from the Bible or religion, have warned them that, even if their theories were true, it would be unwise to cultivate them in their own minds and in the minds of others?

(2) Let us now analyze the foregoing complaints. Who can prove to us that there is no living and true God—that there is merely a god of nature, a blind force? Who can explain to us the power which holds our earth in its orbit around the sun; which has given us summer and winter, cold and heat; and which has given us mountains and valleys, hills, and plains, in pleasing variety and loaded with minerals most useful to us and merely waiting our Heaven-directed genius to bring them forth for the blessing of our race, and to make of earth the Paradise of God?

What philosophy can prove to us that these things have happened by chance and that we are wrong in accepting the Scriptural suggestion, "Day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge, and there is no place where their voice is not heard"—proclaiming an all-wise and beneficent Creator? We know that wisdom and beneficence of our Creator were hidden from our mental view by our superstitions and irrational creeds of the just; but now, as the electric light has superseded the tallow candle, so God's Word today is shining forth to those who have eyes to see its beauty.

Let us not boast ourselves as possessed of so much greater courage than had some in feudal times. Let us note on the contrary, that the patriotism which demanded and obtained the Magna Charta of our liberties was a noble and courageous as any that we have to day, or more so. Our freedom from some of the superstitions of the past is the result of the spread of education; and we must thank neither ourselves nor our forefathers for this widespread education. We must thank the Lord for it. It came upon the world in spite of the opposition of the rich and the indifference of the poor. It came because God's due time for it had arrived.

The Scriptures fully assures us that this is a special mark or evidence that the new Era of Devine blessing, prophesied in the Scripture long ago, is now at hand. Compare St. Peter's words (Acts 3:19-21) with the words of the Prophet Daniel (Daniel 12:1.) Rightly understood and appreciated, the very arguments used to oppose God are grounds for sincere praise and gratitude and hope for the future.

TO HIGHER CRITICS AND EVOLUTIONISTS.

The law of sin and death is refer- [illegible] Scripture. We grant, as all thinking people must, that the teaching of the creeds formulated in the Dark Ages respecting the torture of the dead are absurd; and more than this, we hold that they are unscriptural, that they were conjured up under superstitious fears, and that certain symbolical pictures of the Bible were wrested to the support of those misconceptions of the Divine character and Plan.

But does the rejection of those absurd theories disprove an intelligent Creator and disprove the Bible declaration that He is a God of Love; and that there is a rational explanation of the present reign of Sin and Death, and a rational basis for hope for the resurrection of the dead, under the glorious Reign of Emmanuel, the Prince of Life, and the blessings which His Kingdom will surely bring to every member of our race? That the human family is in a weak and depraved condition, mentally, morally and phisically, is beyond dispute; and evolutionists have not proven the Bible in error in its explanation that present, mental, moral and physical weakness is proof of the degeneracy which came to our race as a result of sin. Consanguinity between the human and the ape has not been proven; but if it HAD BEEN, there would be just as much ground for reasoning that a monkey or an ape is a degenerate human as for claiming that humanity are evoluted apes.

In opposition to this irrational theory we note that mankind in general, even those of humble birth, have organs of the mind which they rarely use, and which cannot, therefore, be said to be evolved by them; and those organs are not the lower but the higher ones, the nobler ones. Those qualities of mind are present but dormant, merely waiting to be quickened into activity. This act favors the Bible view that mankind are FALLEN, and that few are living up to even the test of the impaired organism which they possess.

The evolutionary theory, that we should live and die simply for the advancement of future generations, may prove an incentive to some; but in our judgement these will be few. Of far greater interest is the Bible teaching that the present is the NIGHT TIME, in which our friends and neighbors and ourselves, one by one, fall asleep in death; and that God's Infinite Wisdom and Power and Love have provided a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust—the just to glory, honor and everlasting life, the unjust to a glorious condition very different from the present reign of Sin and Death—under the Reign of the Prince of Life, with glorious opportunities, for a thousand years, of uplifting blessedness. Then everlasting life will be the reward to the faithful and appreciative.

DISCONTENT THE VIPER OF ANARCHY.

We have noted that unthankfulness means discontent, and that discontent means unhappiness and misery. Who then can afford to be unthankful or to take the road of unbelief, which surely leads thereto? St. Paul draws our attention to the fact that much of the degradation of the heathen should be directly traced to unthankfulness. He declares that the Headship of the Almighty over all creation, and His unlimited power, are clearly manifested in the things of nature.

He declares that the heathen "are without excuse, because when they knew God they glorified Him not as God, neither were thankful, but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became foolish" and idolaters. "Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness, through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonor their own bodies between themselves." (Romans 1:20-22.) Unthankulness to God was not punished directly nor threatened with a future punishment. Acting automatically it separated the unthankful ones from their Creator; and their course became downward, degenerate.

The spirit of unthankfulness as a malady threatens our present civilization with death. Year by year this sentiment has been growing; and discontent, when fully hatched out, will be the viper of anarchy, for whose virus there is no human remedy.

We thank God that although this awful anarchy foretold is near at hand, and is beyond human ability to cope with, yet Divine Love ha promised to intervene to save the unthankful world by the establishment of the Messianic Kingdom in power and great glory, for the blessing of all the families of the earth, for the making straight of all the crooked paths, for the opening of the eyes of understanding, that all may see the Truth.

THE THANKSGIVING OF CHRISTIANS.

St. Peter, addressing Christians, says, "What manner of persons ought YE to be?" Similarly, we might say, How earnest should be the thanksgiving of Christians! But alas! Thanksgiving day with us has lost much of the religious import known to our forefathers. Notwithstanding false doctrines inculcated by man-made creeds, our forefathers believed the Bible record of man's original perfection, his fall into sin and condemnation, the redemption accomplished through Jesus, and a restoration to Divine favor thus made possible. These truths constituted the foundation for a living faith in God and led them to give thanks for the harvest of the year, accounting that if every good and perfect gift comes directly or indirectly from the hand of God it should be received accordingly and acknowledged.

Today, however, we have the form of godliness without the power, because the precious faith has been well-nigh destroyed by the Higher Critics and Evolutionists, who for the past fifty years have been laboring constantly to this end, and with wonderful success. Well does God ask the question, "Who hath believed our report"—who believes the Divine Record, or Message, and who sees the Arm of Jehovah connected with the world's affairs?

Any one having lost faith in the Bible and its God has therefore little left except a form of godliness, without its power. Nevertheless, here and there in all nations and all sects of Christendom are to be found loyal souls, bewildered by the present trend of affairs, and crying out to God for further light, and appreciating and giving thanks for every blessing, even though they do not understand the philosophy of their own experience.

THE MORNING-STAR DAWN.

St. Peter declares that the sunburst of the New Dispensation of Messiah's Kingdom will be preceded by the Morning Star, which will shine into the hearts of God's faithful people in the early dawn, to herald its approach. The Sun of Righteousness has not yet risen; but many of God's people are noting the clear light now shining upon the Divine Word, and are realizing that it comes from Him, and that He is preparing them, through a better understanding of the Bible, to appreciate the glorious sunlight of Divine mercy which will soon overspread the world and scatter the darkness of earth's superstition, sin and death.

And so, as we get the matter rightly adjusted before our minds, we get the true understanding, the special enlightenment needed in our day; and we are enabled to rightly divide the Word better than did our fathers, so that today we can see, as our fathers did not see, the teaching of God's Word respecting the "High Calling" and "Restitution"—the spiritual portion of blessing for the Church, and the human portion of blessing for the world. We also see something about the times and seasons—WHICH apply to the Church and WHICH apply to the world.

We are not to forget that the Lord promised that He would guide His people in the way of Truth and show them things to come. We are to "STUDY" to show ourselves approved—study the doctrine, and endeavor to have our course of conduct haromnize with it—study to perform faithfully the duties of a loyal soldier of the cross of Christ—2 Timothy 2:15.

Such alone are able to give thanks in the highest sense of the term; for they, better than others, appreciate the Divine Program and can fully endorse the words of our text. I urge all of this class to be thankful, singing and making melody in your hearts to the Lord in respect to all your affairs, and waiting patiently for the full development of the Divine Purpose, assured by faith it will prove exceedingly, abundantly more than we could have asked or thought. I urge the remainder of mankind to cultivate thankfulness to whatever extent they can see and appreciate the Divine character, and to exercise faith therein. There is a blessing in it, not only for the present life, but as a preparation for the life to come.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SPHERE IN THE REFORMATION.

A Series of Philosophic Essays Giving Short Sketches of the Theology, Achievemests, Principles of Conduct and Human Characteristics of the Leading Reformers from Martin Luther Down to Pastor Russell.

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MILLENNIAL DAWN IN HISTORY

Essay II.

(Continued from last week)

SCIENCE

God's commission given to Adam to name all the animals represents the true bent of the scientist in his endeavors at classification in uature. To Aristotle goes the credit of being the world's first genuine scientist. During the Dark Ages the Book of Nature, like the Bible, was closed by the Nicene Creed. The launching of astronomy by Copernicus, Galileo, and Bruno, was the first move towards arriving at the truth outside of the Priesthood since the days of Hypatia. Prior to the age of Aristotle the students of nature were addicted to misrepresenting their findings to such an extent that their accounts resembled the stories of mythology. Since the reopening of this avenue of truth by Copernicus many of its students have indulged in the same practice on a higher-plane—that of speculation. The most prominent of these was Charles Darwin. Yet his speculation on his collection of facts from nature served the purpose of shattering the misconceptions on creation handed down to us from the Dark Ages.

Andrew D. White says that the publication of Darwin's first book was like plowing into an ant-hill. The theologians, rudely awakened from comfort and repose, swarmed out angry, wrathful and confused. The air was filled with challenges, soggy sermons, books, pamplets, brochures and reviews, all flung at the head of Darwin. Questions that were anticipated and answered at length were flung off by men who had neither read his book nor expected an answer.

The war between Science and Historic Christianity lasted about twenty years and was finally declared off by Henry Drummond who stepped into the arena and declared the whole affair a mistake; that six days of creation of Devine Revelations were epochs of long duration in which God was creating by evolutionary processes instead of by Fiat as taught by Mediaeval Theology. I like the Catholic Priesthood which cites Scripture from Judaism and missapplies it to Catholism to substantiate some of its rituals and forms, Drummond prostituted as much Scripture as would suit the illegitimate purpose of boosting the Darwinian theory as applied to man. Like Constantine who by the master stroke of fusion made Paganism and Nicene Dogmatism one, Drummond christianized the Darwinian theory and built a superstructure upon it: "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." In this work Scripture is cited that gives plausibility to Darwinism. In this work he discarded Satan's delusion of immortality of the soul and insists that the soul either evolves into a full fledged spirit being by a renascent or being begotten to a newness of life (New Creation), by evolutionary processes, or, if by not embracing Christianity and its ethics, retrogrades into eternal death or oblivion. He made the same mistake with his "New Creation" as he did with Darwinism by supposing that the Scriptures that applied to the "New Creation" were applicable to all mankind. According to Drummond's system, all who lie outside of the sphere of Christian influence, are eternally dead without a hope of future life. This was precisely the mistake made with Darwin's theory. It is applicable in certain departments of Nature, but misappliel it to the creation of the human race as in his "Ascent of Man." Pastor Russell's system of theology embraces Drummond's superstructure: "The New Creation" fully developed, and that without denying other doctrines of the Bible, such as the Fall of Man from Edenic perfection and the reserruction of the dead of those that have not had the opportunity of coming under Christian influence in this Life.

One of the generals of a speculative cast, in the theological camps, retreatel under the rhetoric of Drummond and under the shield of pretending to the laity of adhering to their principles of faith in the Bible, they joined the ranks of the enemy in the dark! And, as Pastor Russell who saw the trend of events, predicted thirty years ago the Darwinian theory has permeated all Protestant Theological Seminaries of Christendom. The Mediaeval Theology of Dante and Milton gave place to "The New Religion" expressed by Dr. Charles W. Elliot in the awful stillness that followed the conflict of science and religion. This address which launched Rationalism above board, delivered to an assembly of preachers made up of various denominations in the Harvard Summer School of Divinity, was regarded by Hubbard as the most important proclamation since Lincoln issued his Emancipation address.

In view of these conditions Pastor Russell has no need of an apology for his mission. He comes with a message at the proper time. Just as he has placed the Bible teaching upon the pedestal of reason, he also reaches out into the realms of science and harmonizes it with the Bible and human history. The gools were on the maket at his disposal at the proper time, supplied by scientists who were not addicted to wild speculation, and who devoted their talents to the study of geology.

He has compiled the findings of the eminent geologists, Prof. G. F. Wright of Oberlin College; Sir. J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., Prof. J. D. Dana of Yale, and Prof. Isaac N. Vail, which demonstrate the harmony of science and religion in their bearing upon the Creation. These men have ventured their rputation as scholars in the eyes of college professors inoculated with the virus of Darwinism. The central idea of these Geologists is Prof. Vail's theory of Cosmonogy deduced from the science of geology, is known as the "Villian" or "Canapy" theory. This Russell has applied in detail to the narrative in Genesis respecting the creation of the earth it is shown to be in remarkable agreement. With this Russell has prefaced his sixth volume entitled "The New Creation"—the old creation in contrast to the "New Creation" or spiitual phase of the Messianic Kingdom. The prevalence of Darwinism amongst college professors accounts for the rejection of the Bible account of creation of man. (Phrenology was likewise discredited because it threatened to prove fatal to Darwinism.) The public owes the venerable Pastor a debt of gratitude for his labor in disseminating among the common people the knowledge of this harmony between Science and Religion. Being incorporated into his literature it is flooding Christendom, reaching large numbers who would never receive this knowledge from any other source.

Nothing in the Book of Nature contradicts the record of the Bible—there is a difference between the facts of science and speculation of the conservative works of these eminent geologists likened them with the essence of astronomy, and reconciled them with human history and the Bible. It was only a question of proper classification. Russell proved that the theory of creation by development is limited to certain departments of nature at certain periods of time—man excepted. Modern speculators have made the same mistake in science that theologians have made in theology—they did not take properly into consideration the elements of time. Wesley applied Free Grace to the right place at th wrong time, and scientific speculators have made a local principle universal by applying it to the wrong place—man—and to the right place at the wrong time.

These lessons from the Book of Nature are now being depicted upon the screen in a manner to be appreciated by the illiterate in the latest features of the I. B. S. A. propaganda—the Photo-Drama of Creation—and are now invading all of the territory claimed by the Evangelical Alliance by "Divine Right." This is done with a view of turning the tide of the infilelity that is eminating from the pulpit and schools and flooding Christendom.

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Will science, which has assisted in correcting out views of the Bible account of creation, decide the question of inherent immortality in favor of all the Theological Seminaries of Christendom? Or will it decide the question in favor of one man's understanding of the Bible? It is Pastor Russell against all the ecclesiastcal learning of Christendom! This, it will be admitted, is a critical point. Science, which has proven the old theory of creation by Fiat wrong, has also proven the Platonic theory of the soul's indistructability fictitious. In confirming the Scriptural definition of the soul of man, science has not any basis for a conclusion as to man's future life or even a reasonable hypothesis, except its hope for a future existence along the lines of evolution which it trace in the past. Henry Drummond, without calling attention to the Scripture which treats of the state of the dead, as he did with the evolutionary theory, supplies us with this data:

"The problem is, with a material body and a mental organization inseperably connected with it, to bridge the grave. Emotion, volition, thought itself, are functions of the brain. When the brain is impaired, they are impaired. When the brain is not, they are not. Everything ceases with the dissolution of the material fabric; muscular a[illegible] activity perish a[illegible] [illegible]nced positive staten[illegible] from many departm[illegible] Science, we are al[illegible] fatal verdict is recor[illegible] [illegible]undred hands and with sc[illegible] [illegible]dow of qualification. "Un[illegible] philosophy is compelled t[illegible] reject the idea of an individual immortality. .. .. With the decay and dissolution of its material substratum, through which alone it has acquired a conscious existence and become a person, and upon which it was dependent the spirit must cease to exist." (Buchner.) To the same effect Vogt: "Physiology decides definitely and categorically against individual immortality, and against any special existence of the soul. The soul does not enter the foetus like the evil spirit into the person possessed, but is a product of the development of the brain, just as muscular activity is a product of muscular development, and secretion a product of glandular development."

These deductions from science are in exact accordance with Scripture although controverted by all institutional religion. The question arises, why did not Drummond use the Scripture to show the harmony of the Divine Oracle with that of the Book of Nature, as he did on other questions? Why not? They were at his disposal. He did not for the same reason that led Darwin to remark: "That would be fatal to my theory." Darwin side-stepped some facts in Nature and Drummond is guilty of the same demeanor in Scripture. Had he quoted the Scripture it would have been fatal to the system of thought that he was building upon the Darwinian theory. The Scriptures teach that all, the Christians and others the just and unjust, alike, go into a state of unconsciousness in the interim of the death and resurrection of the soul. In the structure that Drummond built upon the evolutionary theory, he, like Dante and Milton had incorporated into it the literal phase of the Platonic theory, but limited it to those that were "born again" or "begotten to a newness of life in Christ and as for others—eternal death or annihilation. Had he shifted the doctrined of the resurrection, misapplied to the body by Orthedoxy to the soul, instead of eliminating it etnirely he would have had no difficulty in showing the harmony of science and religion on this all important question instead of quibbling about the less important themes and making Darwinism the touch stone of his system.

(To be continued.)

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

A great many of our readers will remember that about a year ago [illegible] time, Sister A. D. Burke, of Nashua, N. H., subscribed and paid for almost 300 friends of the Truth who were too poor to pay for the Tribune. These subscriptions are now due, and we are receiving almost daily orders to stop the paper on account of inability to pay. The following is only a sample of letters we are receiving almost daily:

Portland, Ore., Nov. 1[illegible].

"I am sorry to announce that owing to the fact that the wave of prosperity has not yet reached Portland, nor yet myself I am obliged to ask you to kindly cancell my subscription to your valued paper, as I cannot renew at this time.

"Regretting the necessity of so doing and hoping to be able to renew at some more prosperous time, I am,

"Yours very sincerely,
N. M. L."

Now, dear friends, who will volunteer to take Mrs. Burke's place, if not in whole, in part, and subscribe for copies of the Tribune to be sent to persons who are too poor financially, but wealthy spiritually, to subscribe for the best paper that publishes Pastor Russell's sermons? Bro. Nelson, of Duquesne, Pa., has subscribed for ten. Who will be the next?

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The handsomely engraved bronze watch fob, bearing either the Gethsemane or the Pax Head of Christ makes a fine Christmas present. Order at once. Only 35c a piece; two for 60c; six for $1.50.

FRED UNGER,
Wyoming, Pa.

Appreciations.

Willard, Ga., Nov. 22.

I see my subscription to your good paper has expired in this month, and am this day renewing for another year through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, as I like the way you print the grand sermons of Pastor Russell, which alone is worth the price of the paper. Illness in bed and serious trouble with my eyes have prevented my renewing my subscription earlier. Wishing you many blessings and great success with your

Very sincerely,
MRS. E. Y. WALKER.

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N to Stimu- ruiting

from Page One.)

and sailors in any Parliament which may succeed the present Parliament during the war and within a period of one year after its termination." It provides that if any election takes place during this time all electors who are unable to vote because of their enforced absence from the country on naval or military duty shall be able to exercise the franchise by post and that all soldiers and sailors of full age domiciled in this country before the war shall have the right to vote, though they may not previously have possessed an electoral qualification. The bill so defines military duty as to embrace officers and men in the mercantile marine. Included in the machinery of the bill is a provision for keeping open the poll, so far as these special electors are concerned, for four weeks.

Trade and labor in war time are developing many characteristics unknown to times of peace. A very good example of the special kind of trade union question that is arising can be given this week. Recently J. I. Thornycroft and Company, one of the most important firms in the country in the engineering business had some very important difficulties with certain of their workmen. As a local settlement was impossible to obtain the difficulties were referred to Sir George Askwith, the government arbitrator, under the provisions of the Munitions of War Act. I offer no views on this question but recapitulate the main points as of great interest to organized labor at the present time. Sir George started by pointing out that in time of war the rights of firms and individuals must be subordinanted to the needs of the nation.

Arrangements, he said, had been made for the transfer to Messrs. Thornycroft's establishment (which is now a "controlled establishment," that is, the business for the time being which comes under the direct control of the Minister of Munitions) of additionaal workpeople under the two following schemes—(1) Volunteer munition workers enrolled under the auspices of the Ministry of Munitions; and (2) men released from the colors.

Considerable numbers of men were sent to the firm under both schemes. Exception was taken more than once by boilermakers to the employment of men who were not members of the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. In one case members of the Boilermakers' Society left their work without notice in protest against the employment of men released from the colors who were not members of the union.

Proceeding under the Municions of War Act were taken in that case by the Ministry of Munitions against 50 of the strikers. The case was tried before a general tribunal under the Act on October 2, and the men concerned were fined. Work was afterwards resumed, and steps were taken to refer the difference to arbitration in accordance with the Act.

Sir George Askwith having heard representatives of the firm and of the [illegible] and non-union men, now says: [illegible] right of workpeople to combine [illegible] ress for the inclusion in their [illegible] of all the workpeople engaged [illegible] the particular craft is admitted. It is equally admitted that an individual workman has a right to object to belong to the union. The right of employers to decline to discriminate in any way between unionists and non-unionists is unquestioned. In times of peace, there are methods by which these respective rights, if they are all insisted upon and if they come in conflict, may be tested. The results of such a test in the case of an establishment such as the one in question, where the men are members of a highly organized and powerful trade union, can readily be estimated. But the country is at war, and whatever may be the rights of individuals or firms or unions, such rights cannot be freely exercised if by such exercise the productions of munitions of war essential to the safety of the nation is delayed, hindered, or restricted. The differences in this case does not appear to be in fact differences between the firm and their workpeople, but are differences between various classes of employees. Where as in this case an exclusively "union shop" is concerned the individual should not object to forego his principles for the time being to the extent required to maintain harmonious relationship with the remainder of the workpeople, and he can follow this course entirely without prejudice to a reversion to the status quo in times of peace.

It is, however, regarded as a necessary qualification of membership of the Boilermakers' Society that the candidate should ordinarily have served an apprenticeship to the trade of some years' duration. It is obvious that if the efforts that are being made to increase the amount of labor available for the production of munitions of war are to be successful a rule of this kind cannot at present be insisted upon. Workmen who are competent workmen and eligible should in my opinion be admitted as members of the Society, either in the ordinary way or, if the society so determine, as temporary members. If the society is not prepared to admit workmen who are considered by the employers to be capable of useful employment they must not during the war be precluded from such employment by any objeltion on the part of the union or of its members. If in the case of a particular individual the society object to his joining the union he should be allowed to work freely and without interference or molestation.

So much for Sir George Askwith and his views and advice. The particular troubles he refers to have arisen in other parts of the country, but generally are being settled because of the strong reluctance of the trade unions to do anything that may seem to imperil national welfare at a time like this.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SERMON IN SPANISH.

Realizing that the friends are interested in the promulgation of the Truth, we are pleased to inform them that the sermons are being published in Spanish. It was through the instrumentality of Sister Varro, who approached the management of the "La Prensa" of Los Angeles, Cal., regarding the sermons and found them very favorable and gladly entered into a contract to publish the sermons. Sister Kent at the "Bible House" supplies the translations of the sermons. The publishers commend her translations very highly. They report the subscribers from whom they heard seem to like the sermons.

We thought it a good suggestion to the friends that they encourage the publishers by getting any that read Spanish to subscribe to "La Prensa" or, at least, send in their names and addressees for sample copies. Thus the friends will be showing their interest in the sermons.

A reduced rate of $2.00 per year or $1.25 for six months has been obtained. Address subscriptions and communications regarding Spanish sermons to H. A. Varro, 755 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal.

"La Prensa" is a weekly with a circulation of 5000—3000 local and the rest to other parts of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, Cuba, Spain, etc.

Until recently the work among the Spanish speaking people was apparently producing no results, but, now there are a number of Spanish classes established in Texas, California and elsewhere. In Los Angeles the Photo Drama of Creation was shown for two months on Sunday mornings this summer to audiences averaging over 550 and much interest was aroused. A Mexican Brother read the Scenarios in Spanish. The "La Prensa" gave free write ups announcing the Drama each week. Hopes are being entertained that the Drama Lecture Records will soon be gotten out in Spanish.

West Somerville, Mass., Nov. 20.

Enclosed you will please find money order for renewal through the Watch Tower of my subscription to your paper for a year.

I am interested in all the many features of the paper, but especially in the religious articles. I deem it the greatest privilege of my life to have been brought in touch with Pastor Russell, to have known the man who is obviously the brightest light in the Christian world today. May God bless you in your efforts to continue faithful in the greatest work of the Gospel Age.

Very truly yours.
SAMUEL LEVINE.

WAITRESSES DEMAND MORE.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Waitresses' union protests against a wage scale that forces them to depend on tips for an existence. A demand for higher wages will be made on employers. The union will continue its organizing campaign that success may be assured.

TOOLS.

Brown & Sharpe Fine Mechanical Tools.
L. S. Starrett Fine Mechanical Tools.
Carpenter, Taps & Dies.
Cards, Screw Plates.
Wells Bros. Screw Plates.
Prentiss, Phoenix & Victor Vises.
Morse, Twist Drills, Reamers & Sockets.
Brown & Sharpe Gear & Milling Cutters.
Armstrong Lathe Tools.
American English & Swiss Pliers.
Lindstroms Swedish Pliers.
Heinisch Tinners' Snips.
Browns (Genuine) Snips.
Telephone & Metal Snips.
Steel Letters & Figures.
American, English & Swiss Files.
Frays & Peck Stowe & Wilcox Braces.
Russell Jennings & Snells Auger Bits.
Witherby Socket Firmer Chisels.
Millers Falls Hand & Breast Drills.
Goodell Pratt Hand Breast & Bench Drills.
Yankee Hand & Breast Drills.
Raw Hide Hammers & Mallets.
Lufkin & Chesterman Steel & Metallic Tapes.
Champion Hurwood & Yankee Screw Drivers.
Piano Screw Drivers.
Taylor (Extra Quality) Screw Drivers.
Model Gear Wheels. Knurling Wheels.
Carborundum. Emery India & Arkansas Wheels.
Carborundum. India & Arkansas Stones.
Emery & Crocus Cloth.
French Emery Paper.
Emery Powder Rouge & Tripoli.
Muslin & Canton Flannel Buffs.
Felt & Walrus Buff Wheels.
Brass & Steel Brush Wheels.
Brass & Steel Hand Brushes.
Steel Music Wire. Drill Rods.
German Silver Wire & Sheet.
Silver Solder for Band Saws.
Platinum & Composition Wire for Gass Engines.
Brazing Blow Pipes for Artificial & Natural Gas.
Jessop Tool & Die Steel

HEEREN BROS & CO
Tool Department
Penn Ave. & Eighth St
Pittsburg, Pa.

AMOS THE FEARLESS PROPHET

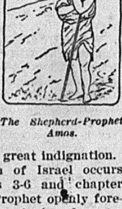
Amos 5:1-15.—Nov. 28.

Amos the Shepherd Becomes Amos the Prophet—Divine Methods of Presenting the Prophet's Message—Israel Guilty of Injustice and Oppression—Lessons For Our Day—Israel's Recovery Foretold—Fulfilment of This Prophecy Now Due.

"He that hath My Word, let him speak My Word faithfully."—Jeremiah 23:28.

THE Prophet Amos belongs to a period about a century after the Prophets Elijah and Elisha and about two centuries before the Prophets Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel. Like David, he was a sheep tender, a farmer, upon whom the Lord poured His Spirit with mighty power, sending him to proclaim the disasters sure to come upon Israel unless they repented of their iniquities.

The brunt of the Prophet's message fell against the ten-tribe kingdom. The Divine method of presenting this matter is noteworthy. The message began with the adjoining nations, and proceeded gradually to Israel, the ten-tribe kingdom. We can fancy the attention given the message by the Israelites until the weight to the Prophet's testimony was found to be against them. Then we may be sure that there was great indignation.



The Shepherd-Prophet Amos.

This denunciation of Israel occurs chiefly in chapters 3-6 and chapter 7:9-17. When the Prophet openly foretold the fall of the reigning dynasty, Amaziah, the priest of Bethel, interfered, bidding Amos to return to his own country. But under the special power of the Holy Spirit, using him to deliver a particular message, the Prophet refused to return home until he had accomplished his errand. He also added to the retribution of Israel some prophecies respecting the priest's own household.

"Not All That Say, Lord, Lord."

Today's lesson is a part of the Prophet's pleading with the Israelites to return to harmony with God and thus to avert the impending calamities. History shows that the time was a very prosperous period, not only for Judah, but also for Israel. The prosperity was of an earthly kind. Riches were accumulated. But these were in the hands of the great.

The Prophet then warns the rich that the poor were being unjustly dealt with. He intimates that from this source trouble would ultimately come, and that the only terms upon which they could hope to live as a nation would be by seeking the Lord. It would be vain for them to seek help at Bethel, Gilgal or Beersheba, the centers of their religious institutions, which were corrupt; for these would all go down in the predicted trouble.

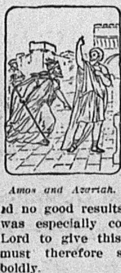
God Himself must be sought with an honest heart; also He would cause destruction to break out like a fire and destroy the House of Joseph. The ten-tribe kingdom is here called the House of Joseph, because of the preponderating influence of the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh, which had sprung from Joseph. Hence a fire breaking out in the House of Joseph means the destruction which would come upon the ten-tribe kingdom unless they repented of their evil course.

The Prophet then particularizes some of the wrongs of his day. Justice was not rendered in their courts. The poor who appealed to the courts got wormwood—bitterness, disappointment. He declares that righteousness was cast down to the earth; that equity was not a matter of primary consideration; that bribery was rife; that wealth, power and influence could accomplish almost anything. There must be a turning from this condition; and relief could come only from turning to the Lord.

God Careth For the Poor and Needy.

In Verse 9 the Prophet intimates that God's power would be with the poor and oppressed for their deliverance; and that this would mean destruction against the strong and powerful, against those who hate reproof and oppose the upright.

Verses 11 and 12 particularize the nature of the injustice which should be discontinued. Verse 13 implies that there were some Israelites who did not approve the general course; but that these, a helpless minority, kept silence from prudential reasons—because the time was evil and to have espoused the cause of the oppressed would have accomplished no good results. But the Prophet was especially commissioned of the Lord to give this very reproof, and must therefore speak his message boldly.



Amos and Azariah.

The lesson closes with an exhortation that the Prophet's hearers make a thorough reformation—that they seek good and not evil, love righteousness and hate sin. Then indeed they might apply to themselves God's promises, as they were already disposed to do. Such claims would be appropriate enough if they conformed to the Divine requirements, but not otherwise. If they as a people would come into line with God's requirements, He would be gracious to them. Otherwise they must expect chastisements.

Freeport, Ill., Nov. 22.

I appreciate the stand you have taken in publishing the "Truth" and trusting the God will richly bless you I am,

Respectfully,
MRS. E. P. FAUBEL.

APPRECIATION

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22.

I still appreciate the sermons of Pastor Russell as published in your good reliable paper, and the other helpful features. Also would like to state for the benefit of its many readers and those who read other papers, that the statement of Brother F. A. Hall who states "there is as much difference between Chiropractic and Osteopathy as there is between Present Truth and the Unreasonable, and unscriptural teachings of denomationalism". This is putting matters a little too strong. As many of the Truth readers of your Valuable Paper can testify being one such. There is quite a few of the Brethern who are Osteopaths and who have relieved much of the human ills. Why make such strong statements. Preach the Truth and leave other opinions out for it is best, yet in justice to some of the Brethern would like you to publish this as a favor. A subscriber by application.

ROBERT J. CRAIG.

Emeralda, Fla., Nov. 22.

Some time ago I wrote you that I could not continue my subscription to the dear Tribune, that I had learned to love, and had looked forward too from week to week to bring me the sermons of our Dear Pastor Russell, S. S. lessons, testaments and many other interesting things until I have learned to love the editor that stood so bravely for the Truth. To part with it I assure you cost me a severe pang, and now dear Editor I come to tell you I never missed a single copy. The dear friends saw my letter and instead of missing the next number I received four coppies, and every week since have been getting the paper from friends in various states, and I see that some dear friend has subscribed for me and I get the paper promptly every week. I do not know who subscribed for me, but take this method to thank them, and all the dear friends that have so kindly remembered me, and that you may see how "sweet the tye that binds our hearts in Christian love.

Should have written you some time ago but was unable to do so, and knowing that He who notes the sparrow's fall, will reward each one as I never can I will again thank them—and you—and will in my humble petition remember them at the Throne of Heavenly Grace. With kind wishes for you and success for your paper, I am,

Very sincerely yours.
MRS. S. F. COX.

West Lynn, Mas., Nov. 22.

My subscription expires this week and I must request you to discontinue my paper. It's no fault for I appreciate the Tribune very much and feel badly to be without it. I have read it several years and value it for not only the religious part, sermons especially, but for the fearless clean stand you take. Financially I'm unable to renew. I wish you continued success in the stand you have taken for Truth and right. I wish to thank you for your faithfulness in sending the Tribune these past years. I am sorry to have to discontinue and hope in the near future to renew once more.

Your grateful and appreciative reader.
MRS. J. D. THURSTON.

Carbondale, Pa., Nov. 22.

We rejoice that the sermons of Pastor Russell are still appearing in your excellent paper and hope to be priviledged to enjoy reading them for some time to come. Wishing you success for you paper.

Very truly,
E. F. YORK.

Avonmore, Pa., Nov. 22.

I will henew my subscription next week through the "Watch Tower." I appreciate the sermons and every thing good in your paper. I am taking it so I can have Pastor Russell's sermons in good clear print.

JOSEPHINE M. GELVIN.

A year's subscription of the National Labor Tribune will be a very acceptable Christmas gift to some friend who is unable to subscribe.

That friend of yours wants the Tribune. Are you going to brighten their lives next year?

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19.

It gives me pleasure to show that I greatly appreciate your paper which has a good clean tone and especially the stand you take with regard to Pastor Russell and his literature. I consider him a true servant of the Lord, and a safe teacher to follow.

Very respectfully,
J. S. TILLITSON.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 22.

In renewing my subscription for the Tribune, I want to say that I highly appreciate the paper, because I believe it is one of the means, God is now using to spread the "glad tidings" which so soon shall be made known to all people through Pastor Russell's sermons.

I am sure you will be greatly blessed during the next age for the service you have done, for God never allows the least service done Him to go unnoticed or unrewarded; so I hope you will continue this line of good work in publishing the Truth.

Yours respectfully,
W. N. BATES.

Suffolk, Va., November 18.

It is known to many of the friends that my wife was paralyzed last May. She has been helpless ever since. Through a manifest interposition on the part of the Lord a dear sister in the Truth has come to live in my home to take care of her. This sister was in the Colporteur work until she could no longer meet her necessary expenses. I am very thankful to the dear Lord for sending to me such a blessing as this dear sister has proved to be. I would be glad, if it be His will, to have another sister to be housekeeper and cook. This is very desirable for several reasons, one of which is that the dear sister already here, may have a congenial female companion in the house; and it has occurred to me there may be a sister out of employment who would be pleased to fill the position. Since my medical practice has left me entirely, I am not financially able to offer large compensation, but any sister who might be willing to come, would have a good comfortable home and be in every respect a member of my little family (I have no children.) I might say that the house is not a large one, having four rooms (including the cook room) on the first floor and four on the second floor, including bath-room. The bath-room is provided with all the conveniencies usually found in such rooms. The house is lighted by gas, not electricity.

If this meets the eye of any sister who would be pleased to consider replying to this letter, I would be glad to have her state on what monthly salary she would accept the position.

BRO. WM. W. MURRY,
Suffolk, Va.

TALK IT OVER
IN THE CITY-COUNTY RESTAURANT
Opposite The New City-County Building
411 GRANT STREET

Business and Professional Men Meet Daily
Neat--Quiet--Exclusive--Prompt Service
Tables for Ladies
Quality the Best Moderate Prices

Smith's Barber Shop,
438 Diamond Street.
(Opposite Frick Building and Annex.)
One of the Most Hygenic and Antiseptically Equipped Barber Shops in the City.
MANICURING.

ESTABLISHED 18
KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
5th AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.

OVERCOAT WEEK

OVER 4000 KAUFMANN "QUALITY" OVERCOATS PRICED FOR THE GREATEST 6 DAYS' SELLING OF OUR 45 YEARS' HISTORY

Every new style of Overcoat for Men and Young Men shown elsewhere besides scores seen in Kaufmann "Quality" Clothes only.

A greater variety of all-wool fabrics, weaves and colors than ever featured at one time.

Prices, quality considered, are lowest ever offered to Pittsburgh men.

Lot No. 1 Contains 860 Overcoats specially priced
$11.50
Lot No. 2 Contains 1,350 Overcoats specially priced
$14.50
Lot No. 3 Contains 1,075 Overcoats specially priced
$19.50
Lot No. 4 Contains 900 Overcoats specially priced
$24.50

BOYS, TOO!

Boys' $4.00 Overcoats $2.98
Double-breasted, shawl and button-to-neck, belted back models of Blue Chinchilla, fancy brown and Gray Cheviots and plain Gray with black Astrakhan collar and cuffs. Sizes 2½ to 9.

Boys' $5 00 to $6 50 Overcoats $3.98
Storm Overcoats with convertible and shawl collars; also button-to-neck models of Kerseys, Chinchillas, Cheviots and fancy Overcoatings. Sizes 4 to 17.

Boy's $7.50 Overcoats $4.98
Mackinaws, Balmaroons and regular Overcoat models with shawl and convertible collars—plain and fancy Overcoatings; also brown, gray, maroon and green plaids. Sizes 6 to 18.

Boys' "Sampeck" $15.00 Overcoats $10.00
Latest models in Storm Overcoat—Cadet blue, brown, gray and tan Kerseys, Chinchillas and fancy Scotch Mixtures. Sizes 2½ to 8.

AN OBSERVING IOWA EDITOR.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Nov. 24.—Discussing the burning of workers in New York fire traps, the editor of the Register and Leader says:

"It would be too great an imposition upon the owners of mills and factories to compel them to safeguard the lives of workers. Property before lives is the accepted doctrine, and not in New York alone."

WAGE INCREASE FOR 4,600.

STANFORD, Conn., Nov. 24.—The Yale & Towne Manufacturing company announces a general wage increase of 10 per cent effective Nov. 15. About 4,600 workers are benefited.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Men wanted for the following positions:
Engine Lathe Hands, first-class on Tool Work.
Milling Machine Hands, on Tool Work.
Universal Grinder Hands on Tool Work.
Engine Lathe Hands, first-class on Production Work.
Planer Hands.
Horizontal Boring Mill Hands.
Vertical Boring Mill Hands.
Millwrights.
Instrument Makers.
Wiremen.
Apply at Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNIONISTS AID THE BLIND.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Through the efforts of the Broom Makers' union state authorities have raised the wages of blind broom makers at the Illinois industrial home. Under the new rates blind men can now make one dozen brooms per day less and receive the same wages they formerly did.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
Satisfaction Assured by wearing our Latest Model Perfection Limb.
CORDLESS ANKLE
MANY NEW FEATURES.
Write for Special Information
FEICK BROS. CO.,
809 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh

Idle Money
LIKE idle hands will get into mischief. Deposit all of your loose change regularly and it will earn
4% Compound Interest.
Pittsburgh Bank For Savings
ESTABLISHED 1862
4th Ave. & Smithfield St.
ESTABLISHED 1862

SUCCESS IS A SIMPLE MATTER
Live prudently—
Save a little regularly and put your savings in this strong bank at 4%.
$1 starts an account.
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK,
Where Savings are Safe"
Resources Over 13 Millions.
Frick Building.

GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK,
CARSON AND SOUTH FOURTEENTH STS.,
PITTSBURGH.
4% Interest on Time Deposits.
J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller,
John McKain, Assistant Ca

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

New York Public Library
476 Fifth Ave.

Dec. 2, 1915 – Nov 30, 1916

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
1917
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London Women Conductors On Street Cars

Rapidly Enter Other Lines of Work—Many Appointed Gas Inspectors.

Thomas Reece, Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A strike involving between 20,000 and 22,000 workers in the Lancashire dyeing, bleacing, and finishing trades was decided upon at a meeting in Manchester on November 9th of the Wages Sub-committee of the twelve or more kindred trade unions affiliated together for common purposes.

At a conference held in Bradford on October 30, offers of war bonuses from the Bleachers' Association, the Calico Printers' Association, and the Lancashire Federation of Piece Goods Dyers were considered and referred to the members to be balloted upon. The Wages Sub-committee met on November 9th to receive the returns, and on their behalf Alderman Jos. Hayhurst of Bradford, announced that 16,000 had voted in favor of refusing those offers and handing in notices to cease work, and 3,000 against such a course; 1,000 had not voted, and there were still a few hundred votes to come in. As a result, he added, notices to cease work would be handed in on November 10th and on successive make-up days, with the result that if the employers did not concede the demands of the workers there would be a complete stoppage on November 19th in the premises of the three combines named and of a large number of private firms in Scotland.

The very moderate claims made by the allied unions are an advance of 72 cents a week for men over 18 years of age, 50 cents for women and girls and for youths under 18 years, and a 10 per cent advance on piece rates. These have been conceded to about 40,000 employees by virtually all of the woolen firms in Yorkshire, the British Cotton Wool, and Hank Dyers' Association, and—during the last few days—by five private firms in the Lancashire Federation of Piece Goods Dyers. But from the outset of the wages movement employers in the adjoining cotton county of Lancashire have refused to consider the advance. They declare they are not so prosperous as their fellow employers over the border in Yorkshire.

The offers of the three combines which have been rejected were of the nature of war bonuses instead of advances of wages, and varied in detail from one another.

The Calico Printers' Association's terms included a bonus of 72 cents a week to men and youths over 18 years of age, 36 cents a week to boys under that age and to women and girls, and 25 cents to half-timers, with overtime rates and piecework "calculated as before." Those of the Bleachers' Association were a bonus of 72 cents a week for men over 21 years of age earning $8.25 or less per week, one of 50 cents for men earning more than that amount, and 36 cents for women and girls and for youths under the age of 21 years, whilst chief among the terms of the Federation of Piece Goods Dyers were a bonus of 72 cents a week for men over 21 years and 36 cents for other workers. In each case there were varying provisions for such events as holidays, slackness, and sickness.

It should be added that the members of the Union of Engravers to Calico Printers and Paper Stainers are not concerned in the strike decision, as they are bound by special agreement with their employers to give three months' notice in the event of a dispute, but all the other kindred trades are involved, including the Gasworkers' and General Laborers' Union.

Two important textile trade unions have now fixed up an agreement to amalgamate. They are the National Society of Machine Woolcombers and the Bradford Card Grinders and between them they have over 8,000 members.

In connection with the employment of women tram conductors the London County Council proposes to pay them the same wages as men, namely $1.25 a day and a war bonus of 72 cents a week. They will wear a uniform. Owing to the scarcity of men, women porters are to be employed at the L. C. C. Stores Department at wages from $3.75 to $5.25 a week. No woman of 21 years of age or more is to receive less than the maximum, and in all other respects the conditions of service are to be the same as for male porters.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

CONGRESS CONVENES DEC. 6.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The first session of the sixty-fourth congress convenes Monday, Dec. 6. Among the list of legislative enactments the American Federation of Labor will urge is the following:

Immigration restriction.

Empowering states to regulate the admission of goods manufactured by convicts in other states.

Prohibiting importation of goods manufactured in whole or in part by convicts of foreign countries.

Preventing interstate transportation of goods in which the labor of children under certain ages is employed.

Compensation act for District of Columbia workers.

Compensation act for federal employes extended and liberalized.

Compensation for railroad employes engaged in interstate commerce.

Amend the hours of service (railroad men's 16-hour) law, with a minimum penalty provision incorporated.

Eight hours for interstate railroad telegraphers.

A liberal and comprehensive industrial education bill.

Additional safety laws, and placing the enforcement of same under the jurisdiction of the United States department of labor.

Old age pensions and retirements.

The above list of major demands does not include declarations by the A. F. of L. San Francisco convention.

Legislative representatives of the railroad brotherhoods have arrived in the city and opened headquarters. These officials, together with officials of the American Federation of Labor will, as usual, act in unison on all questions of interest to the toilers.

WHAT IS CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY?

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—"Labor has no more dangerous thing confronting it than the law of criminal conspiracy," writes Fred H. Moore, in The Tailor, official magazine of the Journeymen Tailors' union.

"The law of criminal conspiracy today," he says, "is uncertain, defies intelligent analysis and is a perpetual menace to co-operation in any organized effort to do anything contrary to the wishes of those who control organized government.

"Under the law of conspiracy every one who co-operates in an organized movement is responsible for each and every act of each and every individual co-operating along the line of that movement, even though the act which the individual does is really outside of the range of the purpose of the original program, provided that a jury sees fit to say, when influenced by prejudice, malice and ill will, that a conspiracy has been formed. Some of the most vicious verdicts returned by juries have been under the cloak of the law of conspiracy.

"It makes possible manifold miscarriages of justice, reduces the administration of the law to the whim and caprice of judges and juries. We should direct all our efforts to the destruction of this legal myth which possesses danger far greater than any virtues that any one can find in it."

EIGHT HOUR LAW UPHELD.

AUSTIN, Tex. Dec. 1.—The court of criminal appeals has declared that the Texas eight-hour law is constitutional. A contractor was convicted in the Bexar county courts for violating this law, on complaint of the state labor department and the decision was made on this appeal, which the supreme court rejects. It holds that the Texas law is similar to legislation declared valid by the United States Supreme court.

EVERETT, Wash., Dec. 1.—L. B. Williard, a night watchman, sued a Tacoma paving company for overtime, under the state eight-hour law. He testified he worked 14 hours a day instead of eight, as the law requires. The company assured the court that this was the first time this question has been raised during all its years in the paving business, and that it was customary to work watchmen from daylight to daylight. Superior Court Judge Ralph was not impressed with this defense, and after quoting the law, ordered the company to pay Williard $123.75.

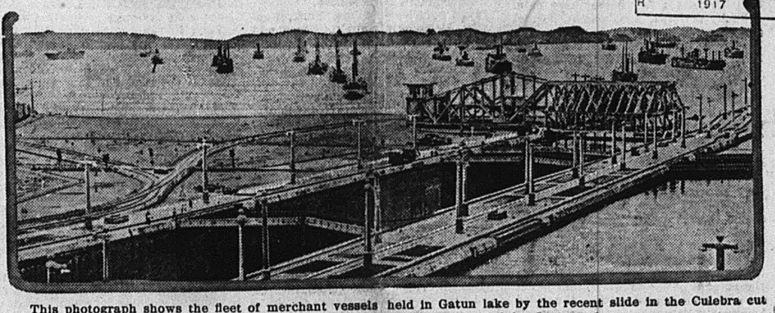
R. R. BROKE AGREEMENT.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Last week it was announced that the Boston and Maine railroad had reached an agreement with its striking freight handlers. Unionists now declare this railroad has broken its agreement and the strike is still on. These workers struck October 21 last for wage increases. They were later joined by the Boston and Albany and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads. The Boston and Albany has adjusted its differences.

MACHINISTS STRIKE.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 1.—Machinists employed by the Steinle Turret Machine company are on strike for an eight-hour day, time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays. Manager Steinle has refused to meet a committee of the union. He wants to meet them as individuals, and declares "he'll run the shop himself" as he is a machinist—or was, years ago.

MERCHANT FLEET HELD UP BY CANAL SLIDE



This photograph shows the fleet of merchant vessels held in Gatun lake by the recent slide in the Culebra cut of the Panama canal. Governor Goethals hopes the canal will be opened by January 1.

A. F. OF L. WILL ASSIST DESPOILED HATTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—All officers were re-elected at the A. F. of L. convention, which was forced to extend its sessions into the third week because of increased business.

It was voted that each member of organized labor should donate his earnings for the second hour of any one shift worked on Thursday, Jan. 27, 1916, to a fund for the relief of the Danbury hatters who are being despoiled of their association. The executive council was instructed to send out an appeal to all affiliated unions apprising them of the present predicament of the hatters. This money will be used for the benefit of these distressed unionists and is not intended to be given manufacturers or their attorneys. The convention declared the hatters' struggle "was not in vain, for from it comes the enactment into the Clayton law of the principle whose application will remove the menace of the attack that has stripped these hatters of Danbury."

The executive council was authorized to levy a one-cent assessment to organize women workers.

The per capita tax of international unions was increased from two-thirds of a cent to three-fourths of a cent. The committee reported that "such an increase, though apparently insignificant, will be of sufficient amount to carry the Federation over this period and bring us early to the point where our office building may be operated on a self-sustaining basis."

Delegates W. D. Mahon of the street car men and Matthew Woll of the photo engravers were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress. These unionists had been elected to these positions in previous years, but the European war and the holding of their own convention at the same time, made their visit to England impossible.

Delegate Harry P. Corcoran, representing the West Virginia state federation of labor, was elected fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Baltimore was selected as the next convention city.

LET SEAMEN'S LAW BE TESTED

FRESNO, Cal., Dec. 1.—"The La Follette shipping law went smoothly into operation without any of the dire consequences predicted, except that in San Francisco one vessel formerly under foreign registry chose that day to hoist the American flag, and thereby come under the provisions of the bugaboo bill," says the Fresno Republican.

"Now that this law is in operation, suppose we try the experiment of letting it alone for a while, to see how it will work. That is what we do with other laws.

"The American shipping which has left American registry on the Pacific, pending the bill, was all shipping that would have been transferred in any event, and this for reasons that would have existed equally with or without this bill. That part of the experience is, therefore, of no significance. What is to come will be of decided significance. The sensible thing for all Americans is to wait and see."

GOVERNING SYSTEM LEGAL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 1.—The state supreme court has upheld the commission form of government. The town marshal of Kirksville lost his job, and attacked the legality of this governing system. His attorneys claimed it was "un-American" because it combined the judicial and administrative functions.

The court ruled:

"It has been uniformly held that the municipalities so governed are not in any sense sovereignities and hence do not fall within the provisions of the constitution which apportion the powers of sovereign states."

The commission form of government was first tried in Galveston after the 1900 storm, and since that time has spread to practically every section of the country.

DECRY MACHINE-MADE MEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The greatest thing in life is the right to be a man filled with a "divine discontent," and not a machine, declared Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in a speech in this city. He said he had no sympathy with any scheme or philosophy of education that has a tendency to make mere machines out of human beings or divide citizens of this country into peasant and other classes.

"I know of no reason," said the educator, "why one class should have the fullness of life and another class not have. We must regard humanity in all things. There is no relief by so-called philanthropy. Each person living must eat, wear clothes, have transportation, hear music, read books and participate in life. Today we are teaching things scientifically—not by imitation. Wherever the flag of this government flies we are training children. We are not trying to teach little children tricks by which they may be useful to employers, but we are giving them a liberal education which will enable them to earn a living and yet find a liberty and joy in their work."

Dr. Claxton expressed the hope that the day would not be far distant when every child, irrespective of race or condition, would be given an education extending through the high school. He said the boys and girls being trained now would live to see the United States have a population of 200,000,000, cities of 10,000,000 and many cities of 1,000,000. This condition, declared the speaker, would result in problems of greater quantity and more complexity. "We must fit these boys and girls for citizenship—that is part of their life," he said.

FAVORS A FREE PRESS.

CHICAGO, Dtc. 1.—Judge Taylor has issued a temporary injunction against the civil service commission, which is denied the right to exclude the press from its office or deny newspapers access to its records. The court order means that the Civil Service News, a newspaper conducted in the interest of civil service employes, can not be barred from the office of the commission. The paper has questioned the methods employed by commissioners, who are charged, among other things, with dismissing employes to make temporary appointments.

SOUTHERN MILL OWNER DEFENDS CHILD LABOR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—President Sherard of the Southern Textile association opposes the Palmer federal child labor bill, which will be re-introduced at the coming session of congress. He says the bill fixes the age limit for child employment at 16, and now Secretary Lovejoy of the national child labor committee, in a letter to a southern newspaper, intimates that if Mr. Sherard will read the bill he will find the 16-year limit applies only to mines and quarries, and that the limit for workshops is 14 years.

Other statements by President Sherard are answered as follows:

"But Mr. Sherard's greatest objection to the bill is, waiving the matter of the age limit which he misunderstood, that the south, educationally, is unready for it. He says the textile manufacturers employ children, not because child labor is cheap, but for the good of the children (and here let me say that we are glad to see he admits that child labor is not an economic asset. There being no adequate school system in the south as yet, he says, there is no good place for the children except in the mills. Therefore the mill men employ them. This is a most altruistic point of view for the manufacturer to take, but unfortunately there seems to be something wrong with their argument.

"In the first place if we were to say that the southern child has no safe place to go except the school house or the cotton mill, Mr. Sherard and his associates would resent it as a gratuitous insult to the south. In the second place, Mr. Sherard is too pessimistic in regard to educational conditions in the south. The movement for compulsory schooling is gaining ground in the south. Last year Florida and South Carolina passed local option school attendance laws, while Alabama and Texas went further and passed state-wide laws for compulsory school attendance. But this compulsory school attendance movement has always to combat the fact that the child labor laws of the south are poor."

FAVOR A MERCHANT MARINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The A. F. of L. convention has declared for a merchant marine that will not be maintained by private parties, subsidized by the government, but through the creation of a shipping board empowered to build or purchase vessels for the government, for service in the foreign trade in times of peace and for effective naval auxiliaries in times of war. It is further declared that on these ships safety for travelers and freedom for seamen should be guaranteed.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

Readers of THE NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE have been much interested in the series of articles just finished an Patent Medicine Fakes and Fakers.

During the period in which these articles appeared we received and answered hundreds of inquiries concerning nostrums and fakes that are now being peddled through the newspapers.

Many of the articles reproduced were taken from two books, thousands of which have been distributed in a campaign of education fathered by The American Medical Association of Chicago.

We have a very limited supply of these two books left on our hands and in order to dispose of them quickly are offering them to our readers at greatly reduced prices.

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REPORT COMMENDS PITTSBURGH COMPANIES

Local Corporations Sharing Profits With Employers, Says State Official.

In the annual report of Henry Houck, Secretary of Internal affairs to Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, much space is given to a discussion of the scheme adopted by many corporations whereby profits are shared with the employees.

Mr. Houck's report follows in part:

In the Pittsburgh section three specific examples merit attention in this connection. Most comprehensive ownership and the profit-sharing plans have been adopted recently by Kaufmann"s, "the Big Store," incorporated to conduct a department store on a large scale in Pittsburgh. The sponser of these plans is Edgar J. Kaufmann, who assumed responsibility for a donation of at least $1,000,000 of the common stock of the company to initiate and carry out the plans which are intended to benefit at lease 2,500 employes. These, through the operations of the plans, if they would come to fruition as projected, would, in the course of five years, secure valuable stock in Kaufmann's based on salaries they are earning, since twenty per cent of the stock was to be allotted annually. In a way the store would become thoroughly co-operative through efficient service of the empoyes. A plan of insurance is to be combined with these features to provide against the contingincies of temporary or permanent disability sustained by employes before the final acquisition of the stock set aside for them. No obstacle shall be projected against normal or unusual increase of salary due an employe because of the manifestation of unusual proficiency. In practical operation the plan was beset with some difficulties, which are now being removed, but there has been enough demonstration of success to add to the confident belief that the methods sought are practicable and that they will permit a full realization of the hopes of the founders.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company and most of the subsidiary companies; in this and other states, have given encouragement to an Employees' Association which was formed in 1900 to assist employes to save money and invest such savings in the capital stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, helping thereby to create further mutual interest between the employers and the employes of the company. Through this means many employes made profitable investments of money which otherwise might not have been saved and in addition secured opportunity to become co-operative factors of the company employing them. Workmen can contract to acquire stock at market price and pay for it on an installment plan, the dividends accruing meanwhile being applied to reduce the same, after interest charges of unpaid balance have been deducted. For the purpose of convenience in alloting this stock, the wage earners were divided into six classes. Class F, the lowest, incudes those who earned $800.00 or less per year, and who were privileged to contract up to 20 per cent of their pay. Class A, the highest, includes those whose earnings are $20,000 or more per year, and contract privilege is limited to 5 per cent of the amounts earned, the idea being to secure the co-operation of the ordinary workman as much as possible. In case of shortage of stock to be contracted, the lower wage classes are always given the preference. Bonuses are attached for satisfactory work and five years of such service on the part of a stockholder secures a further dividend.

An additional movement in welfare work was made when in 1902 the Employees' Relief Department and Pension Fund was created. This also has had very substantial growth and has been of great aid to the workmen and their families. In a little more than 12 years of operation a million and a quarter of dollars have been disbursed as benefits under the rules of these bodies, which have obtained substantional recognition as part of the life of this great corporation. Its friendly attitude and generous policy has been given hearty reception by the employes, and while not every object aimed to be secured has had full realization, there has been approximate attainment in every movement. The state of feeling formerly existing has been changed and more cordial relations have been established by these means, which have effectually removed many of the distressing conditions previously existing.

The Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburgh, subsidiary to the United States Steel Corporation, has a profit-sharing plan based on the ownership of stock of the parent company, which has been in successful use since 1903.

The annual cost of this plan to the company is more than a million dollars but the corporation continues it because of its many good qualities in promoting its own welfare and those of its employes who have been induced to save money and invest it upon a profitable basis. In a number of cases those employes who held their stock for five years practically receiv- it for nothing. The Carnegie Company, however, claims that the greatest advantage of the plan was in teaching employes the habit of saving some part of their earnings at all times, thus forming steady, thrifty habits. The terms offered for the acquisition of the stock were easy and favorable, carrying with them benefits beyond those to the ordinary stock holder. The privilege of buying stock is relatively greater for the lower paid men and monthly payments can be less than $2.00 per share, with a maximum limitation not to exceed 25 per cent of the monthly earnings of any contracting shareholder. In case of inability to fulfill the contract, whatever sums paid in are refunded with five per cent interest allowance.

How popular the proposition has been is shown by the statement issued December 31, 1912, which indicated that there were 32,248 employes stockholders under this plan. Their aggregate holdings were more than 125,848 shares of stock, two-thirds of which were owned by those earning less than $2,600 per year.

The Pension Fund of the United States Steel Corporation was established in 1910 by the merging of the $4,000,000 fund provided by Andrew Carnegie in 1901, and $8,000,000 now set aside by the Corporation. This immense fund of $12,000,000 is administered by a manager appointed by the twelve trustees controlling the fund, at a cost of but little more than 3 per cent of the disbursements made. Some of the principal features attaching to the fund are: Compulsory retirement of women at sixty years of age and of men at seventy years, after twenty years' service; or voluntary retirement after a like term of service, each class ten years younger. Retirement through disability, after fifteen years of service. Minimum pension to be $12.00 per month; maximum $100.00 per month, computation to be made at the rate of one per cent of the average monthly earnings after two years operation, was nearly sixty four years; and the average term of service was not quite thirty. Nearly two thousand persons have become pensioners and more than $360,000 have been paid out as pensions. The system has become part of the life of the Corporation and will be a strong means to permanently and loyally hold together its diverse forces employed by the company.

The United States Steel Corporation in this and other states has also been most active in various forms of welfare work, such as teaching foreign workmen sufficient English, so that they can more intelligently perform their duties and to enable them to heed the caution provided against possible accidents. Satisfactory progress has been made in the former effort and there has been a surprising decrease of injuries to workmen. Precautions against every form of injurious occurrence have been taken, protection being given to the eye, mouth, limbs and whatever member might suffer through unprotected machinery or careless operation of the same. Conservation of life and its forces have become sacred duties of the management of every company of this great corporation, various bodies being organized to further such ends. All have had fine achievement to their credit.

Believing that cleanliness, order and pleasant surroundings have a wholesome influence upon working people, even if engaged in steel mills, the corporation has been very active in making many waste places gardens of bloom. The men have been enlisted to take part in this constructive work, in which most of them have engaged with zeal and energy. Marvelous changes have been made in the external surroundings of some of the mills, which, in addition to the improvements for safety, have also been placed in better sanitary condition. In addition, some have added restaurant privileges where the employes may obtain excellent, wholesome food at very moderate prices. At other places welfare buildings of various kinds, usually handsome and well equipped, have been erected to show the care and interest manifested for the employes. Hospital privileges are available with attendant servi of trained nurses, whose care ext to the families of those engaged the mills.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

JEHOVAH PROVES HIS CONSECRATED PEOPLE.

The Test is One of Heart Loyalty, Not of Absolute Perfection. Consecrationand Spirit-Begetting First, Then the Proving—One Thing to Promise, Another to Fulfill—God's Plan Marvelously Beautiful When Understood—Faith in God Essential—Bible Teaching Reasonable—Important to Know Where We Stand—All Spirit-Begotten Ones are Brethern—God First.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 28.—Pastor Russell delivered a very practical address here today, from the text, "The Lord our God proveth you, whether ye love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul." (Deuteronomy 13:3.) He said:

The words of this text were uttered to Natural Israel, but they are certainly applicable to Spiritual Israel—to all of God's people. The thought is manifest that the Lord's children are all under testing, that the Lord is providing our devotion.. It is not sufficient that God should have called us with a Heavenly Calling, that He should have sent a Message through His Son, speaking peace and declaring that He will forgive the sins of those who surrender themselves to him. It is not sufficient that we should be informed as to how we may gain these blessings through a full consecration to God through the Savior. It is not sufficient even that we should accept these terms and make a full consecration of ourselves to do the will of God. Something more is necessary.

The making of the consecration, according to the Scriptures, would mean the giving up of our lives to do the will of God. "Present your bodies a living sacrifice," as the Apostle Paul expresses it. (Romans 12:1.) We have seen this privilege. We have accepted the terms. We have given our little all to God, through the Lord Jesus Christ. We rejoice that He has received our little offering through our great Redeemer, who has imputed on His merit to cover our blemishes, thus making us acceptable to God. We have now been received into the family of God in the highest sense and are new Creatures in Christ, members of the Anointed company, sons of God, called to be heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ to the great inheritance of glory, honor, immortality and the Divine nature.—2 Corinthians 5:17; 1 Corinthians 12:12; John 1:12; Romans 8:17.

It is not enough that God has accepted our consecration. He purposes to prove us, to see whether we mean all that we said. Consecration is more easily made than fulfilled. Having made the surrender to God, we receive an enlightenment. As the Apostle says, we were illuminated. (Hebrews 10:32.) This illumination came to us as it came to our Savior, through the Holy Spirit and through the Word of God, enabeling us to see the lengths and breadths and heights and depths, and to know the love of God, which passeth knowledge, giving us an insight into the Plan of God, helping us to appreciate what we have done, what it means to us now, and what it will mean to us hereafter.

All these things become clearer day by day; and we realize more and more the glorious things which our God has in reservation for His faithful children—things which "eye hath not seen nor ear heard," but which the Lord has "revealed unto us by His Spirit." (1 Corinthians 2:9,10.) While all this work is going on within us, there is a testing, a proving, a disciplinary training.

A FORETASTE OF THE COMING GLORY.

Every day we are receiving added blessings. God's mercies are indeed "new every morning and fresh every evening." His providences are shaping all our affairs. How are we responding to all these blessings coming from the Lord? This is the question. God has indeed entered into a Covenant with us, as He says: "Gather together My saints unto Me, those who have made a Covenant with Me by sacrifice." (Psalm 50:5.) You agree to give up yourself, your own will, and your own preferences in every matter, not only in word and action, but in thought. It was on this condition that you and I were received. It was on this same condition that our Lord Jesus was accepted and became the Head of the Church.

Jesus was our Guarantor. Therefore the Father entered into this contract with us and gave us the Holy Spirit, the first-fruits of our inheritance. This He would not give without a definite contract; for it is the advance payment, the earnest of the glory to come. So we see that the blessing which has come to us from God through Christ is only a foretaste of what is in store for us. Our Father waits to give us all the riches of His grace, of His loving kindness, through our Lord Jesus, in the coming Age and in the ages to follow. In those future ages of glory He will continue to show to the church the glorious riches of His grace and of His love.—Ephesians 2:7.

"The Lord our God proveth you." The Lord does not wish to disprove us. Our Heavenly Father has great love for all of His children, and He has exceeding great blessings in store for them when their loyalty has been demonstrated. The word LOVE has in it the thought of honoring the one who is loved. "Surely we are not worthy of God's love!" you say. Very true, my brother; but we remember that our Lord Jesus said, "The Father Himself loveth you." (John 16:27.) The Word tells us about God's deep interest in those who have become His children. It tells us that the Church are as dear to Him as the apple of His eye. (Zechariah 2:8.) What tender love and care is here expressed: All things permitted by the Lord to come to any of this class are for their good, for their preparation for the Kingdom, that they may be to the glory of God, members of the Divine family.

"THE PRIZE OF OUR HIGH CALLING."

According to the Bible, our Heavenly Father alone had originally this great thing, the Divine nature, with its quality of immortality, incorruptibility. He has given it to His First begotten Son since His resurrection from the dead, that He might have this same nature, this inherent life; and through the Son the Father has offered it to the Bride class, that they also might inherit the same glory as our Lord, though He will always remain the Head of His Church. (Jonn 5:26; 1 Tim. 6:16; 2 Peter 1:4.) This is the sum total, as we understand the Word—that nevermore will any other attain the Divine nature—only the Father, the Son and "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife"—no more.

Then will come the other natures on the spirit plane—cherubim, seraphim, those who will constitute "the great multitude," and then the lower order of angels. We do not know how wonderful some of these orders may be; but none will be so great as those on the Divine plane. Then, to complete the picture, we shall have mankind restored to perfection—"a little lower than the angles."—Psalm 8:5; Hebrews 2:6-9.

This is the glorious outlook before us. Those of the Divine nature will reign over all others. Theirs will be "the glory that excelleth." The Father loves us and wishes us to attain this glory. If we fail, it will not be because of His unfaithfulness. "Faithful is He that hath called you, who also will do it." (1 Thessalonians 5:24.) The whole responsibility is with us. No one can take our responsibility. Each must stand for himself. We cannot go into the Kingdom by classes. There is no other way to get into the Kingdom except as individuals, personally related to the Lord Jesus. Therefore it is for each of us to "make our calling and election sure."

OUR FLESH NOT ON TRIAL.

"Is God proving by imperfect flesh, to see whether I will use it perfectly?" some one may inquire. No. Long ago God knew that we could not do perthat all mankind are imperfect, fallen flesh. In the Bible He tells us that all mankind are imperfect, fallen. (Romans 3:10,20.) He is proving that our spirit is of, your mind, your will. What kind of a mind ought we to have? The Lord tells us, "Let this mind be in you, which was in Christ Jesus." (Philippians 2:5.) "But," you say, "I have not the same body that Jesus had." Very true; but you can have the same mind, disposition, will, that He had. You can WILL for truth, for righteousness, for faithfulness to your covenant with God. You are to come as nearly to the line as you are able. God looks to see how you rule your mortal body, to what extent you crucify the flesh and its desires.—Galatians 5:24.

You are the one in charge now. The Lord says, "I will let you work with that poor body which you have; and if I see you are doing your best with that body, in due time I will give you a perfect body. If you prove your loyalty of heart now, with all your imperfections, I will cover those imperfections with the merit of Jesus. I know that if you are faithful in this blemished body, you will be entirely satisfactory in the glorious body I will give you by and by."

This is a very reasonable proposition, dear friends; and everything about God's Plan, when he comes to understand it, is so beautiful, so reasonable, that we could not ask Him to change even one feature. How would it be if we could get glory, honor and immortality without living up to our promises, while another who did not promise would do better? We would say that the one who did not promise would be better than the one who promised and did not fulfill his promise, that the one who did not promise would be more deserving of the reward. If the Lord sees that you mean all that you said in consecration, no matter how poor the body you have, the blood of Jesus Christ will cover all the defects; and you will be acceptable to God and will be thus counted worthy.

WORTHINESS OF THE BRIDE OF CHRIST.

The Bible says, "Worthy is the Lamb," and His Bride will be worthy too. You say, "We know that Jesus is worthy." Yes; and those who have His spirit have a measure of worthiness also. There must be character we shall never reach the King-Unless we develop the necessary character we shall never heach the Kingdom. If we have something to do with developing that character, it will be counted real worth in God's sight; and Jesus' righteousness will make up the rest. If you are found wholly loyal to him, then you will be accounted worthy.

"To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My Throne," declared the Master. (Revelation 3:21.) If we do not overcome, we shall not be seated there. "But there are special tests, are there not." asks some one; "Is one test how we keep the Sabbath day?" Not especially, we reply. Such a test would be but a poor proof of character. If you thought that God wished you to keep a certain day as the Sabbath day, you would be injuring your conscience if you did not keep it. It is not keeping a Sabbath day or wearing clothes of a certain style or having your hair cut in a special way that proves character such as God requires.

What are God's conditions? For what is He especially looking? First, God is looking for faith—faith in Him. This is an important requisite. "Without faith it is impossible to please Him." (Hebrews 11:6.) If you have no faith in God, you might just as well stop where you are. The Lord has a glorious arrangement for those who cannot exercise faith, but He is not calling them during this Age. He will deal with them by and by. But He requires faith of those who would have His favor now. Only such can be of the Bride of Christ.

REASONABLENESS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

There is a great difference between faith and credulity. We have learned this lesson from the experiences of the Dark Ages. There was comparatively little faith then. We are not to have faith in things that nobody can understand. That is not God's Plan. It may be the creeds of men, but it is not the Word of God. He expects us to have faith in what He has declared; and He says, "Come now, let us reason together." (Isaiah 1:18.)

Today, all over the world, you will find people saying, "I believe in the Trinity, but I cannot understand it." There is no credit in believing what you cannot understand. "I thought that if I did not believe in the Trinity, I would go to eternal torment," says one. My dear Brother, there is nothing about the Trinity in the Bible. The Bible is all straight and reasonable.

What the Bible says is this: "Hear, O Israel, the Lord thy God is one—Jehovah." (Deuteronomy 6:4; 1 Corinthians 8:6.) Have faith in what the Bible says. Attend to what God has declared. "To us there is one God, the Father." Have faith in this Scriptural statement. We are to believe what the Word of God declares, and not what men have said that is not in the Bible.

Another thing which God requires of us is loyalty. We are to stand for all that God stands for, and to be opposed to all that God opposes. God is opposed to everything dishonorable, evil and false. There are only two sides. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." You cannot serve Truth and error. Watch where you are standing. There is great danger of being deceived. Thousands of people are standing today where they should not stand, and would not, if their eyes were not blind. (2 Corinthians 4:4.) "His servants ye are to whom ye render service."

Whom are you serving? Are you serving Christ or the systems? We must know what we are serving. Only as we are faithful in serving God and in turning our talents to use in His service shall we be acceptable to Him. He is not looking for those who are loyal to sects or systems. This is a part of the test upon us.

WHOM GOD ACCEPTS WE ACCEPT.

"The Lord your God proveth you"—your faith, your loyalty, your meekness, your love of the brethern. "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen." (1 John 4:20.) If any man or woman has made a covenant of consecration to the Lord, and has been begotten of His Spirit, that fact is a notice to me from the Lord that He has accepted that one. Suppose I say, "He is not my style," would that be loyalty to God? If we were in an earthly army, there might be some text to whom we would prefer not to march; but we would say, "He is my comrade; he is loyal to my government." So it is with the army of the Lord. We are fighting "the good fight of faith"; and all who are on our side are our brethern, no matter how ungainly or unattractive they may be according to the flesh. The fact that they belong to our King settles it. If He accepts them, I accept them; if He rejects them, I reject them.

This is the cue which the Lord gives me as to the ones for whom I shall lay down my life. He is looking on with loving eyes to see how you and I are carrying out our covenant as to loyalty in faith, word, act and thought.

With the heart man believeth unto righteousness. Out of the heart are the issues of life. If our hearts are right, then loyalty will be manifest by our doing the best we know how for the brethern and in doing our duty toward all. It is not sufficient, however, to love the Lord with part of your heart and to say, "Next to my wife (or my husband) I love the Lord." God must have the first place. It is GOD FIRST, the Lord Jesus second, and everything else after them.

It is all a matter of the heart. It is not mere Law, although it may begin as such. I may say, "I have accepted God's terms. It is now a law to me to do his will." But as I progress and come into fuller sympathy with God, then comes a love for the principles for which He stands. It is my heart that is to serve God. This is the highest attainment of a Christian—that with his whole heart he should love and serve the Lord.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SPHERE IN THE REFORMATION.

A Series of Philosophic Essays Giving Short Sketches of the Theology, Achievemets, Principles of Conduct and Human Characteristics of the Leading Reformers from Martin Luther Down to Pastor Russell.

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MILLENNIAL DAWN IN HISTORY

Essay II.

(Continued from last week)

Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace of the Darwinian cult came the closest of any of them to answering to Adam's commission to classify the animals and drew deductions therefrom. He formulated Darwin's theory of "National selection" independently and was late getting it into print. Wallace had defined this theory of "National Selection" in such a way that it did not conflict with the account of man's special and separate creation as recorded in the Bible. It is another case of Captain Cook and Commodore Perry making their discoveries at about the same time. Had Wallace gotten his material into print in advance of Darwin perhaps the phrase "Missing Link" would not have been coined. Wallace, in line with the scientists quoted by Pastor Russell, has recently come out plainly denying man's supposed evolutionary progress upwards and confirms the Bible account that man has fallen from perfection of endowment and is still retrograding, but does not refer to the Bible account. His deductions destroys all the hope held out by his colleagues for man's future state, and unless his deductions are supplemented by the Bible hope of Restitution as defined by Pastor Russell, they are indeed a gloomy forcast. The only glimmer of hope he holds out is the possibility of a new selective agency becoming operative where women will have more freedom of choice in marriage—the possible uplift of the race through eugenics and heredity.

Shortly before his death, Wallace, in talking to a group of journalists, uttered a sentence which, caught up by the press of the world, startled and shocked an age accustomed to regard itself as the road to progress and reform. Said this last of the giants of Darwinian cult: "I have come to the general conclusion that there has been no advance either in intellect or morals from the days of the earliest Egyptians to the knowledge of the latest dreadnaught." His deductions in book form, "Social enviroment and Moral Progress," published only a few months before his death, are stated at length, and in it he pronounced the present system of society as "rotten from top to bottem."

Another intellectual giant is coming to the front—Bergson, the philosopher from France—causing a commotion amongst the Darwinian tribe. He has them guessing for he uses the same material supplied by them against their deductions, and offers a new theory of creation embracing all the principles of Darwinian plus something that favor the theory of creation adopted by Pastor Russell. Bergson's ideas are the slow process of development marked by sudden changes; as depicted by Argyl in his book, "The Reign of Law;" or as Pastor Russell points out the changes were sudden following the deluges of the six ephocs of creative days; or to give the illustration which Bergson uses to convey his idea that the process is like a cannon ball, bursting while in its flight. We are reminded again of the statement of our Brooklyn Divine that our speculative scientific texts books are out of date before they are old enough to have the leaves faded by the light.

THEOLOGY—HISTORY—SCIENCE.

It may be properly said that we have three distinct sources of truth: (1) the Bible, (2) Man, and (3) Nature. Some of the knowledge derived from any of these three sources can be used to ratify the deductions from the other, but they have many things in common—all three can assist us to arrive at proper conclusions respecting the deductions from either of them concerning the origin and final destiny of man and his habitation, the earth.

The first of these three sources of truth (the Bible) is referred to by St. Paul when he said (R. V. rendition: "What advantage hath the Jew?...... ....Much every way: first of all, that they were instructed with the oracles of God." The second source of truth (Man) is referred to by him in the statement: "When Gentiles who have no law do by nature the things of the law, having no law, are a law unto themselves: in that they show the works of the law written in their hearts, their conscience bearing witness therewith, and their thoughts one with another accusing or else excusing." The third source of truth (Nature) is referred to by the same apostle in his remark: "The invisible things of Him (God) since the creation of the world are clearly seen, being perceived through the things that are made, even His everlasting power and divinity." In order to bring out the distinction and relation of these sources of knowledge, we elaborate upon Man and Nature separately and note some of their properties which will relate to the Bible.

Man, as the second source of truth, is a large and fruitful one. Man as a study has many subdivisions: Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc. Truth is here derived principally from man's endowment—his Reason and Intuition. This Knowledge may be said to consist of (1) Theoretic knowledge, as for instance: Philosophy; Mathematics and Physics; (2) Practical Philosophy, such as Ethics, Economics, or Politics; (3) and the Productive of Art features such a Poetry, Sculpture, Painting or Music. The Practical features produced by man's endowment: Politics, Economics and Ethics are the most important in producing History. Politics auuears to be pre-eminent—and progress in civic reform measures the progres in all of this department that creates History. History is an instructive product of man's endowment—it is his Reason and Intuition applied in life, or Experience. All history exists in man, as the oak in the acorn—history is man applied.

Nature, as the third source of truth, is generally known as Science with its various departments of Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Chemistry, etc. A true scientist deals principally with the facts of nature and draws his conclusions therefrom. In contra-distinction the teacher or philosopher is a genius or prophet—they see and know intuitively or reason out their ideas without laying special stress on the proofs; and a theologian accepts texts of Scripture as his food for thought. But a scientist tests all his intuitive impressions by his observation of facts from the external world and only that which is corroborates by experience and observations is distilled into what is called science—exact truth.

Man and Nature are closely related. Man is said to be the highest expression of nature, all nature concentrated, nature's counterpart. Emerson has noted this fact in the following remark: "All that is known or worth knowing is cunningly wrought into the texture of man and woman." The secrets of our constitution are unlocked in the personal relations—of Love, Friendship, and Benevolence. Philosophers such as Hubbard and Finck have emphasized this fact and have noted that the flowering of man's highest endowments, on this side of the Dark Ages, dates with Dante the lover and poet; and this, man resorting to following his intuition and reason, instead of following the dictates of the preist, led to the birth of science and paved the way for modern civilization.

This claim of agnostic writers can all be admitted, but it is not the whole truth. It has been said that "the Bible is the torch of civilization." The Bible, as well as Science, has contributed considerable towards producing our modern civic life. (As, for instance, we have heretofore noted that Luther's contention that "the just shall live by faith" was the entering wedge to break the compact life of the Middle Ages held as a unit by the Doctrin of Indulgence and paved the way for modern individualism.) The Italian Renaissanec produced by the poetry of Dante and Petrarch, which effected all western Europe, led to the breaking of the seals that Papacy had placed upon the Bible by setting Europe to thinking, as outlined in our first essay. The antipathy of modern agnostics towards the theology of the Dark Ages, which they erroneously supposed the Bible to teach, has kept them from noting the many beneficial effects that the Bible has had upon civil history and that is is related to the other sources which they have noted. What is the dream of a golden age of all poets of every age and clime—when error, falsehood and vice shall be as scarce as truth, justice and virtue are now—but the age of Jewish prophecy clothed in the garb of Theology ("The whole creation groaneth and travalieth in pain together......waiteth for the manifestations of sons of God." Moreover: in line with the thought just noted, that politics or civic reform is principally the product of man's reason and intuition instructed by history ("the law written in their hearts",) we find that the Bible contains this, not only in the Mosaic Law, but it is the very essence of practical Christianity, all summed up in the one word Love: in the words of Henry George: "The highest expression of religious truth is also the widest generalization of political economy."

This tendency just noted concerning agnostic writers—of seeing one thing to the exclusion of others—applies to the general run of theologians as well, especially in the past. The opening of the book of Nature by the launching of astronomy by Copernicus, and the breaking of the seals of the Bible in the Reformation by Luther, was about simultaneous, and followed the tidal wave of reason and humanitarian spirit inspired by the Italian poets of the thirteenth century Luther and Copernicus were contemporaries, and, owing to the limitations of experience to give place to but one thing at a time in one individual, naturally they clashed; Luther could not appreciate the new light from the Book of Nature, which contradicted what he understood respecting creation; and Copernicus could not appreciate what Luther was resurrection from the Divine Oracle. The students of these two departments have been separate but we now see a disposition to reconcile them as heretofore related.

Science and reason is now shedding it's light upon the pages of the Bible and all jointly dissolving the superstitition of the dark past, as the prophet Daniel declared: "knowledge shall increase," the wise (towards God) shall understand." The subject matter and philosophy of Pastor Russell's Photo-Drama of Creation, (in addition to the departures from doctrinal and practical features of theology drawn from the Bible as already noted in the series of (Millennial Dawn), is drawn from these three sources of truth: the Bible, History (Man's intuition applied in life,) and Science. In the Photo-Drama he has taken a marked detoure from his usual (to many people dry) disquisition on theology, by drawing largely from the other two sources of truth, shows the harmony of all, and thus clinched his contention against modern Higher Criticism Infidelity, that the Bible is of Divine origin by checking it in the light of the other two witnesses. "By the mouth of two or three witnesses shall everything be stablished."

(To be continued.)

SOME ARE RESPONDING.

The "Christmas Suggestions" that we have been running for the past two weeks in our columns has been responded to by Mrs. J. J. Wilson, of Cumberland, Md., who subscribed for ten friends of the Truth who are unable financially to pay for same. This makes twenty homes gladened for the year of 1916 by friends who want to bring sunshine and gladness into other people's homes besides their own. Who will be the next to send in a list? We have numerous subscribers who have cancelled their subscriptions on account of financial inability to pay and will you be one to sweeten the lives of some of these friends of the Truth?

Appreciations.

Naples, Maine, Nov. 24.

Am renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower today. I enjoy reading your paper very much, all of it and especially the religious features and editorial page. I am behind in my subscription and am very grateful to you for sending it, so I have not missed a number. It always reaches us on Saturday morning and is a more than welcome visitor. Wishing you all success, I am,

Yours very truly,
MRS. N. C. SAVARY.

Freemont, Ohio, Nov 25.

My paper usually arrives Thursday afternoons, occasionally on Friday—but seldom. This week's issue (Nov. 18) has not arrived up to this date (21), please see that I get it, as I'm taking great interest in the article written by N. E. Wilson on the Reformation of Pastor Russell, and would not like to miss a copy.

My subscription expires Dec. 8-15, as you will see on label herewith inclosed, and which suscription I'm renewing today through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society.

The paper certainly is a clean and up-to-the-standard paper, and I enjoy very much reading such a paper as that. How well it would be if all publishers of the Public Newspapers would use the same method of conducting the manner of what should be printed in such papers to meet the eyes of all classes of people; I think that vice and crime could be greatly subdued by using such methods as are used in publishing the National Labor Tribune.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. T. ZELLERS.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The handsomely engraved bronze watch fob, bearing either the Gethsemane or the Pax Head of Christ makes a fine Christmas present. Order at once. Only 35c a piece; two for 60c; six for $1.50.

FRED UNGER,
Wyoming, Pa.

Cannonsburg, Pa. Nov 23.

Enclosed please find check for renewal of my subscription for your valuable paper.

I appreciate your valuable paper very much especially the sermons of Pastor Russell and all other good things in your paper. May the Dear Lord bless you for your labor of love.

Very respectfully,
WM. SPEED.

Oakland, Md., Nov 23.

I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of your good clean paper, especially the religious features thereof. No doubt the Tribune is one of the agencies used of the Lord at this time to bring the Truth to many a hungry soul, and thus will the whole world be filled with a knowledge of the Lord, wishing the Tribune success, I remain,

Yours truly,
O. M. TURNEY.

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London Women Conductors on Street Cars

(Continued from Page One.)

The woman gas inspector has been one of the most pronounced successes of the war-time substitution of women for men. A few months ago consumers in one of the districts served by the South Metropolitan gas companies were startled by the announcement, "A lady to see the gas meter." Beginning with two or three girls, there are now upwards of 70 women indexing gas meters or doing other work which had always before been done by men, and the Chief Inspector tells me that owing to the complete satisfaction which these girls have given he has now a further number under training for the work of maintaining incandescent burners in the houses of consumers who pay a fixed sum for having their burners kept in proper order through-out the quarter.

The employment of women at all, and particularly in these capacities, is an innovation for this great South London Corporation. Girls, for instance, are now for the first time in its history being taken in to office as clerks. The Chief Inspector attributes the excellence of the girls' work as gas meters indexers to their patriotic enthusiasm. They are keen to a degree and in their great navy blue uniforms and leather knapsacks they are among the smartest looking of the many women officials called into existence by the exigencies of the war.

The opportunities which are open to women in business, both comercial and clercial, are increasing daily as more men leave their civil employment to take their places in the ranks of the army. Many more women are being engaged in trades which hitherto have only employed them in small numbers, while posts open to women clerks are more numerous than ever.

John Turner, General Secretary of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, states that thousands of women have gone into the grocery trade since the war began. As canvassers for orders they are very successful, owing chiefly to their knowledge of household wants. Drapery houses have engaged women in their Manchester department, but they are not able to handle the heavy goods with the same ease as men. It is suggested that the rolls of material should be made up in smaller parcels.

Before the war there were over 100,000 woman clerks, or about one to every six men. About one in every three clerks of military age has joined the services, and the number of posts open to women is now large. Herbert H. Elvin, general secretary of the National Union of Clerks, says that in view of the large increase in the employment of women the union is most anxious that clerks should be organized so that women may receive the same rates as the men whose places they take. There is a tendency to rearrange the work so that routine work may be left entirely to women and all responsible work to men. Employers, he considered, ought not to take advantage of the present state of affairs to benefit their own pockets. The Government, he added, was one of the most satisfactory employers of woman clerical labor. Their average rate of pay was from $5 to $6.50 and it was found that they were paying woman army pay clerks $5, where men had $7.50 to $10.

A special training class in the manufacture of aircraft has been started in London. Some of the women students, none of whom have ever done mental work before, are engaged in welding, by means of the blow-pipe, the metal parts of aircraft. Others are busy testing the weldings, while beginners are being instructed in blow pipe work.

REFUSES INJUNCTION, BUT—

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Judge Dillon refuesd to grant a temporary injunction against the Machinists' union, whose members are on strike against the Dunlap Manufactring company and the Modern Tool, Die and Machine company. The court held it was unfair to place this stigma on the union as a whole.

But—

The court enjoined a score of the active strikers from picketing the plants. They are also ordered not to assault or "intimidate" non-unionists, proceedings the machinists, as well as the court, know are unlawful, with penalties fixed by statutory law after a trial by jury. Employers are satisfied with the injunction, as it will, they hope, have a discouraging effect on those strikers who are not included in the order, for if an enjoined machinist is now charged by the employers with violating Judge Dillon's mandate he will have to prove his innocence by showing the court—who acts as judge, jury and executioner—why he should not be punished.

Under this procedure the striker is assumed to be guilty, and his position is reversed from one accused of any other crime, no matter how henious

In any other case the accused is assumed to be innocent, and is accorded a trial by jury, instead of being subjected to the moods of one who makes his own law, interprets his own law and has unrestricted power to punish those whom he says are guilty of violating his law.

BLACKLISTED MINER WINS.

BOONEVILLE, Ark. Dec. 1.—Michael Broshears, a miner, has won his case against the Deimel Coal company, of Dewar, Okla., which is ordered to pay the miner full compensation for every day the mine worked from Nov. 27, 1914, to April 1, 1915. Broshears alleged he was blacklisted by the company. The case has been before numerous arbitration boards and commissions, and was finally settled when Judge Evans, of this place, acting as third member of the latest board decided in favor of the miner.

THANKSGIVING—A LA BIBLICAL.

Divine bounty has certainly been lavished to America in a temporal and spiritual may during the past year. Yet ingrates are not uncommon withal. Perhaps there is no more despicable person than such. Judas savored of this spirit. Alas that more do not let loose of their praise and thanksgiving in earnest manner at this and other times. Something juicier than turkey is being enjoyed by Bible Students in that they have the privilege of extending the Message of a living God possessed of the attributes of justice, love, wisdom and power. Their's is indeed a precious service. Behold how they mark certain "B. S. M's." and send them off thru the speedy mails to the uttermost parts of the earth in every language. Love is a mighty power and needs no other influence to move the heart. Ah, no wonder the Lord said "Not by might nor by power but by my spirit saith the Lord." Yes, this will touch the chord of harmony and tune the unstrung harp. How much more desirable is such a spirit than the sour grapes of certain cities who austerely survey the Christian Oracle in the hauteur of schoolcraft defined thus:

"The critics they are eagle-eyed
They watch what you're about
And if they like it not, they chew
You up and spit you out."

At this season our worthy president is quoting from Ezekiel in support of his policy of defense, while friend Bryan is searching the New Testament texts to the contrary. Meanwhile the stone out of the mountain gains in spiritual granduer and prepares to smite the image for the sway of the Great Messiah. The cyclonic sweep which will demonstrate the presence of Messiah in our atmosphere is at hand. Who shall say him nay? Thus equipped with the true armor our captain leads on to victory.

Yours for Biblical Thanksgiving,
JOSEPH GREIG.

DISHONEST LABOR AGENTS.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 1.—Commissioner Woodman of the state bureau of labor has notified all employment agencies in this state that he has revoked the license of one private labor agent because he "sent would-be employes to different points where there was no employment and refused to return fee charged; and acted in an immoral manner toward female applicants, and posted notices of jobs when there were none listed."

The commissioner warns these concenrs that he "will have no mercy for the agent or agency that mistreats its applicants."

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Millers Falls Hand & Breast Drills.
Goodell Pratt Hand Breast & Bench Drills.
Yankee Hand & Breast Drills.
Raw Hide Hammers & Mallets.
Lufkin & Chesterman Steel & Metallic Tapes.
Champion Hurwood & Yankee Screw Drivers.
Piano Screw Drivers.
Taylor (Extra Quality) Screw Drivers.
Model Gear Wheels. Knurling Wheels.
Carborundum. Emery India & Arkansas Wheels.
Carborundum. India & Arkansas Stones.
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"PRIDE GOES BEFORE DESTRUCTION"

2 Chronicles 26:3-21.—Dec. 5.

Israel a Typical Nation—Messiah to Establish the Antitype—Uzziah's Political and Military Success Becomes a Snare to Him—His Sin of Presumption—Its Punishment—A Lesson For Church and World—Ignorance of God's Law Not Acceptable Excuse.

'A man's pride shall bring him low; but he that is of a lowly spirit shall obtain honor." —Proverbs 29:23. R. V.

A GREAT and prosperous king in Jerusalem was Uzziah. He made a good beginning, was reverential toward God, and put his entire kingdom into good condition for defense against enemies. When thinking of Israel's wars, we are to remember that for a time this nation represented God's rule in the earth as no other nation has ever done. Israel's kings were anointed by Divine commission and authority, as were no other kings; and they were said to "sit upon the Throne of the Kingdom of the Lord," as no other kings before or since have held dominion. Theirs was not, however, the Kingdom for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come," but merely a typical arrangement.

King Uzziah Offering Incense.

God's Kingdom will really come to earth after Messiah shall establish it. For a thousand years He shall reign, to uplift the humble, to bless all who seek righteousness, to punish and correct all others, and finally to destroy the incorrigible in the Second Death. It was, therefore, quite in line with the arrangements of that time that Israel's kings should defend the land which the Almighty had especially given to their nation.

Having accomplished great things from a political and a military standpoint, King Uzziah essayed to a religious distinction. He evidently felt that God was proud of him and would be pleased to have him enter the Temple and offer incense at the Golden Altar, as did the priests. He knew of the regulations governing the Temple service, but considered himself above them. He would go direct to God and not recognize the priest.

Incense at the Golden Altar.

Those whose eyes of understanding have not been opened to the fact that Jesus is the Divine Appointee for the reconciliation of the world to God may be excused if they approach God in prayer aside from Him. But as King Uzziah knew of the Divine arrangement that incense could be offered on the Golden Altar only by the priest, so those who have now come to a realization of the fact that Jesus is the great antitypical Priest, through whom communication with the Father has been opened up, would come under condemnation should they intrude into the Divine presence otherwise than as Divinely arranged, even as King Uzziah was smitten with leprosy for his presumption and pride.

Leprosy, Scripturally considered, is a type of sin. King Uzziah's experiences, therefore, signify that whoever having a knowledge of the impropriety would approach God aside from His ordained Priest would come under Divine sentence as a wilful sinner. The penalty would be proportionate to the degree of enlightenment previously enjoyed.

Fourscore Valiant Priests.

When the king entered the Holy of the Temple to offer incense at the Golden Altar, the high priest and eighty of the under priests followed him, protesting against his sacrilege. Although this was only their duty, nevertheless it marked them as courageous men; for in ancient times a king had great power, and King Uzziah was likely to resent any interference with his kingly prerogatives.

Their words of protest voiced what the king already knew respecting the restrictions attached to the Temple service. But they added, "Go out; for thou hast trespassed! Neither shall it be for thine honor from Jehovah God." True honor, true blessing, true prosperity, cannot be found in opposition to the Divine arrangements. The king's course, therefore, must bring him dishonor. Had he hastened to glorify God, doubtless he would have received a blessing. But the violation of the Divine Law brought him a curse instead.

King Uzziah Stricken with Leprosy.

Humility the Great Lesson.

The lesson seems to be one of humility, both for the Church and for the world. Some are born humble-minded; others are born self-conceited. The latter, therefore, are handicapped as respects humility, though advantaged as respects courage to battle against present adversities. On the whole, our handicaps through imperfections of the flesh are not so unequal as to make it easier for one than for another to enter the Kingdom under the call of this Gospel Age. The Divine judgment will be according to the heart, the will, the endeavor and not according to the weaknesses and failures of the flesh. Therefore meekness and humility should be cultivated.

GRANITE CUTTERS WIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Organized granite cutters in this state, who have been on strike since June 1, have secured a settlement that includes substantial wage increases.

APPRECIATIONS.

HOW THE TRUTH CAME TO ME.

Sixty-seven years ago I was a little orphan boy ten years old, traveling in asked the old gray-haired resident the country looking for a job. I called at a distant neighbor's house, asked the old gray-haired resident if he wanted to hire a boy. He asked me how much wages I wanted, also if I were not the boy that was going to be a preacher. I told him I had no intentions of becoming a preacher and that I wanted $5 a month, including my washing and mending.

Well, he says, I desire to ask you a question; is the soul of man mortal or immortal. I said the body was mortal, but the soul was immortal. He asked me where I had learned that. I told him the Bible said so. He then handed me a Bible, and asked me to show it to him, but after looking a while I told him I could not find it then, but would later on. Then he told me that it was in the spelling book where I had seen it, but that it was not in the Bible. Then he told me that he woud employ me and pay the wages required, and that I could commence at once; but that he did not want me to work in the field, or do any work at all except to read the Bible until I found that text. He required me to commence at the first chapter of Genesis, and read every word to the end of Revelation, and mark every text on the subject.

So I accepted his offer, procured a cheap Bible to read and mark on the margin. I also used several sheets of writing paper on which to keep a separate account of the same text that I had marked in the Bible.

About that time "Modern Spiritualism" (now misnamed "Christian Science") originated with the Fox sisters at Rochester, N. Y. So I concluded, that while I was reading the Bible through that it would furnish me a good opportunity to mark all texts that had any information about spiritism. So I commenced to read, and on the paper I kept a separate account of all texts on spiritism, as well as those texts on the nature of the soul.

My employer in his younger days had been a preacher. He was very kind to me and was glad to see a boy of my age so interested in reading the Bible. But I was greatly surprised, before I had spent one week reading the Bible, for I found its teachings to be the opposite of what I had been taught. I found that every soul that violated God's law, must eventually die, consequently was not immortal.

It may have been a month before I told my employer that he was right and I was wrong, and as he and I were both willing, it was decided that I continue reading and marking all texts until I had read every word of the entire Scriptures, but long before I reached the end of the Bible I became convinced that all of the Scriptures were in harmony, and all clearly teach that the soul of man is mortal and can die. See Ezek. 18:4. That God only is mortal and cannot die. See 1st Tim. 6:16. I also then became thoroughly convinced that the Scriptures teach that modern spiritualism is the deception of satan, and being thus early taught I was better prepared to meet the devil, though he appeared as an Angle of Light through the so-called "Christian Science" movement. I am now seventy-seven years old and during sixty-eight years of my life I have been a Bible student, and during all that time the three most important things that I prayed to God for was wisdom, understanding and truth.

I believe God did then answer my prayers, and does now. I do not claim infallibility, but do claim that God in answering my life-long prayers, has kept me from the deceptions of "Christian Science", "Theosophy," "Occultism" and "Evolution." I joined the Methodist Church fifty-seven years ago, and it grieved me very much to withdraw from the churches. There are two hundred different Creeds —all believing different and conflicting doctrines, constituting a mass of confusion, and symbolized by "Babylon," in Revelation, 18th chapter.

The word of Babylon is derived from "Babel" (the Tower of Babel) where God confused the languages, consequently the name of "Babylon" in Rev. 17:5 is understood by all Bible students to symbolize the Roman Catholic Church, and later on it symbolizes not only the Mother of Harlots, but also her "daughters," spoken of in the same verse. Then we ask if Babylon (the Catholic Church) is the mother, who are the "daughters" there spoken of, if they be not those Protestant churches which sprang up from the Catholic Church. Evidently we all must agree, that the "mother" referred to in Rev. 17:5, means the Catholic Church, and the "daughters" are the Protestant churches who had their origin in the Catholic (mother) Church. If any one doubts that "Great Babylon" means the Catholic Church, let such doubters read Rev. 17:5, and Fox Book of Martyrs, where we are told of the millions of "martyrs" that suffered death by the Catholic Church.

But in Rev. 18:4, a great cry is made toward Babylon saying, "Come out of her my people." This also proves that some of God's people are to be found in the churches which are symbolized by "Babylon"—a mass of erroneous conflicting doctrines.

Well, I tried hard to evade this "call" to come out from among the churches. I thought of the few saintly ones whom I loved in the churches, and tried to excuse myself in various ways, but finally the "call" became to me so clear, my conscience could not allow me to remain any longer a member of any church or creed. I had a longing desire to stay in the church, but when my duty became so plain, I preferred to obey God. If the church was commenced at Pentecost, and if it was necessary for Christians to join the church, then why did not Peter tell them so.

In later years I went to some of the churches only on special occasions, saying to myself that I would accept the good that I heard and reject the errors in silence, but when reading 2nd Cor. 6:14 to 17, and Isa. 52:11, I was obliged to conclude to stay away entirely. To tell the real truth, I fear it would offend God for me to attend churches where so much error is preached. God's command is "come out from among them, and be ye separate," and "go out from thence," "ge ye out from the midst of her," etc., etc.

Most of the churches teach that the soul is immortal and cannot die, but when I read Math. 10:28, I saw that God could destroy both soul and body. I also saw in 1st Tim. 6:16, that God was the only being who possessed immortality.

God's character from all eternity has been the same, He changes not. When Adam was created, we can suppose he was quite ignorant of the many trials that awaited him, hence God in mercy warned him of what would cause his death, and what would entitle him to everlasting life.

When he made Adam he pronounced him "good" and wanted him to live and populate the earth. God did not say to Adam, obey me and I will let you live, but if you disobey me I will kill you. Such language conveys a wrong thought, as one might suppose God was different, and did not care whether Adam lived or died.

I can well remember when I was a little boy ten years old, when I believed the soul was immortal and could not die or be destroyed; in many of my prayers at that time I used to ask God to make an exception in my case, let me burn up and cease to exist in case he could not forgive me. But now praise his name, I have learned from his holy word that the soul is not immortal, and that he is a **God of Love** and anxious to save.

God is Love.—1st John 4:8.

God is not willing that any soul should be lost. See 2nd Peter 3:9.

God would have all men to be saved. See 1st Tim. 2:4.

God says He has no pleasure in the death of the wicked. Ezek. 13:23-32 33:11.

A little booklet containing the foregoing and one of Pastor Russell's last sermons and other Present Truth matter can be had free of charge. Address W. W. Gilis, Brown's Summit, N. C.

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Kaufmann "Quality" Overcoats at their every-day, year-around prices have proven times without number that they contain more positive, tangible dyed-in-the-wool value than any other Clothes made. This value moreover is perfectly proportioned and balanced. So much in style; so much in tailoring; so much in finish; so much in material. Collectively they round out a good 20% better than the next best. Now for one week, notwithstanding the 20% already to their credit, we have taken 4,000 or more of these "Quality" Overcoats and dividing them respectively into four groups, marked them at four special prices for the greatest six days' selling in our history:

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Boys' Winter Overcoats

We have them in every length. Fabrics are wooly, warm and sturdy. Style is everything to be desired.

BOYS' $4 OVERCOATS, $2.98

Double-breasted, shawl and button-to neck, belted back models of Blue Chinchilla, fancy Brown and Gray Cheviots and plain Gray with black Astrakhan collar and cuffs. Sizes 2½ to 9.

BOYS' $5 TO $6.50 OVERCOATS, $3.98

Storm Overcoats wit hconvertible and shawl collars; also button-to-neck models of Kerseys, Chinchillas, Cheviots and fancy Overcoatings. Sizes 4 to 17.

BOYS' $7.50 OVERCOATS, $4.95

Mackinaws, Balmaroons and regular Overcoat models with shawl and convertible collars—plain and fancy Overcoatings; also brown, gray, maroon and green plaids. Sizes 6 to 18.

BOYS' "SAMPECK" $15 OVERCOATS, $10

Latest models in Storm Overcoats—Cadet blue, brown, gray and tan Kerseys, Chinchillas and fancy Scotch Mixtures. Sizes 2½ to 8.

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BASEMENT

MEN'S $15 OVERCOATS, $10

Balmarue models in Fancy Mixtures, Broken Checks and New Knitted Cloths. Sizes 33 to 42.

MEN'S $2 TROUSERS, $1.29

Extra well made with belt loops, side buckles and taped seams. Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots.

COMPENSATION LAW ATTACKED

SACRAMENTO, Cal. Dec. 1.—When Supreme Justice Henshaw dissented from his associates, who upheld the state compensation law, he gave an idea, it is claimed, to a San Diego company who now use Justice Henshaw's argument in an appeal from a decision of the state industrial accident commission.

If this decision is upheld it will deal a severe blow to the law. The appeal is based on the ground that when the constitutional amendment was passed in 1911, which enabled the passage of the law, it did not specifically provide for the compensation of dependent relatives of victims of fatal accidents, but merely compelled employers to pay employes for injuries.

OBJECTS TO "CHAIN GANG."

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 1.—The Central Labor Union has forwarded a protest to the police commission against the practice of chaining men convicted of vagrancy and forcing them to work under these conditions.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Men wanted for the following positions:
Engine Lathe Hands, first-class on Tool Work.
Milling Machine Hands, on Tool Work.
Universal Grinder Hands on Tool Work.
Engine Lathe Hands, first-class on Production Work.
Planer Hands.
Horizontal Boring Mill Hands.
Vertical Boring Mill Hands.
Millwrights.
Instrument Makers.
Wiremen.

Apply at Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

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SELF-HELP IS
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Don't depend on others when you need extra money—
Start a savings account—add to it regularly.
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REGULATE YOUR HABITS
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Learn to SAVE money that you would spend for foolish or unnecessary things. Decide upon an amount which you will deposit each week. Live up to your intentions, and this money, added to the 4% interest paid by the Bank (which is compounded twice a year). will grow to a sum sufficient to cause you to rejoice and give thanks.
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Unemployment At Low Level In England

Women Workers Further Invade Fields of Industry.

Thomas Reeve, Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The extraordinarily low level which official unemployment figures have reached in this country, has been commented upon in these columns from time to time during the past twelve months The Board of Trade now announces that in the trades compulsorily insured against unemployment, viz. building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making, etc., the percentage of unemployment on November 5 was 0.85, as compared with 0.91 a month ago, 3.93 a year ago, and 3.69 two years ago. These figures relate to the whole of the United Kingdom, and include all unemployed workmen in the insured trades.

As regards the uninsured trades the number of men and women on the registers of the Labor Exchanges on November 5 shows an increase on the figures of a month ago, being 81,098, as compared with 64,226. For men alone the corresponding figures were 16,931 and 16,962, and for women 64,167 and 47,264. A considerable proportion (probably from 15 to 20 per cent) of the women at present on the registers are already in employment. They have, however, registered for other work, e.g., for work on munitions or in occupations vacated by enlisted men. Another reason for the increase in these registrations is, of course, the fact that crowds of people, women especially, are now flocking into the labor market in response to the eloquently worded advertisements asking for munition workers. They are largely people who formerly would not have gone out to work at all.

Of course the new enlistment campaign under the control of Lord Derby, who has been appointed Recruiter General, is drawing off still more men from the already short labor supplies in the country. Rather slowly, perhaps, the nation is organizing itself for the conduct of a land war on a scale hitherto undreamed of in this country, and as one of the consequences of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme, which culminates at the end of this month, and is backed with the threat of compulsory service, if it then fails, the problem of how to supply the necessary labor to keep the commercial machine working even comparatively smoothly is becoming a very urgent one.

For this reason the report of the Government Committee appointed to consider the conditions of clerical and commercial employment, with a view to replacing the drain of the war, which has just been issued is particularly opportune. It is estimated that some 300,000 men of military age are engaged in clerical occupations in England and Wales, and that of these about one-half will be available for military service. So far the wastage has been mainly supplied by the employment of men above military age and women already trained in clerical work, but this source seems now practically exhausted.

The return of men invalided out of the army may do something to help matters, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the War Office will take cognizance of the Committee's recommendation that all invalided men should be released from service as soon as it is seen that there is no reasonable prospect that they will be able to serve again in the fighting ranks. In this connection, however, it must be borne in mind that a great many of the men invalided from the ranks have shattered nerves in one form or another. They would still be available for industry but not usually for indoor and especially office work. But if everything possible in this way be done, it remains a certainty that a very large number of substitutes will have to be found, and, in effect, these must be drawn from the ranks of women at present unemployed.

It is pointed out that the larger business organizations—banks, insurance offices and the like—are finding little difficulty at present in recruiting women of the class referred to from among the friends and relatives of their existing staff, and this is, no doubt, the best solution so far as it goes. It cannot be universally applied, however. In many cases some previous knowledge of business is essential, and while no comprehensive commercial training is possible in the time available it has been suggested that a short training, lasting from one to two months, might go some way toward familiarising women with business routine and requirements, and thus provide a fresh source of supply. The idea is that in all commercial centers a local body, representative of

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Urge Federal Control of Plants.

Combination of Forces at Washington to Oppose Munitions Graft.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Without participating in discussion regarding the size of the army and navy, liberal and radical forces brought together in the Committee on Industrial Relations by Frank P. Walsh are preparing to conduct a vigorous campaign before Congress during the coming debates on national defense.

Besides urging government manufacture of all munitions, and asking that taxes be levied on inheritances and incomes to meet the cost, Walsh and his associates will urge that any additional military forces be organized on a democratic basis. They will insist that the undemocratic militaristic conception concerning the common man shall not be foisted on the country through the increased prestige of the military profession that is threatened by the defense propaganda.

To this end Congress will be asked to provide quick and easy avenues of promotion for deserving men in the ranks of both the army and navy. The spirit of fraternity and equality animating officers and men in certain foreign armies will be cited as an illustration of what can be accomplished through democratic means if Congress should decide that men must be diverted from useful pursuits to soldiering.

Under present regulations a few enlisted men in the army and navy can become commissioned officers, but the number is very limited and many obstacles are thrown in the way of such promotion. Chairman Walsh of the Committee on Industrial Relations in a statement from the committee's headquarters in the Southern Building today, said:

"One of the many evil results of militarism is the degrading caste system which has been accepted even in this free democracy as a necessary feature of military efficiency. If the time comes when we must submit to the organization of large armies in this country in times of peace, the spirit of democracy will be weakened or destroyed unless we carry our democracy into these armies.

"Absolutism has heretofore been accepted as necessary to discipline. Now we know that this is not true. The Great War has taught us that a democratically organized army, in which officers and men eat the same fare at the same tables, and in which the spirit of brotherhood reigns, can be as efficient, if not more efficient in the bloody business of human slaughter, than an army organized on an autocratic basis.

"Disastrous as are the economic effects of militarism, these effects are nothing compared with the destruction of the spirit of democracy, and there is a very real danger that this spirit will be gradually and insidiously destroyed if the big army and navy men succeed in putting over their program.

"The voice of the common man must be heard in Washington in clear, ringing tones. Powerful agencies are at work to dazzle Congressmen with the glamor of world power and American supremacy in foreign trade. Those Congressmen who refuse thus to be dazzled may be called unpatriotic and provincial when they insist that American supremacy abroad must not be founded on industrial injustice and economic exploitation at home. We must let these men know that the heart of America, the America of workers and producers, beats with them.

"The Committee on Industrial Relations is militant. It does not condemn struggle and sacrifice. It rather demands struggle and sacrifice. But we insist that the common people of America shall not make sacrifices to enable their exploitation to conquer foreign markets; that they shall not build huge armaments to protect foreign interests purchased with wealth that belongs and is sorely needed at home.

"We need all the spirit and courage and sacrifice of which we are possessed to conquer America for its people. We can do this only by winning for the workers and producers the right of self-government in the work shop, the mine, the store and the farm, including the right of determining how the products of their toil shall be distributed.

"Dazzling figures showing the volume of our exports must be regarded as a reproach so long as one-third of our wage-earners receive less than enough to maintain a decent existence and the babies of the poor who are also the industrious die for lack of adequate food and air.

"What we fear is an insidious growth in the power of those whose slogan is "Property First." These are the men who see America in terms of trade statistics. Such men are true to their instincts when they glorify military power and belligerent national pride. While we insist that America shall be defended, if defended it must be, in the name of freedom and justice, they insist that it shall be defended in the name of property and worldly pride."

BELGIAN KING'S CASTLE DESTROYED

Among the beautiful chateaus in Belgium and France that have been battered into ruins by the German shells is this Castle Hallebecke, near Ypres, belonging to King Albert of Belgium. At the left is Captain Rehorst, a member of the municipal council of Cologne, who has been appointed by Germany to devise means of restoring these architectural treasures.

HYDRO STRIKE CALLED OFF.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 8.—The Electrical Workers' union has voted to call off the strike against the hydro-electric commission, and this municipally controlled public utility has made a record in that it is the first to reject an award agreed to by a board of investigation and conciliation appointed by the Dominion government under the industrial disputes act.

This law is intended to check strikes and lockouts in public utilities. It provides that a strike or lockout is illegal before a board, appointed by the government, investigates and reports on the question.

Under this act the electrical workers asked for the appointment of a board to consider their increased wage demands. The board made an award in favor of the workers, which was rejected by the commission in charge of this public utility. To enforce the award of the government's representatives, the men struck.

They have now declared the strike off and have accepted less liberal terms than those favored by the company's representatives on the conciliation board.

The ending of this strike is bound to have a far-reaching effect throughout the entire Dominion as it will undoubtedly increase opposition to an act that has been declared to be the last word as a strike preventative in public utilities.

The Industrial Banner, official news paper of Toronto trade unionists, has this to say of the hydro-electric commission's policy:

"Incidentally it may be stated that the commission has handed out the hardest blow to the Canadian disputes act that it has ever received. It is well known that a growing number of the labor organizations are openly antagonistic to the act, which they insist favors the employers as against the employes. Under its operation the workers on a public utility cannot go on strike until an investigation is held, and it is pointed out that some times that occupies weeks and enables the employers to prepare for trouble and secure strike-breakers to defeat the efforts of their employes to secure better conditions. The action of the hydro-electric commission will have a tendency to strengthen the hands of the element who are in favor of the repeal of the act."

HUGE RAILROAD REVENUES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The net revenue from the operation of the principal steam railways in the United States for September was $177,140,771, the interstate commerce commission announced. The operating revenues were $285,403,834; operating income, $97,412,193.

AGAINST CONTRACT SYSTEM.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Organized teamsters are being supported by the trade union movement in their campaign to abolish the contract system for the removal of garbage and ashes. It is stated that the mayor is in sympathy with the workers' plan.

ANTI-ALIEN LABOR LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—The United States supreme court has held that a state has the right to pass a law prohibiting the employment of aliens on public works. The decision was made in the case of the New York anti-alien labor law under which it was made compulsory to employ only citizens in the construction of public works.

The case was appealed by a New York subway contractor, who was found guilty in the New York state courts of violating this law. In upholding the act, the New York state court of appeals said:

"The moneys of the state belong to the peoples of the state. They do not belong to aliens. The state, through its legislators, has given notice to its agents in building public works it wishes its own money to be paid to its own citizens, and, if not to them, at least to citizens of the United States. Those who are not citizens are not members of the state. The power of a state to discriminate between citizens and aliens in the distribution of its resources is sanctioned alike by decisions of the courts and by long practice. Neither aliens nor the citizens of other states are invested by the constitution with any interest in the common property of the people of this state. The common property of the state belongs to the people of the state, and in the distribution of that property the people may be preferred. To better the condition of its own citizens, and it may be to prevent pauperization among them, the legislature of the state has decided that the money of the state shall go to the people of the state. Equal protection does not mean that those who have no interest in the common property of the state must share in that property on the same terms as those who have an interest."

This common sense declaration was appealed by the contractors to the United States supreme court, which now supports the New York judiciary and declares that the state, as guardian and trustee of the people's money, has the right to prescribe conditions under which this money shall be expended. In answer to the claim that the law violates treaty rights between the United States and Italy, the court said:

"The equality of rights that the treaty secures is equality only in respect of protection and security for persons and property."

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The anti-alien labor law, which has been held constitutional by the United States supreme court, is not in effect in this state today. After the state court of appeals upheld the law, last February, the legislature amended the law which now permits aliens to be employed on public works when citizens are not available. Subway contractors in New York city declared they could not finish this work if the amendment was not passed.

The effect of this cheap labor is shown in the subway cave-in, last September when seven persons were killed and over 100 injured.

GIRLS WANT SHORTER HOURS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Shorter hours, recognition of their union and sanitary work rooms are demanded by the White Goods Workers' union, which has called several strikes in unorganized shops. These girls are endeavoring to have unorganized shops join an association of manufacturers that represent this industry and which has a working agreement with the union.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

Readers of THE NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE have been much interested in the series of articles just finished an Patent Medicine Fakes and Fakers.

During the period in which these articles appeared we received and answered hundreds of inquiries concerning nostrums and fakes that are now being peddled through the newspapers.

Many of the articles reproduced were taken from two books, thousands of which have been distributed in a campaign of education fathered by The American Medical Association of Chicago.

We have a very limited supply of these two books left on our hands and in order to dispose of them quickly are offering them to our readers at greatly reduced prices.

Every one should add these volumes to his or her library. The ownership of these two books will protect you against the unscrupulous faker who sells you worthless remedies and dope cures.

Until the supply is exhausted we will sell

NOSTRUMS AND QUACKERY—(708 Pages-Cloth.) Price $1.50—Our Price 70c.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FRAUD—(185 Pages-Cloth.) Price 50c.—Our price 40c.

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BOTH BOOKS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Sent Post paid to any address in U. S. or Canada.

ORDER NOW BEFORE SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED.

May Tax Wealth To Pay For Defense.

Incomes and Inheritances Should Furnish Money for Prepared Program

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Committee on Industrial Relations today announced its support of a plan formulated by Congressman Keating of Colorado for meeting the entire cost of additional national defense through taxation of incomes an inheritances. This plan, as embodied in a bill now being drafted by Mr. Keating, carries out an important plank in the Committee's legislative program.

The Keating bill will provide sufficient funds to cover any program of preparedness that could conceivably be adopted, and yet it will take from the huge accumulations of wealth in this country less than was taken by similar taxes from the wealthy classes of England prior to the present war.

The bill creates a "National Defense Fund," to consist of an annual appropriation from the general fund equal to the present annual cost of the army and navy, and of such additional funds for increases in the national defense as Congress may determine to be necessary. These additional fund would be raised by inheritance and income taxes, the rates to be fixed by Congress each year at such figures as would raise sufficient revenue to cover the amounts of the army and navy appropriation bills.

While the plan provides an easy method for financing military and naval increases, at the same time it guards against the undue growth of the army and navy because it gives to the class in the community, who can most easily make their influence felt, a direct financial interest in keeping these increases down to the lowest safe point.

Investigations conducted by Basil M. Manly, Director of the Committee on Industrial Relations, have produced data showing that President Wilson's program of preparedness can be financed by moderate increases in the income tax rates and the imposition of a moderate federal tax on inheritances. This data will be published shortly by the committee. In a statement Mr. Keating said:

"The people will not and should not tolerate any plan for raising revenue that increases the cost of the necessities and small luxuries of the poor, or that reduces the incomes of families that are struggling along on small salaries. Such a plan is the proposal to extend the special war tax, to tax gasoline, to reduce the limit of exemption for the income tax, and worst of all, to re-establish tariffs by which the government revenues profit less than do the dealers who make these tariffs an excuse for high prices.

"Any increase in the burden of military and naval expediture must fall on those best able to bear it and, therefore, it must fall on that class which possesses the greater part of the nation's wealth.

"The report of Mr. Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, shows that:

"Between one-fourth and one-third of the male workers 18 years of age and over, in factories and mines, earn less than $10 per week. From two-thirds to three-fourths earn less than $15 per week.

"There are in the United States 1,598 fortunes yielding an income of $100,000 or more per year.

"Forty-four families in 1914 had incomes of $1,000,000 or more each.

"Two per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the wealth.

"Thirty-three per cent of the people own 35 per cent of the wealth.

"Sixty-five per cent of the people own 5 per cent of the wealth.

"With these figures before it Congress cannot fail to see the force of the proposal to raise additional revenue by means of income and inheritance taxes.

"The difficulties in the way of levying an inheritance tax are not important and can be easily overcome. I am now gathering data showing that only a few states now effectively tax inheritances and that the total amount raised in this way is trifling compared with the revenues that would be raised by a federal inheritance tax at rates not higher than those of the states, and far below those in England before the war."

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—An increase of 34 per cent in the number of places found for unemployed in October, 1915, as compared with the same month a year ago is the record of the Illinois free employment offices, according to General Superintendent Boyd.

Scott Nearing to Lecture Here Sunday.

Deposed University of Pennsylvania Professor Will Speak in Lyceum Theater.

Prof. Scott Nearing, former instructor of economics in the University of Pennsylvania, is scheduled to deliver an address in the Lyceum theater, Pittsburgh, next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Dr. Nearing, though recommended by the dean for re-appointment, was dropped from the teaching staff of the University of Pennsylvania, last June, by the board of trustees of that institution. The board, it was charged, was controlled by interests which strongly opposed the radical views which the professor had given utterance to at various times.

PROF. SCOTT NEARING.

Dr. Nearing was dismissed once before, two years ago, but a protest on the part of the students and an interference by the Wharton heirs, threatening to annul the endowment, forced the board to reinstate him. His activities in the battle against social injustice and the publicity with which he carried them on were factors that marked him for dismissal from the university. His particular offense seemed to be not merely that he was a radical (for there are other professors there just as radical) but that he insisted on making his radicalism effective by taking his views and discoveries to the newspapers and thus securing for them the widest possible publicity.

Dr. Nearing is the author of several works on political economy and gained considerable attention last year when he challenged "Billy" Sunday, the evangelist, to direct his attention to the crying industrial evils of the day.

GIVES BOOKS FOR LIBRARY.

J. F. Cargill, a Pittsburgher with large land interests at Stone Lake, Wis., will equip a library for that town, two other wealthy men contributing the lot and the building for the institution. A special dispatch from Stone Lake reported that Mr. Cargill was the sole donor of the library, but Mr. Cargill, at his Sewickley home, said that was an error. Mr. Cargill is purchasing agent for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company, and was formerly identified with the Cargill Land company, having extensive holdings in Wisconsin, which, he says, were disposed of some years ago. "I have retained some personal holdings," he said last night. "A banker of Stone Lake gave the lot, and the town is going to put up the building. I am equipping the library."

HUGE WASTE IN FARMING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—United States Senator Fletcher has called a meeting of the national marketing committee to devise means to aid the farmer in marketing his products, and also to aid the consumer to distinguish between the high cost of food and the high cost of service.

"The farmers of this country are producing annually crops for which they receive $9,000,000,000, and for which the consumer pays $27,000,000,000," said Representative W. S. Goodwin, of Arkansas, a member of the committee. "The farmer gets 35 cents and the middlemen get 65 cents for each dollar the consumer pays for the farmer's crop. There is an enormous amount of waste, especially in perishable products, because of the lack of some central directing intelligence."

715633

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PRESENT FOREGLEAMS OF COMING GLORY.

Kingdom of Messiah is at the Threshold Reign of Evil to End—"Time of the End" Here—A Day of Wrath Precedes the Reign of Blessing—Man's Selfishness the Cause—Human Plans and Theories to Prove Abortive—Time of Trouble now Begun—New Order to be Set Up on Ruins of Old—Christ and His Church Glorified to Bring in "The Desire of all Nations."

Dec. 5.—Pastor Russell gave a masterful address here today from the text, "What hath God wrought!" (Numbers 23:23.) He said in part:

We are living in the most wonderful period of the world's history. On every side are contrivances for man's blessing. Evidently the time is near when all the world may enjoy such assuagement of hardship, such release from excess of toil, and such blessings and comforts as mankind has never before conceived. Yet these things may come upon us so gradually, so stealthily, as it were, that we scarcely realize what progress has been made.

As the Bible foretold twenty-five hundred years ago, so it is true, that all these blessings and comforts have come in "The Time of the End." (Daniel 12:4.) As Bible students we find that this term, "The Time of the End," applies to a period that began with the year of 1799 A. D.; and so for more than a century we have been living in "The Time of the End." Within this time many wonders have come to mankind. Once we thought that this "Time of the End" meant the end of the world, as all of the creeds of Christendom declare. But that is not the thought of the Bible when rightly understood.

The Time of the End is the end of this present Age. It is the end of the long reign of Sin and Death. We are now coming into a New Era, in which all these evils conditions which have oppressed man for six thousand years are to terminate. Soon the great Sabbath of rest, the Golden Age of blessing long sung by prophet and bard, will be ushered in. Indeed, it has already been ushered in, in some respect.

While these blessings are designed to be for all mankind, they have in a natural way gravitated into the hands of a certain few, because of man's ingrained selfishness. This has caused more or less pride on the one hand, and of jealousy on the other. This is now about to precipitate a fearful conflict. Already we see a great conflict of nations along commercial lines, each endeavoring to get the lion's share of the blessings which the Lord has provided in these latter days. They have become jealous and envious of one another as they see opportunities of wealth and power opening up before them. This awful war now raging across the sea has resulted, costing millions of money and of lives.

How broad and how noble in contrast is the view the Bible holds out to us; namely, that God has made loving and bountiful provisions for His blessing to reach all the families of the earth—yea, every individual! And the time is now about ripe. How glad this knowledge makes our hearts! We whose eyes of understanding have been anointed to see are greatly blessed in that we are privileged to be ministers of God, to tell of all His mercies and favors planned for mankind. God has permitted us, as members of the Body of Christ, to be co-workers with Him in the proclamation of His Truth. Then, when glorified with our Redeemer, we shall share with Him in the great work of bringing blessing to the whole world. It is a blessed thought, an inspiring thought, a comforting thought, one that lifts us far above the present strife and ambitions of the world.

PRESENT BLESSINGS FROM GOD.

While considering all these blessings which surround us, and noting what imperfect man has been able to attain even under present conditions, by the blessings of God, let us not lose sight of the fact that these things did not come by man's ingenuity. Let us take note that men just as brainy, just as brilliant, have lived in the past. Where is there a man today who can produce such words of wisdom as the proverbs of Solomon? What poet today can produce the equal of the Psalms of David, the sweet singer of Israel? Let us remember, too, that though Shakespeare lived centuries ago, he remains unsurpassed in his line by any writer of our time.

Let us assure ourselves that we are not the brainest people who have ever lived, that the blessings of our day have not come to us because we are of superior brain capacity to those of past generations. They are here because this is God's "due time." He is now letting in the light of the dawning New Dispensation. That God has done all this is the firm belief of careful Bible students. And I believe that you all agree with this sentiment.

Behind this thought is another. When I consider what mankind have done in their imperfect condition, I reflect, "What will man do when he is made perfect, in the image of God, under the Messianic Kingdom?" Then my mind turns to our great Creator Himself; and I say, "If feeble creatures that God has made can accomplish so much, can produce such wonderful things, even in their fallen estate, who can measure the power of the Almighty God—of Him who is perfect in Wisdom, perfect in Power, perfect in Justice and perfect in Love? How thankful we are to get this broad, comprehensive view of our God, and to see that He is not only great and powerful, but wise and infinitely loving as well!"

GOD'S MARVELOUS WISDOM AND POWER.

So as I ponder over what man has done, and what God has done and has planned to do, the words of the Prophet David come to mind: "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork." (Psalm 19:1.) All that mankind have done or ever will do will merely be copying the infinitely greater skill manifested by our great Creator in His works. As we note the stars revolving in their orbits, we are amazed, not only at the mighty power that can swing these wonderful systems of worlds, but at the wisdom and ability displayed in preserving their perfect order.

But when we consider what God hath wrought in connection with humanity we are still more astonished. Think of the human body. This great piece of machinery has power to oil itself, to feed itself, to manipulate itself, to will for itself, to think for itself, to direct its own course. If mankind could make such a machine they would have something of which to be proud. But the best that we can do is to copy feebly the works of our Creator and to work in harmony with His laws. When we realize that all the machinery and the inventions of our day are but imperfect copies of what God has done—that man is only using principles which God has employed in the past, to the extent that he is able to understand them—we see the more clearly that man was made an earthly image of the Heavenly Creator.

JUSTICE AND LOVE MOST ESSENTIAL.

Yet some who are inventors or who have talents of one kind or another may be very deficient in such grand characteristics as justice or love. We are coming to look upon these qualities as the ones most desirable to cultivate; and by the grace of God we are seeking to develop these qualities more and more. As the work of transformation progresses in our hearts and lives, we see more clearly what a great blessing will come to the world when these principles of Divine justice and love will operate everywhere.

We look across the water to our neighbors in Europe; and we say to ourselves, "Alas, that they do not have sufficient appreciation of justice to be willing to observe the Golden Rule—to do unto others as they would have others do to them!" Selfishness is behind such a spirit as they manifest. One declares, "We will have our share of trade!" Another replies, "You shall never get it if we can keep you from it, if we have battleships enough to take the trade from you!" And so the cruel war goes on, to show which can the more successfully exercise their selfishness to the disadvantage of the other.

Let us ask, "Is this copying God's ways?" Let us take the nobler, higher standard of Divine justice, and do to our neighbors as we would wish them to do to us. Let us promote this principle wherever we go. Let us make known the character of God wherever we have an opportunity, by showing His justice, His sympathy, His kindness. Let this character be manifested in our own lives. As children of God, let us be burning and shining lights, to the glory of our Father in Heaven.

LIGHT BREAKING THROUGH THE DARKNESS.

While realizing God's great Wisdom and Power as manifested in nature, we have been seriously handicapped by false doctrines which grossly misrepresent our Creator and show Him as a God devoid of justice and of love. It seems a wonder that we were not all turned aside from Him. Not one of the human family is totally depraved; yet we have had pictured to us a totally depraved God. This misconception of the Heavenly Father we got from the Dark Ages. Thank God, the New Age now at the threshold is bringing blessings not merely of a temporal kind! It is scattering the ignorance and superstition of the past, and is bringing in the light of the knowledge of the glory of God, which is ultimately to fill the whole earth.—Isaiah 11:9; Habakkuk 2:14.

We are beginning to see the light; for we are awake. But to see clearly we must look in the right direction. There are people today who are quite awake, but they are looking toward the west for the sunrise. We see great college professors, learned men who have given their lives to study and who have knowledge on many subjects, making the mistake of thinking that Evolution is our God; that a microbe started to squirm and has been evolving upward gradually, until our race has reached the station which it occupies today. They do not see an intelligent God in this matter. Their misconception is that Evolution is man's only hope. They say that ultimately there will be "the survival of the fittest."

Think of the present condition in Europe! There the fittest are the ones who are falling in the trenches and on the battlefields. The unfit—the old, the weak, the crippled and incompetent—are left at home to propagate and rear the families of the future. That is the science of Evolution, the philosophy which hopes that in millions of years hence mankind may have learned how to cook and to eat so that they will not need to die, and that thus they may have everlasting life. Evolutionists believe that this may be true of their posterity somewhere in the dim, distant future. They do not stop to think that at the present rate of increase in population the world would be vastly overcrowded before that time, that the coal and oil fields would be exhausted, and that a limit would be reached in other directions—that things cannot continue as at present for any great length of time.

But the Bible points out that man's extremity will be God's opportunity. After permitting mankind to have all these blessings of our day, He will allow them to dash themselves to pieces in a great cataclysm of trouble, and make shipwreck of all this boasted twentieth century civilization. Before the complete destruction of mankind, however, the Kingdom of Messiah, God's dear Son, will intervene and will speak peace to the nations. After the terrible storm there will be a great calm. Christ will take to Himself His great power and establish His glorious Reign.

GOD'S JEWELS NOW BEING GATHERED.

According to the Bible, God for nineteen hundred years has been selecting from every nation, people, kindred and tongue the Church of Christ, a class which He is about to exalt in the eyes of the whole people. He will use this class for the blessing of the world, for the enlightening and the uplifting of all mankind. Thank God for this truth! I trust that by the grace of God many whom this discourse shall reach may be of this jewel class, those who will fully submit themselves to the hand of the great Creator. May He work in us and upon us and through us, to the great blessing of ourselves now, as well as to the future blessing of all the families of the earth!

Through testings, through trials, through the opposition of the world, the flesh and the Devil, our God is shaping, polishing, preparing this class for their future great work of human uplift. All these things of the present time, which would naturally work to our disadvantage in many ways, the Lord will overrule to our spiritual development. He has promised that all things shall work together for good to these, the called ones according to His purpose, who are making their calling and election sure. (Romans 8:28.) How we rejoice in the precious promises that all of life's experiences shall thus be caused to work for our blessing!

GOD'S NEW CREATION.

I remind you of the creation of God thus far. First was the Logos, our Lord Jesus in His prehuman condition. As the great Agent of Jehovah, He created all things. As we read, "All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made." (John 1:1-3, 10; Revelation 3:14; Colossians 1:15.) The Power was of God, exercised through the glorious Word, the Logos. (1 Corinthians 8:6.) God's final creation was man. Then sin blighted this fair creation. For a time God allowed it to remain as sin had marred it. But in due time, according to God's prearranged Plan, Jesus came into the world to be the Savior of man, He took upon Himself human nature. As a man He gave Himself a Ransom for Adam, and thus for the race that fell in Adam's loins. The price was laid down, even the precious blood of the Son of God.—1 Corinthians 15:21, 22; Romans 5:12, 18, 19; 1 Timothy 2:5, 6.

But before the time for the blessing of the world, the Father had a further feature of His great Plan—the making of a New Creation, different from angels, cherubim, seraphim or any other creature. From amongst the fallen sinner race He invited a class, redeemed them by the precious blood of Christ, to become members of this New Creation, and thus joint heirs with Jesus Christ their Lord. God is working in these New Creatures. Who are they? You are one, if you are a member of the Body of Christ. If you have given yourself wholly to the Lord under His terms, you are one of the jewels which He is preparing, polishing and perfecting for future glory.—Malachi 3:16-18; Isaiah 62:3.

When this New Creation is completed, they will be the Channel which God will use for the restoration of all mankind. Because of their own experiences with evil, and because they have learned how to overcome weaknesses and imperfections in themselves, they will be well fitted for encouraging, instructing and uplifting the human family to the perfection which God designs for them, and which Adam originally enjoyed. They will be able to deal sympathetically with the poor world. This blessing will go not only to the living, but to those also who have gone down into the tomb. All these will be awakened. God will not awaken them now, because it would be to their disadvantage. He will keep them in the sleep of death until the Kingdom of Righteousness is thoroughly established. Then they will come forth to learn of God's infinite goodness, and to receive His salvation, whosoever will, at the hands of the New Creation.

Beyond this, God gives no further revelation. We are merely informed that at the conclusion of Christ's Millennial Kingdom, when all the willing shall have been made perfect, and when all the wilfully wicked shall have been destroyed, Christ will turn over the Kingdom to the Father, "that God may be all in all." (1 Corinthians 15:28.) But through the Apostle Paul God has given us a glimpse of that infinite future. (Ephesians 2:7.) Seeing, then, all these present foregleams of coming glory, let us consider these present blessings as finger-posts, directing us to the glorious outcome of Jehovah's marvelous Plan of the Ages, as declared in His Holy Word.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SPHERE IN THE REFORMATION.

A Series of Philosophic Essays Giving Short Sketches of the Theology, Achievemests, Principles of Conduct and Human Characteristics of the Leading Reformers from Martin Luther Down to Pastor Russell.

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MILLENNIAL DAWN IN HISTORY

Essay II.

(Continued from last week)

"RUSSELLISM" IS THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

Aside from these interesting and instructive diversions the bulk of Russell's literature is what an epicurean of aesthetic culture would denominate "theological quibbling." This seemingly childish talk of the parables of Christ, the allegories and types of the old Testament, the symbols, the doctrines of Ransom Restitution, Justification, Sanctification, etc., are not especially attractive to the cultured, nor to those of philosophic or commercial proclivities. Yet these themes are but the adumbrations of deeper truths. They are practical lessons of Christian experience and illustrations of principle. They are also vestibules into national and church history and constitute a system of thought and philosophy as exact as any breach of human inquiry, an endless source of delight to those that follow this abiding quest. Or, in other words, the essence of all truth brought to light by all the Christian thinkers since the days of Huss is assembled and brought into contact with the Ransom and tested by this radius of the whole system—the doctrine of the Atonement.

The central idea set forth in the first of the series of Millennial Dawn "The Plan of the Ages"—is the key to the whole situation. It not only reconciles all the apparent inconsistencies of the truths brought forth by all reformers, but also harmonizes many seemingly conflicting passages of Scripture into an euphonious whole. The discovery of this central thought, the division of God's plan into times and seasons, is just as important to theology as Copernicus' discovery—that the sun is the center of the Solar System—was to the science of astronomy. In either case all seemingly contradiction and confusion disappears—whether of Scripture or of the movements of the planets—order, system and harmony prevails.

As a result of this discovery, Pastor Russell absolutely refused to have anything to do with any line of thought that conflicted with the Cross of Christ. so prominently set forth in the Scripture, and he did it at a time when the leading stars of the Ecclesiastical Heavens were becoming absorbed with so-called Higher Criticisms teaching that the most important fact in Jesus' mission was his life and teachings, not his death. Russell's faithfulness to his convictions has been rewaded in his being the instrumentality of producing and presenting to the Christian world that the great masterpiece of religious literature—"The At-once-ment Between God and Man." The doctrine of the Atonement, which seems so ridiculous as popularly understood in the light of the creeds of orthodoxy, is the very foundation of the Christian religion, and has at last been placed on a rational and philosophic basis by being interpreted in the light of the "Plan of the Ages."Christ's death is still more important to true Christianity than his life and teachings. Pastor Russell has done for the Cross of Christ, what Jesus himself did for the Mosaic Law while on earth, "He magnified it and made it honorable." The Christian world has now a Theology with the "Completeness of a Science and precision of Algebra." This work brought forth favorable comments from the editors of the following Journals in which they admitted his scholarly and honest dealing with Scripture in their review: The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald; The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Times; The Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel; The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard, and The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times Union Cicizen.

Millennial Dawn Volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4—not "RUSSELLISM."

We are not implying, in view of the scholarly attainment indicated by the mass of learning contained in these six volumes, that he has been the originator of all this in less than three decades—No! He is the compiler, not the author, of most of the subject matter contained in these bulky volumes—his services consist more in organizing than originating. This applies to all of his works, with the exception of the fifth and sixth volumes, or "Tabernacle Shadows," "The Atonement Between God and Man," and "The New Creation." The advance light of his first production (that can be properly said to be his "Tabernacle Shadows"), was the lens through which he viewed and colored all subsequent productions and compilations. His own assertion respecting this first production is that it came in answer to prayer to offset the teachings of his associate editors and lecturers, who were advancing Darwinism in a modified form supported by some texts from the Old Testament. In his endeavor to get a rational understanding of these texts to protect the readers of the journal to which he contributed from this new sophism, he discovered the nucleus of "Tabernacle Shadows." Yet he claims no special revelation in this or other matters, but simply that the Holy Spirit directed his attention to these matters on the pages of the Bible; nor does he claim any superior mental ability in calling attention to these subjects in Scripture, but modestly places his own mission as one of the instrumentalities of Providence in the Divine Plan of the Ages in bringing forth Dispensational Truth. The circumstance of being brought into touch with Darwinism, in connection with his first production, "Tabernacle Shadows," made his theology an antidote for Higher Criticism Infidelity.

RUSSELL'S PLAGIARISM JUSTIFIED.

Rev. "Billy" Sunday has been accaused by members of the I. B. S. A. propaganda of plagiarism—literary theft. All of his original sermon on the second coming of Christ is said to be found in one of Russell's books. In fact the same could be said of Russell and all great men of letters. Says Emerson of one of the ancient Greek philosophers:—"Plato, too, like every great man, consumes his own times. What is a great man, but one of great affinities, who takes up unto himself all arts, sciences, all knowledges, as his food? He can spare nothing; he can dispose of everything. What is not good for virtue, is good for knowledge. Hence, his contemporaries tax him with plagiarism. But the inventor only knows how to borrow; and society is glad to forget the innumerable labors who minister to the architect, and reserve all its gratitude for him. When we are praising Plato, it seems we are praising quotations from Solon, and Sophron, and Philolans. Be it so. Every book is a quotation; and every house a quotation out of all forests, and mines, and stone quarries; and every man is a quotation from all his ancestors. And the grasping inventor puts all nations under contribution."

Here we have an amusing circumstance. We cannot resist the temptation of calling attention to the ridiculous situation of many of the dogmatic clerics raising the cry of "Russellism," when in fact what they are fighting is the essence of all the teachings of the entire reformation—of Savanarola, Huss, Wycliffe, Marsinglio, Luther, Knox, Arminius, Zwingli, Melanchthon, Tyndale, Crammer, Latimer, Ridlty, Jerome, Baxter, Bunyan, Williams, Campbell, Miller, Moody, Beecher, Bowen, Priestly, Patton, Barbour, Clouser, Ottoman, Kieth, Urzuhart, and others; and all form the great fountain head of the Bible—the Jewish Seers and the Apostles!

We are justified in throwing out a dragnet and scooping in all the idols of church history under one man; we will quote Ememson further: "It is fair to credit the broadest generalizer with all the particulars deducible from his thesis." Following this line of thought we can extend our claims into those that follow. Dr. John Edgar of Scotland, the author of the profound mathematical analysis of the Great Pyramid of Egypt, "The Great Pyramid Passages" (2 volumes,) is applied to Russell's Divine Plan of the Ages, its chronology and Time Prophecy. This eminent thinker is an intellectual as well as a spiritual child of Russell. This applies to all of the talanted people of his entire movement. Just as Plato built up a system of philosophy so complete that it made Emerson to remark, "Say what you will and you will find it in Plato," we have a similar situation, "Say what you will and you find it in Russell." This would justify the course of the Brooklyn divine in advertising himself, for in this he advertises the entire system of thought he personifies and all the members of the movement.

THE CLERGY RESPONSIBLE FOR ARMAGEDDON.

Russell is of an entirely different cast from those who constitute the speculative branch of Protestantism. He has little in common with such men as Henry Drummond who christianized the doctrines of Evolution, and David Swing of speculative tendencies. Dr. Chas. Eliot's debut into theology with his "New Religion" and the Higher Criticism of Dr. C. A. Briggs applied to the Old Testament, is not of him. The effect of the teaching of theologians of this color is to destroy faith in the Bible as the inspired word of God. Men of this type are responsible for the prevalence of Rationalism and destructive High Criticism Infidelity amongst cultured Church people. The theology of Millennial Dawn is the antidote for this form of infidelity and would save the faith of thinking church people, who have become epicurians on aesthetic culture, from being wrecked on the rocks of doubt and unbelief of aesthetic culture, were it not for those of the clergy that love the creeds of the Dark Ages and are busily engaged in destroying the reputation of Pastor Russell and misrepresenting his teachings.

Upon those who pose as beacon lights before the world rests the responsibility for the hundreds of **brownie magazines** of the Philistine cast, that have sprung into being so rapidly of late. These will do their part in dissolving the social structure by destroying faith in God and future retribution amongst the oppressed lower element now held in check by the Ministery of Fear—these need the gospel of Hope to make their burdens bearable. Highly intelligent editors of so-called "yellow journal's, supposing the Bible to teach such nonsense as the inconsistencies of orthodox creeds, have cast away the Bible. This could have been prevented had this faction of the clergy, whom the lower element once reverenced and obeyed, accepted the Gospel of the Messanic Kingdom as a substitute for their traditions. Such action would have silenced the pens of "yellow" journalists.

As it is, the influence of Russell's literature, is curbed and prevented from having the immediate effect that the venerable Beecher's had upon the American mind, for Beecher's influence was not only immediate but extensive amongst the cultured. Admitting this does not imply that Pastor Russell will not accomplish his mission. Every effort to stamp out the truths he advocates has only spread them further amongst the class that God intended them for—(1) those of the middle class who are denominated by the cultured as "old fogies" and also (2) those that follow the greatest of teachers, ("the common people heard him gladly" and afterwards cried "crucify him.") That faction of the clergy that Beecher once influenced have now hailed Drummond who christianized evolution; and the failure of the others who cling to the creeds, to hail Russell, not only virtually assists, but is the prime factor in bringing about the social melee delineated in Russell's literature. Here we have a paradox. Upon those who are recognized as the most conservative element of society rests the responsibility of the impending catastrophy. One faction is fusing evolution with orthodoxy and leading to atheistic culture which eats like a canker at the two recognized pillars of society—Domestic Virtue and Religious Principle. The other in misrepresenting its antidote and emphasizing the Creeds in their inconsistencies give occasion for such men as Hubbard, who, with marvelous power of pen and witicism, lead many of the conservative outside of the church into similar culture, and also the "yellow" sheets which flourish amongst the oppressed, dissolving superstition and leaving the animal loose—not having the gospel of Hope with its promises of rewards and retribution presented to them until it is too late.

(To be continued.)

Appreciations.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3.

I notice that my subscription is ended the 15th of this month, and therefore I send you a money-order for one more year's subscription. I do praise the Tribune for holding up the Truth, may the Lord bless you and comfort you for publishing Pastor Russell's sermons.

Sincerely yours,
G. M. ANDERSON.

West Medford, Mass., Dec. 3.

We wish to say how much we appreciate the "Labor Tribune," with its nice large print. We have taken this paper several years and always enjoy its coming. As Christmas is near and many of the friends wish in their gifst to each other to "acknowledge Him in all their ways" we suggest, anyone sending 25c will receive two little articles suitable for others, the sisters or brothers that will help in spreading the "Truth,"—to Mrs. C. E. Swan, 110 Sharon St. West Medford, Mass.

Yours very sicerely,
MRS. F. RILEY.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The handsomely engraved bronze watch fob, bearing either the Gethsemane or the Pax Head of Christ makes a fine Christmas present. Order at once. Only 35c a piece; two for 60c; six for $1.50.

FRED UNGER,
Wyoming, Pa.

Ludlow, Mass., Dec. 3.

My subscription for the National Tribune is now expired and I now renew. I thank you very much that you find space for Pastor Russell's sermon. I appreciate it very much not only the sermon, but for your honesty by warning the people of danger of these land sharks that are always ready to gulible the poor.

Delphas, O., Dec. 4.

I am renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, and wish to state that I do highly appreciate the stand you take against sin and vice I want to also thank you for waiting on me about thirty days after my time had expired. Hoping that you will be blessed of the Lord in your efforts, I am

Yours truly,
G. H. GRANGER.

Bronwood, Ga., Dec. 2.

The Tribune has been a weekly blessing to me the past year, through the generosity of Sister Burke. My subscription has expired and I am compelled to have you discontinue the paper. I thank you and the dear Sister. I shall miss the paper, with its splendid features, which are so dear to all the Lord's people. Wishing you all the success that is good for you I am

Truly yours,
MRS. JACK HARRIS.

A year's subscription of the National Labor Tribune will be a very acceptable Christmas gift to some friend who is unable to subscribe.

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Unemployment at Low Level in England

(Continued from Page One.)

higher-education and of the commerce of the district, should be formed to organize the supply and training of women bookkeepers, acountants and general clerks.

The proposal is a practical one, but it must be recognized that very little of real value could be learned in such a short period, and that the training would have to be mainly done in the offices themselves. The dangers to be mainly guarded against are the possible lowering of the scale of wages and the fear that men returning from the war would find themselves unable to regain their former positions. This latter is a very real danger when temporary labor is employed, and the condition should be made definite that if a former employee is spared to return to his office he has the pre-emption of it.

One great outstanding feature of this country's industrial life at the present time is the war workshop. Everywhere factories formerly used for the production of articles of peace are now turning out war material. Crowds of new factories are springing up in a few months everywhere all devoted to the same object. Whatever any other industry suffers these are crowded with workers male and female, large numbers of whom before the war were never in this class of work. Wages rule high and much overtime and seven day weeks are the practice. Recently a party of journalists representing the press of allied and neutral countries went a round of the principal of these great industrial centers. At the close of the tour on November 15th four members of the delegation gave their views: two Frenchmen, an Australian, and an American. They are interesting because of the quick thumbnail impression they give of the new labor in this country. They follow:

Australian. — Three things have most deeply impressed me. The first is the industrial might of Great Britain, it is like a pent-up flood of energy which has been let loose. The second is the ability, resourcefulness, and capacity for adaptation of British engineers when free from official shackles. The third is the permanence of it all; everything is solid, built to last.

French.—More than satisfied; it is magnificent. The particular item which impressed me most was the perfect order and arrangement of the workshops (Scottish) we saw today.

French. — Absolutely perfect. An immense change has been effected since my previous visit a few months ago. Then I was despondent; now I am completely reassured. The most striking sight of all that we have seen was to me the great workshops filled with girls at Birmingham.

American.—I am most impressed by the scale of it all. Here you are making machines to make munitions and building factories to house the machines on a scale as though you were looking forward, not for the war only, but for ever. I am only wondering whether there can ever be enough men to use all the material you are turning out. And for a second impression, I would say the women's side of it. Every foreman I have spoken to has said the same thing—that one woman is worth two men. There is nothing they can't do—if they set their minds to it.

It is not possible to reproduce the sincerity and conviction with which these opinions were uttered. Our French friends in particular expressed more by gestures than by words, as is their wont. The second French opinion given above has an especial value because this gentleman possesses technical knowledge, and having made a tour of our workshops about two months ago he is profoundly impressed by the progress since effected. The Australian and American correspondents have had war experience and know what the fighting requirements are. The latter has spent several months in Germany and has been with the German forces. Both have hit the most characteristic feature of our industrial effort, which is its thoroughness and solidity. "You are slow starters but mighty good finishers," was the incisive comment of our American friend, and it is the whole story in a nutshell.

The dispute in the cotton dyeing, bleaching, and finishing trades of Lancashire and Cheshire is still unsettled to all appearances. On November 15th there was a joint conference in Manchester of representatives of the employers and operatives concerned, but after a sitting of four hours' duration, it ended without any statement being given for publication.

The position now is that if an agreement be not made in the meantime a large number of the operatives will cease work in accordance with notices tendered a week ago, and by the week-end about 22,000 will be idle. The operatives have framed their claims on the lines of the advances actually granted by the employers in the woollen trade of Yorkshire—an advance of 72 cents a week for men over 18 years of age, 50 cents a week for women and girls and for youths under the age of 18 years, and an increase of 10 per cent on piece rates. The employers met these demands at first by varying offers of war bonuses, but on November 12th made an additional proposal that the whole dispute should be decided by the arbitration of the Industrial Council.

Delegates from the executive committees of seven trade unions met on November 12th at the Westminster Palace Hotel to consider what working rules should be applied to their members who have entered the growing airplane industry.

The proceedings were private, but at the close of the meeting it was reported that two resolutions had been passed unanimously. One of these advocated the abolition of piecework, and it was decided to inform the Minister of Munitions that members of the trade unions represented will not be permitted to accept employment in establishments into which piecework has been introduced. Lloyd George will be asked to issue instructions that all airplane construction work for the Government shall be paid for at an hourly rate of wages and carried on under conditions acceptable to the wood-working trades organizations. The other resolution was that all proposals for the extension of the sphere of employment of women shall be submitted to and discussed by a national conference of employers' associations and the executive committees of the trade unions concerned.

Wneh the fifteenth annual conference of the Labor Party takes place at Clifton, Bristol, on January 26, the action of the National Executive and the Labor Members of Parliament in allying the party with the Government for recruiting purposes without first calling a special conference to authroize such a step will come under discussion. No fewer than nine resolutions bearing on the matter on the agenda paper, and while those of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association and the Railway Clerks' Association confirm and approve the action of the executive, those of other associations, which are not trade unions but usually local labor councils, protest against the step.

The National Union of Dock Laborers "considers the present action of Great Britain and its Government fully justified in the present war," and pledges the conference to assist the Government as far as possible in the successful prosecution of the war."

Birmingham Trades Council, one of the most important in the country, tables a resolution demanding "that before any peace terms whatsoever arising out of the present war are entered into by the British Government there shall be a vote by referendum of the British electorate for the purpose of democratically determining what those peace terms shall be by the majority vote of the people."

The Women's Labor League will submit a series of resolutions in the interests of women "in view of the increasing demand for women in work on munitions of war." Some of the demands have already been conceded, but one deals with the situation at the end of the war. The league ask "that every wage-earning woman at the end of the war displaced to make a place for a man who has returned to his ordinary work shall be employed upon useful work for the community at a reasonable wage until she is able to find employment in the ordinary labor market."

With regard to war finance and taxation, the Independent Labor Party submit a resolution that the party should press for certain methods of financing the war so as to avoid unnecessary hardship on industry and commerce: (1) The heavier graduated taxation of all large incomes; (2) a special tax on land value; (3) an increase in the estate duties on large estates; (4) the taxation of capital on a justly-graduated scale, and (5) the acquisition by the State of the railways, mines, shipping, banking and insurance.

BUT RARER, TOO.

Clarence—"Pop, what is a millennium?"

Darktown Father—"It's dess about de same as centennial, muh son, on'ly it's got mo' legs.—Puck.

TO LET

AVALON—Brick house, 5 rooms, cellar, large yard, chicken house, 10 minutes dry walk to street car; tenant pays water and gas; $12.00 monthly. Write LABOR TRIBUNE Office.

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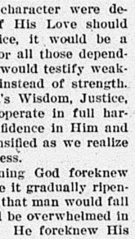
GOD'S GREAT LOVE FOR CHILDREN OF ISRAEL

Hosea 11:1-11.—Dec. 12.

Israel Treated as a Son by God—Rebellious, Self-Willed, Unfaithful. God's Mercies Pursued Them For Centuries—Israel's Captivity In Babylon—Return to God's Favor Foretold.

HOSEA prophesied in Israel—the ten-tribe kingdom—prior to the Babylonian captivity, dying about the time that Samaria capitulated. The Lord through Hosea made plain to Israel that their national destruction and captivity was at hand, and that it was a punishment for sin. But it also told the people of God's sympathy for them, and assured them that He would love them to the end and would eventually recover them from the land of the enemy.

Hosea's own experiences in some degree pictured the Lord's experiences with Israel. His wife was unfaithful to Him, as Israel had been unfaithful to the Lord. Following the Lord's direction, Hosea took back his wife, reclaiming her. His message to Israel was that, although they had been unfaithful to the Lord, God would nevertheless loyally receive them when they had learned their lesson and came back as a bird from Egypt and as a trembling dove from Babylonia.



A Disobedient Son.

"The Lord Loved Them."

Love is the keynote of the Bible, notwithstanding the fact that it contains threatenings as well as promises, manifestations of justice as well as of mercy. If God's character were devoid of Justice, if His Love should override His Justice, it would be a terrible calamity for all those dependent upon Him. It would testify weakness of character instead of strength. The fact that God's Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power operate in full harmony gives us confidence in Him and love for Him, intensified as we realize His unchangeableness.

From the beginning God foreknew His Plan as we see it gradually ripening. He foreknew that man would fall deeply into sin and be overwhelmed in its penalty, death. He foreknew His own purpose to provide in due time the Lamb of God as a Ransom-Sacrifice for the sins of the whole world. He foreknew the ultimate blessing of all mankind, purposing that the glorified Redeemer and His glorified Church should be their Deliverer. He arranged a thousand years of Restitution, when under Messiah's Glorious Kingdom all mankind should be brought to a full knowledge of God and a full opportunity for returning to all that was lost in Eden, but redeemed at Calvary. He arranged that the ultimately rebellious should be destroyed.

Calling Abraham's Posterity.

First of all, God called Abraham—a sinner, like others, but one whose heart was full of trust in God, and who delighted in the Lord's righteous ways to the extent of his ability. God's promise was that Abraham's Seed should constitute the Elect, through whom all nations would receive a Divine blessing. The period of nearly four thousand years since God's Covenant with Abraham has been devoted to the development of Abraham's Seed—a natural seed and a Spiritual Seed. The two were mentioned to Abraham indirectly when the Lord said, "Thy Seed shall be as the stars of heaven [the Spiritual Seed] and as the sands upon the seashore [the natural seed]."—Genesis 22:17.

For more than eighteen centuries God dealt with Abraham's natural seed. His promises and His Law Covenant with them were great blessings. Although, like others, the Israelites were unable to keep the Law Covenant, being sinners, nevertheless the effort to obey was helpful. Israel's chastisements, including their Babylonian captivity, made them, when Jesus came to be the Redeemer, the most holy people in the world—the only ones recognized of God.

Nevertheless, much of their holiness in Jesus' day was merely a form. Only Israelites indeed—pure in heart, in motive—could appreciate the Gift of God and become Jesus' disciples—probably 20,000 in all. Then the door of opportunity to become fellow-heirs with the Jewish saints was opened to the Gentiles; and God's Message inviting them to joint-heirship with Christ was given.

Hosea.

For eighteen centuries the gathering of this class has proceeded. Meantime Israel has been rejected from God's favor. Now we are entering the Time of Trouble which is to inaugurate Messiah's Kingdom. During this trouble the Church is to be glorified in the First Resurrection. Then Messiah's Millennial Reign will begin.

Still God's favor will pursue Abraham's natural seed. Their lessons and chastisements will prepare them to receive the Messianic blessing more quickly than will others of the world. The earthly phase of Messiah's Kingdom will be Israelitish, in that Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, the Prophets and other saintly ones down to John the Baptist will be made "princes in all the earth."

Blomington, Ill., Dec. 4.

I see my subscription expires December 12. I am not able financially to renew it, so please do not send it any more. This causes me very great heartache for it is very dear to me. So good-by, dear friend. LYDIA McNIER

APPRECIATIONS.

Endfield, N. C., Dec. 2.

Here is another letter like so many I have seen in the Tribune lately, which pains me to see, and still more to write, requesting you to discontinue sending me the paper. I have become so attached to it that it is with sorrow and regret that I give it up now that I have found the correct address of the kind friend who gave me the subscription. I want to thank her with all my heart, (Mrs. Burke, of New Hampshire, for giving me the privilege of enjoying our dear Pastor's sermons and all the other religious features that have been such a blessing and a comfort to me. I feel sure the dear Lord has already bountifully blessed her dear generous heart. Now through the kindness of a dear daughter who is a lover of the Truth, I get a subscription to the St. Paul Enterprise, which contains our Pastor's sermon, in fact it is just full of good things for the Truth hungry. I am going to try and get a friend, whom I have been letting have the Tribune, to subscribe, then we might exchange our papers and I could still keep in touch with the Tribune. If I was able financially to subscribe for it I certainly would. I know I will still get the sermon and other Truth matter but I will so miss the labor news, which is so interesting to me. I consider it a splendid sign-board for the watchers. Truly hope there will not be any more like myself to have to give it up. I'll not murmur or repine. Whatever the Lord's providence doth permit for He has given me, so many blessings my faith will trust Him, come what may. Now one word to Bro. Murry, of Suffolk, Va. We all (the Truth friends) Bro. Murry will be glad to know if you succeed in getting a sister to fill the position offered. This is good-bye and God bless you, and the dear old Tribune, and make your labors fruitful in the spreading of the good tidings of great joy.

Yours in the one faith,
MRS. A. L. WHITEHEAD.

Wals, Texas, Dec. 3.

Renewtd my subscription yesterday through the Watch Tower Office for your highly appreciated paper. The Tribune is a most welcome visitor at our abiding place. You are doing a grand and noble work in witnessing to the Truth as proclaimed from the pen of our Dear Pastor, Brother Russell. While we enjoy very much the various features of the Tribune in the fight for Righteousness, Justice and Equity; the sermons occupy the chiefest place in our mind's eye. We easily account for this, as we find there the "meat in due season," not to be found from any other Source. We are indeed glad to honor our dear Pastor and all his associates as the channel through which and by which the Good News is being scattered hither and thither to a dying and bleeding people.

A few more beating winds and rains and winter will be gone, the dark night of fury will have spent itself; And the blessed moon of His eternal presence will be ushered in.

Yours in the work of the Master.
B. H. GREENS.

Chicago, Dec. 3.

Am today renewing my subscription to your valued paper through the W. T. B. and T. Soc., Brooklyn.

We continue to enjoy the Tribune on account of its good features, large, clear type, etc.; but mainly on account of Pastor Russell's sermons which are surely a great help to all.

Wishing you continued success,
Most sincerely,
MRS. S. HARTSINKER.

Homer, N. Y., Dec. 2.

My paper run out October 28th, and I have neglected to write you to not send it any more as I prefer another paper that the same price because it has more of the sermon in than you have, and other sermons of the Truth in, and I cannot take both. But have enjoyed your paper very much for what Truth you have in it. Hope you will continue to print the Truth.

EULALIE LEACH.

Springfield, Mass. Dec. 3.

I am renewing subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower office. I thank the Lord for the means and privilege of doing so. I will continue to subscribe as long as you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, which I appreciate very much as well as all the other features which help to clear the mist and bring to light the things of darkness.

I am sure the Lord will reward all good works in His due time.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. ALBERTINA SIBLEY,

RETURN THANKS.

Two weeks ago a missive came to me, —a glad surprise
That fills my heart with joy—and prayers arise—
And through your columns now I wish to send
My heart's appreciation to my unknown friend.

Our Father read my disposition, and he knew,
That here below poverties vail I must pass through,
Ere I would be a jewel bright and could help shine
In that new Kingdom soon to come to bless mankind.

He knew the things I loved and yearned for here
Must be denied for me and that many a tear
'Twould take to crush and break my stony heart within
And give a heart of flesh to me, instead of sin.

And thus in placing me, His other Jewels fair
Have been permitted opportunities to share
With me the things, His wisdom does deny
Hence instead of me alone, more Jewels He doth try.

So when the "Tribune ceased to come to me.
It took my only "weekly sermon," and you see
The Lord hath ministered unto me again
By the dear kind hand of an unknown friend.

Oh the marvelous love of God to care and keep
For each of the Bridegrooms little sheep;
For one who often faints beneath her cross, and cries
Forgetting how the promise reads, "no cross, no prize."

But tonight fresh zeal and courage come to me
And I bow and praise the wonderous love I see
The love and care so kindly shown—He to me sends
Through thy dear kind hands, my unknown friend.

Again I humbly bow beneath his will and try
To still the murmur that must needs ask—"why
That I must always receive—can never send
To bless other? As you have do to me, dear friend."

And as I ponder—why thus so?—He sweetly speaks to me.
"I know thy heart's deep longing, and in love of thee
Withhold the very things so sweet, so dear
Lest thou should stumble; I want thee near!"

"If I should grant to thee, thy heart's prayer
You might forget, and drifting from my care,
Your zeal might lead to pride in being kind
And thou forget I send the gifts, they were not thine."

Ah sey his love I know can see in all of this
My selfish heart and pride to break—that he might kiss
My weary brow! I sink serenely 'neath his will
And whisper in afflictions how "press harder still."

ELIZABETH B. JONES.
Pomona, Kan., Nov. 23.

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Odd Pants

Extra heavy All-wool Gray Cassimere Pants; guaranteed not to rip—also Worsteds and Cheviots.......... $1.98

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Committee on Industrial Relations today asked Congress for the printing of 200,000 copies of the final report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations and 10,000 copies of the testimony taken at public hearings.

The letter is signed by Basil M. Manly, who was director of the federal Commission and is now director of the Committee on Industrial Relations.

In making public the letter, Mr. Manly pointed out that the entire cost of printing the reports will be less than that of one fourteen inch gun.

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Learn to SAVE money that you would spend for foolish or unnecessary things. Decide upon an amount which you will deposit each week. Live up to your intentions, and this money, added to the 4% interest paid by the Bank (which is compounded twice a year): will grow to a sum sufficient to cause you to rejoice and give thanks.
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ESTABLISHED 1872—No. 3. PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1915. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

Many Changes Due o War Take Place

Industrial Transformation Occurs in Great Britain.

Thomas Reece, Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Some of the wonders that have been achieved in industrial transformation, particularly by women workers, for war purposes are revealed in the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops issued on November 19th.

Miss Anderson, the principal lady inspector, giving details, writes: "So great has been the passing from industry to industry that at the beginning of the New Year it seemed almost as if women and girls had gone through a process of 'general post.' And it is pleasant to read that 'the pervading spirit of good-will and of unselfish service has led employers and employed through the differing trials of under-employment and over-employment.'"

In London the adaptations were diverse and numerous, and two cases are mentioned to show the spirit which met the crisis. At the beginning of the war a big firm of theatrical costumers sought the help of the lady inspector to keep their staff of 200 women employed. They were advised where to appy and secure a War Office contract for khaki uniforms and sub-contract for shirts. Their empty workrooms were once more full of work; the same wages were paid, the firm being content to make no profit.

Furriers suffered severely. Relief came early in October with the placing of fur orders for fur and skin coats for the troops. Immediately after the furriers were fully occupied, there was soon a shortage of workers.

In the North, especially in Lancashire, the whole industrial situation underwent extraordinary changes For a time there was a stagnation. After an "unforgettable fortnight," the position changed. In the Midlands makers of neckwear set themselves to the manufacture of army shirts; lace blouse-makers took orders for "Territorial" canvas and holdalls at 12 cents each; neat fingered jewelry workers took to making ration tines, mess tins and biscuit tins; collar makers turned kindly to the manufacture of khaki bandoliers and soldiers' "hussifs."

Toy factories sprang up, and ladies' factory bags and purses, largely imported from Germany, began to be made in leather works. China manufacturers tackled dolls' heads. Patriotic chinaware, formerly obtained in large quantities from Austria," increased in output; the papier mache trade was revived in the potteries.

Black Country workers and pen-makers were engaged in surgical dressings factories; cigar-makers were transferred to an electric lamp factory; fish-hook makers turned their skill to hosiery needles; and carpet-makers found employment in enammelled hollow-ware factories.

There was no end to resource. The son of a cycle-accessory maker who lost both home and foreign trade devised dies, and the firm began to print small silk flags, for which there was a heavy demand.

In Glasgow and other places carpet looms began turning out army blankets; in Belfast blouse and apron manufacturers undertook contracts for Government mattress covers, bolster and pillow cases, and haversack making. The scattered woolen mills of Ireland enjoyed a revival, and were unable to cope with the glut of orders. There were jerseys for the French Navy to make, and cardigan jackets for the Engish Army. New machinery had to be put down. All this had other results besides providing work.

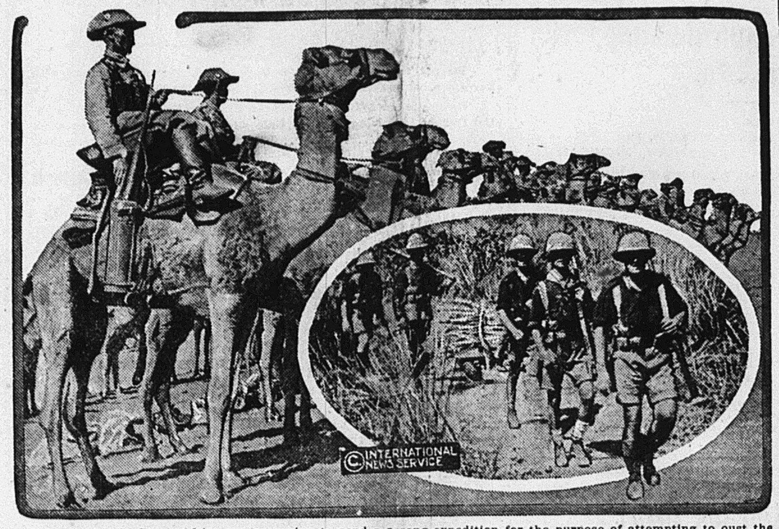
On the human side there can surely be no doubt that the constructive social reforms of the last 25 years had told in clearing away misunderstandings and softening relationships between employers and employed. The foremost thought of manufacturers was to "stand by" the weakest of their workers and share alike in profit and loss.

Girls were "singing for joy" at being able to work on Government orders and a wholesale clothier employing 1,000 women, when pressed by the War Office to increase his output, refused firmly to work them overtime. This was not an isolated case. The employers maintained that the women were unable to stand the strain.

Employers, too, raided the Labor Exchange for hands and trained them. In a Lanarkshire factory the workers

(Continued on Page Eight

FIGHT FOR GERMAN EAST AFRICA IS ON



The British in South Africa are preparing to send a strong expedition for the purpose of attempting to oust the Germans from East Africa, and a strenuous campaign is in prospect. The picture shows a German camel corps in East Africa and, inserted, men of the Northeast Border column organized by the British in Rhodesia, on the march toward the frontier.

WAS CALLED A "CUSTOMS COMMISSION."

The French Tariff Was Revised Upward to a More Adequately Protective Level.

Washington, Dec. 15.—During the present session of Congress according to a statement issued by the Merchants' Association of New York, a strong effort will be made "to procure the enactment of a Tariff commission bill so framed that the commission will be permanently established."

Such a commission, however, would not serve to take the Tariff out of politics. Moreover, judging by the experience of past boards and commissions, no attention would be paid to statistics gathered. Tariff making would go on as usual, and there would be but the expenditure of a large sum of money as the single result of the establishment of such a commission.

The men who are urging a farm commission in the United States are trying to have established a system which is not used by any other great world power. It was shown in one of these letters that, contrary to general belief, there is no permanent Tariff commission in Germany. Nor is there a Tariff commission in France. Nor, despite recent suggestions, is there very likely to be.

TENDENCY IN EUROPE IS UPUPWARD.

The governing bodies of all large nations pass finally upon the Tariffs that are drawn up by committees or bureaus of the government, and the result is the same in these countries as it is in the United States, with the single exception of the fact that the tendency in Europe usually is upward while every now and then in the United States, when Free Traders take control, there is a sudden revision downward, and the consequent shock to business that inevitably results from the destruction of protection. This is the unscientific feature of Tariff revision in the United States. If it were not for the Free-Trade element—which in Germany and France never has a chance to take control of the government—there would be no Tariff trouble at any time in this country.

INCREASING PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

It is interesting to note that there has been a strong tendency toward a higher Protective Tariff throughout France for many years. Where products have been made free of duty, or operated under low duties, there has been a frank tendency toward the granting of bounties and subsidies to make up for any loss of Protection. There is a system of bounties on ship building and navigation which was inaugurated in 1881 to take the place of discriminating duties on goods carried in foreign bottoms. Under a legislative enactment of that year, construction bounties were to be given according to a slight scale, on vessels and their machinery built in France, together with navigation bounties, which include a fixed sum for each thousand mile covered.

In spite of these various efforts, together with a mail subsidy, French shipping has remained in an unsatisfactory state, and there has been strong pressure brought recently for a return to the system of levying a 10 per cent differential rate on goods shipped in foreign bottoms. This is the system which should be adopted by the United States to build up the American merchant marine.

UNCHANGED FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

The French customs Tariff, which came into force in January, 1892, remained substantially unchanged for eighteen years. Some modifications of the rates of duty upon agricultural products were made from time to time, and there were also a few alterations in respect to manufactured goods; but these were all of relatively small importance. The Tariff was soon felt to be, on a technical side, unsatisfactory from many points of view; some sections of French industry began early to call for increased Protection, but, in spite of the fact that the absence of conventional rates of duty fixed for a definite period rendered it possible for revision to be undertaken at any time, it was not until the middle of the year 1906—that is, not until after the new Tariffs of the States of Central and Eastern Europe had come into operation that the reconstruction of the French Tariff was taken seriously into consideration.

FRENCH CUSTOMS COMMISSION.

It is important to remark, however, that the movement did not originate with the government, but with the Customs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, and although the government put no obstacle in the way of the inquiries which the commission proposed to undertake, with a view to the revision of the Tariff, it did not at first show any particular sympathy. Later this policy was modified to some extent, but the government constantly declined to put forward any proposals of its own and maintained an independent and critical attitude toward the legislative proposals which, in default of government action, were introduced by individual members of the customs commission and ultimately welded into a single bill.

NEED OF UPWARD REVISION RECOGNIZED.

The need for some measure of revision was generally recognized. In the first place, industry had undergone great changes since 1892. New manufactures had arisen, such as those of automobiles, artificial silk, some electrical industries, typewriters and phonographs, synthetic perfumery and machinery and mechanics' tools of all kinds in response to the needs of new technical developments. There had been important changes in manufacturing methods also, the most conspicuous, perhaps, being the mercerization of cotton goods, the mineral tanning of hides and skins, numerous electro-technical processes and the production of special steels by the inclusion of such rare metals as tungsten and molybdenum. New natural products, such as quebracho (a dyeing extract), had made their appearance in French markets. Hitherto the customs administration had been compelled to deal with the products of the new industries or methods by assimilating them as well as they could to the products already classified to which the resemblance seemed closest; but it had long been apparent that nothing short of a thorough revision in respect of both classification and nomenclature would be satisfactory.

FRENCH MINIMUM TARIFF WAS TOO LOW.

A further justification for the demand for revision was found in the changes which had been made in 1903 and the following years in the customs Tariffs of other European states. These had all aimed at greater specialization, both in response to the facts of industry and as an improved means of giving Tariff favors without unduly generalizing them, and it was thought to be necessary for France to do the same. And in this connection the rates of the French minimum Tariff were on the average about 15 per cent higher than those of the minimum Tariff, and the assumption had been that the maximum Tariff would be the rule and the minimum Tariff the exception, the rates of the latter being applied only in a few cases or to the products of a few countries. In practise, however, the very opposite came to be the fact. The advantages of the minimum Tariff were extended to all European countries except Portugal, and to numerous non-European countries also. The result was that the Protection afforded to French industry by the Tariff was very much less than its authors had intended, while the difference between the maximum and minimum scales was too small to render the threat of the imposition of the higher rates a very effective weapon in commercial conflicts. It was, therefore, believed to be necessary to raise the level of the duties of the mininum Tariff and, at the same time, in order to strengthen the hands of the French government in commercial negotiations, to increase the difference between the minimum and maximum rates.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Unlike Germany, France had declined as a general rule to enter into treaties which should fix these minimum rates for any definite time, and consequently she had retained her autonomy in Tariff matters undiminished. There was now in France no controversy whatever as to the desirability of continuing this arrangement, and the other characteristic features of French Tariff policy, such as colonial preference. The revision was to be, in consequence, solely a revision of the rates of duty.

The Customs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies held an elaborate inquiry, and produced its report, together with the draft of a law amending the existing Tariff, toward the end of 1908. The general lines on which it proceeded were the increase

(Continued ron Fourth Page.)

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

Readers of THE NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE have been much interested in the series of articles just finished an Patent Medicine Fakes and Fakers.

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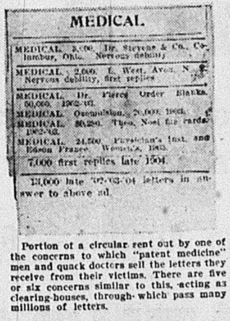
SAMPLE PAGE

"THE GREAT AMERICAN FRAUDS"

letters. It is quite possible that if you, any time within the past five years, have written a letter to a quack doctor, your letter is somewhere in that warehouse, and men familiar with the business could find it. Probably your letter has been sold over and over again, and rented and re-rented to every quack who plays on the victims of your particular ailment.

One of the largest of these letter-brokers is the Guild Company of 132 Nassau street, New York. They issue a large circular describing the letters they have for sale. A portion of the list is printed on the next page. The part here produced is only a very small portion, and that the less unprintable part of the circular.

If you have ever been foolish enough to write to any of the quacks and frauds in that list, you may know that your letter is now for sale. You may know that all the things you have said about your health and your



MEDICAL.

MEDICAL. 3,000. Dr. Stevens & Co., Columbus, Ohio. Nervous debility.

MEDICAL. 2,000. L. West, Avon, N. Y. Nervous debility, first replies.

MEDICAL. Dr. Pierce Order Blanks. 50,000. 1902-03.

MEDICAL. Ozomulsion. 20,000. 1903.

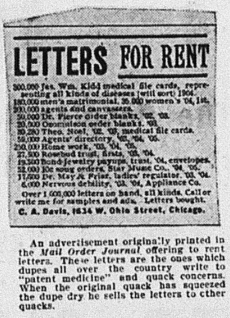
MEDICAL. 30,280. Theo. Noel file cards. 1902-03.

MEDICAL. 24,500. Physician's Inst. and Edson France. Women's. 1903.

7,000 first replies late 1904.

13,000 late '02-'03-'04 letters in answer to above ad.

Portion of a circular sent out by one of the concerns to which "patent medicine" men and quack doctors sell the letters they receive from their victims. There are five or six concerns similar to this, acting as clearing-houses, through which pass many millions of letters.



LETTERS FOR RENT

300,000 Jas. Wm. Kidd medical file cards, representing all kinds of diseases (will sort) 1904.

180,000 men's matrimonial, 35,000 women's '04, 1st.

200,000 agents and canvassers.

50,000 Dr. Pierce order blanks, '02, '03.

20,000 Ozomulsion order blanks, '03.

30,280 Theo. Noel, '02, '03, medical file cards.

50,000 Agents' directory, '03, '04, '05.

250,000 Home work, '03, '04, '05.

27,500 Rosebud trust, firsts, '03, '04.

19,300 Bond-jewelry payups, trust, '04, envelopes.

32,000 10c song orders, Star Music Co., '04, '05.

11,500 Dr. May & Friar, ladies' regulator, '03, '04.

6,000 Nervous debility, '03, '04, Appliance Co.

Over 1,000,000 letters on hand, all kinds. Call or write me for samples and ads. Letters bought.

C. A. Davis, 1634 W. Ohio Street, Chicago.

An advertisement originally printed in the *Mail Order Journal* offering to rent letters. These letters are the ones which dupes all over the country write to "patent medicine" and quack concerns. When the original quack has squeezed the dupe dry he sells the letters to other quacks.

person—intimate details which you carefully conceal from your friends and neighbors—are the property of any person who cares to pay four or five dollars for the letters of yourself and others like you.

One very interesting fraud carried on under the name of the Astropathic Institute by means of this traffic in letters, was unearthed by the Post-office Department recently. The following is quoted from the records of the Law Division of the Department, which drove this fraud out of business:

"The company begins its operation by purchasing large numbers of letters from letter-brokers. The letters purchased by the company refer to the desire of the writer for a treatment for nervous diseases, and have been addressed to some other company dealing in such matters."

The remainder of the explanation of this fraud, as set forth in the Post-Office Department records, is rather technical and legal. But the way it worked was this: You had written a letter, let us say, to Dr. Blosser, or to the Ozomulsion Company, or to Theo. Noel, or to any other of the scores

SEC. LANE DEMANDS BETTER RURAL SCHOOLS

22,000,000 School Boys and Girls Our Greatest National Resource.

TEACHERS WHO GET LESS THAN FARM LABORERS.

Necessity For Leadership and Large Co-Operative Effort to Give the Whole Country Knowledge of the Most Successful Country Schools.

Opportunity for Newspapers to Assist

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In his forthcoming annual report Secretary Lane suggests the need for a national campaign for a better rural school. He speaks of Young America, our 22,000,000 school boys and girls, as the chief resource of the Nation, and asks, "Are we doing all possible to develop this resource?" His report continues:

If there is any one of our institutions in which the American people take undisguised pride and of which they feel justified in boasting, it is the public school system, for this is "the greatest of American inventions" and the most successful social enterprise yet undertaken by any people. The United States maintains a Bureau of Education in this department, which, upon a small appropriation, collates as best it can the figures and facts which most adequately tell the story of the growth and use of this most brilliantly conceived piece of governmental machinery.

The American people are not indifferent to their schools. Quite otherwise. They pay for their support almost as much as they do for the support of the entire Federal Government; in round numbers, three-quarters of a billion dollars a year, which keeps up an army of 600,000 teachers at work. Education is indeed our foremost industry, from whatever point of view it may be regarded. Yet I am assured that it has made less progress than any of our other institutions during the past 30 years. With all the marvelous record of what the mind of a quick people may produce to make life happier and nature more serviceable, how little can be shown as our contribution to the methods of improving the mind and skill of the young! We have gone to Europe—to Italy, Switzerand, and Germany and Denmark chiefly—for the new methods with which we have experimented and Japan has found a way to instruct through the eyes and hands that will make these very practical people still more distinguished.

Yet here and there under rare leadership may be found in this country the most striking proofs of what can be done to tie our schools to our life. The hope is eventualy to make the school what it should be, and easily may be made to be, the very heart of the community—social club and cooperative center as well as school.

There would seem to be nothing visionary in such a hope. To effect this evolution there is needed primarily leadership, and this the government must give if it is to realize its desire for a people who are both skilled and happy. The spirit of our people is against a paternal government. We do not take with kindness to an authority that is mandidatory. There is a sound belief that a people who make their own way are in the end ripe and of stronger fiber than those who accept what is not the result of common determination. But this spirit of intense individualism does not make us independent of or indifferent to useful methods and helpful standards. And it is these that we can reveal. It is these that we should find and place in service, rather than force the discontented schools of the land to feel their way out or "muddle through." We may not command but we may "show how." This is democracy's substitute for absolutism in the effort to secure efficiency. For such policy of helpfulness there is abundant precedent, not only in the action of Congress in making minor appropriations for the work of the Bureau of Education on precisely these lines, but in the activities of other departments. The country is dotted with experimental farms which prove soil values and the farmer of today is learning from the Government how great and all embracing must be the knowledge necessary to the carrying on of his work, for he must know of chemistry, mechanics, and a world things which his father or grandfather would have laughed at as the frills of a doctrinaire education, notwithstanding the early example of the wise and many-sided farmer who was the third President of this country.

I have said in a previous report that the Bureau of Education should either be abolished or put to serious high purpose. I believe the latter to be the wise, in fact the necessary, course. There is real use for it. As in the Bureau of Mines, we seek to save the lives of miners by educating them in the use of explosives and self-saving apparatus and by instructing operators in safe methods of building their vast underground workshops, so I would erect the Bureau of Education into a bureau of educational methods and standards, in which would be gathered the ripe fruit of all eductional experiments, upon which the schools of the country could draw. This is a wide country, and there is need for a national clearing house where can be centered and exchanged the results of the most remote experiments.

WHY NOT A RURAL SCHOOL CAMPAIGN?

There is no disguisng the fact that we have a most difficult problem in the United States—and I can not believe it is ours alone—in the rural community. A majority of our school children [illegible] rural schools. The query arises, Are our rural schools doing their part in making life in the country desirable? An ambitious people will go where education can be had for their children. There is no sense in talking of the charms of country life and the independence and industry of producing from the soil if the school at command is no more modern than a wooden plow. The old-fashioned one-roomed scholhouse, which holds 40 or 50 ungraded pupils, having but a single teacher who knows nothing but books, is not a modern institution, though great men have issued from its doors. It may be all the country can afford where many schools are maintained, but it is not all that the county can afford if schools are grouped and grades instituted. The richest state in the Union has over 4,000 schools of this character wherein the teachers are paid less than competent farm hands, and this brings to mind the correlative thought that one needed reform in the school system is in the elevation of teaching into a real profession, as in older countries. As it is now, a teacher is almost without status in our society. And this in addition to the inadequacy of the pay, has drawn to the profession those who use it only as a makeshift and those who, out of a spirit of self-sacrifice and love for the work, serve in the highest way the public good. Of the former clas we need fewer, and to the latter should come increasing honor.

How can the schools of a country be so coordinated and combined as to make them efficient tools? What should be the standard for a teacher's qualifications? How many children be brought to and taken from the school to distant homes at the least expense? To what extent should the teacher be out of doors and the "examples" those of real life? How can the boy learn that there is adventure in the farm life as well as in the city?—for adventures he will have. To what use may the school building be put as a community center for the neighborhood dance, lecture, or moving picture show, or, perhaps as the home of a cooperative buying or marketing organization? These are but a few of the questions which many men have tried to answer and there have been some successful experiments made and right answers given.

But it is as hopeless a task for a local school board to find these answers as for a lawyer to know the decisions of all the courts. The teachers, the superintendents, and the school boards need leadership; they need an authorative statement of conclusions by the wisest and most pracical men in the land; they need to be shown the better way. And with as little as a hundred thousand dollars a year for two or three years we could, I believe, conduct a campaign for a new kind of rural school that would work little less than a revolution in rural life. Our aim would be to identify the school with the farm and the village, and develop a new respect in fathers and mothers for the school as a practical and not a mere scholastic institution. The problem is only one of popularization. The experimental work has been done. Here is call for cooperative leadership of the Government in a work of supreme value to the State. The man to direct this work should be one whose word the Nation would heed. That such a man can be secured there is no doubt, for experience justifies the statement that there are no men of large capacity whose services the country can not command at a material sacrifice.

If asked how this work could be done I would say that it could best be done by showing to the picked teachers of the country the model schools. The quickest and surest way to set this country aflame with zeal for a better type of country school would be to show the teachers such schools, make them live in them, and learn from them by seeing them in action.

There is no such lesson as the one that is taught by experience. Lectures, moving pictures, and books may aid. But to see and be a part of a movement or life is to make it one's own. If ten live men or women were taken from each State to some one of

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST REAP AS THEY SOW

The Responsibility of the Spiritually Illuminated — Christians Now on Trial for Life or Death—The Illumination of Jesus at Jordan—The Illumination of the Church—Jesus Sowed to the Spirit—His Footstep Followers Do Likewise—Both Reap Glory, Honor, Immortality—Suffering First, Glory Afterward—Riches of Grace in Future Ages for God's Faithful People.

St. Louis, Mo. Dec. 12—Pastor Russell was here today and gave a profitable and interesting discourse from the text, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." (Galatians 6:7.) He spoke as follows:

Some weeks ago we spoke particularly of the worlds sowings and reaping. Today we shall apply our text more especially to the Church of Christ. Thus applied, the Apostle's thought would be that whatever a Christian sows, that shall he also reap. The Christian is now on trial for life or death eternal. The world in not now on trial. If the Christian lives according to the Spirit of God, he shall receive life everlasting; but if he sows to the flesh, he shall reap corruption—everlasting death.

The Church has more enlightenment than has the world. Some in the world are naturally brighter than are some in the Church; for not many wise, rich or noble are called to be saints in Christ Jesus. (1 Corinthians 1:26-29.) But in proportion as the Church class have knowledge, not to the world. When they consecrate themselves to God and become living sacrifices, our Lord Jesus takes them and makes them acceptable to the Father by imputing to them of His merit. Then God gives them the begetting of the Holy Spirit. and whoever is begotten of the Holy Spirit begins then to have an enlightenment of the mind.

So it was in the case of our Lord Jesus Christ. When He had made His consecration at the Jordan and had gone down into the water, had symbolically gone into death, then as He came out of the water, the Holy Spirit descended upon Him in the form of a dove and "the heavens were opened unto Him." (Matthew 3:16.) All the higher things began to open up to His mind, things that He did not see before, things not seen by the natural mind, things seen only by the Holy Spirit.

JESUS' EXPERIENCES AFTER BAPTISM.

As soon as our Lord's eyes of understanding were annointed with the Holy Spirit, He was driven of the spirit into the wilderness—driven by His own newly begotten mind, His own will. He went there to get away from everybody and everything that might distract His attention from the higher things. His was a very great mind. From boyhood He had been studying the Scriptures, but had not understood the deep things; for the natual mind, even though perfect, cannot understand these matters. (1 Corinthians 2:14.) He knew the various features of the Mosaic Law; He had read the prophecies. But He did not understand them fully. He was familiar with the writings of Moses; He knew the story of the brazen serpent lifted up in the wilderness; He was aware that a bullock and a goat were sacrificed on the Day of Atonement; He was acquainted with the prophecies relating to Messiah. But He did not know what all these things signified.

A perfect mind would be able to repeat whatever it had ever heard. Our Lord's mind was perfect. Therefore everthing He had read or heard was fast in his memory, and He could recall any part of the Scriptures. He needed neither Bible nor concordance to refresh His memory or to furnish references.

During His forty days in the wilderness our Lord thought over those Old Testament Scriptures. As He did so, the things therein about which He had previously wondered began to open up to His understanding. He was now illuminated. So busy was He in His Bible study that He forgot all about eating. But after these things which had been obscure to Him had grown clear, He became hungry. He did not understand everything in the Scriptures, however; for He afterwards said that He did not know the time for the setting up of the Messianic Kingdom: "Of that day and hour knoweth no man, neither the angels, nor the Son, but the Father only." God had not given out this knowledge as yet. But our Lord knew all that was then due to be known; and He asured His disciples that as His Father should reveal things to Him, He would reveal to His followers, in due time.—Mark 13:32; Acts 1:7; Revelation 1:1.

Our Lord Jesus Christ was granted the illumination of the Holy Spirit, and thus was an illustration of how all God's people of this Gospel Age would receive a supernatural illumination. Theirs would not be in the same degree, however; for His life was perfect, far beyond that of fallen man. He had left the glory which He had with the Father, had humbled Himself to come down to earth and be made flesh. (John 1:14.) As a man He was perfect, and in addition had the illumination which had come to Him as a spirit-begotten New Creature. This was instructing and guiding Him. From that time forward His life was one of daily guidance by this Spirit of continuous enlightenment.

HOW JESUS SOWED TO THE SPIRIT.

This enlightenment was with respect to the Father's will for Him; for He said "I came to do the will of My Father in Heaven." What He did was to sow to the Spirit. His Father's proposition to Him was that He should present His body a living sacrifice, and be faithful even unto death. He was not to settle beforehand how it should be done; For the Father would direct that matter. He kept looking into the Word of God. His mind was kept open to see what the Word instructed Him to do; and thus He was guided by the Word. He ordered His life by the Father's will He did those things which the Scriptures said he was to do.

This course had the Master to be out of accord with the people of His time; and this ment that those who would be in harmony with Him would also be out of harmony with men. His followers were to have only one Master, Christ. Our Lord had only one Master, even the Father. He has set us an example, that we should walk in his steps. Having received the invitation to cast in our lot with Him, to consecrate our lives as He did, we are called to share with Him in the sufferings of this present time, that we may share in the glory that shall follow. The one depends upon the other.—Romans 8:17; 2 Timothy 2:11,12.

THE SPIRIT-BEGOTTEN ARE ILLUMINATED

Some of us have accepted this offer. We have consecrated ourselves to God and have received the illumination from above. When we received this enlightenment, our minds began to open to see the things of God as never before; and we are now seeing truths which our neighbors, children, parents and others do not see. Having the illumination of the Holy Spirit, we have the mind of Christ. This Heavenly illumination makes clear the will of God for us. Because we have taken the proper steps, He has accepted us and has given us this earnest of our inheritance—the Holy Spirit—through which we are enabled to discern His will. This causes the true Christian to be separate and distinct from the world.

Blessed are your eyes, for they "see, and your ears, for they near." said the Master. Others did not hear nor see. The great majority of those who heard our Lord Jesus did not comprehend His teachings. Those who could comprehend, blessed were they!

It is for these illuminated ones to sow to the Spirit, and not to flesh. They are to use their wills, their talents and their influence for the spiritual things, but not for the earthly things. They have given up the natural things, the things of the earth. Of course they must have the necessities of life; but our Heaveny Father has promised to give His children what they need. "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of." (Matthew 6:32.) We cannot tell Him what we need; for we are not wise enough to do so. He knows, and all will be well. If He should grant us too many earthly blessings and priviledges, we would feel all the more fearful lest we should make a mistake in using them.

Whatever may be our talents, they are given to God; and we are to use them to His glory. According to our use of them we are sowing either to the natural, earthly things, or to the spiritual, Heavenly things. If we are sowing to the spirit, we are using our time, our talents, etc., to the best of our ability as God would have us use them; and He will be gracious in dealing with us.

RESULTS OF LIVING AFFTER THE FLESH

There is no standstill for the New Creature. He must go on and reach a certain standard of perfection; else he cannot be accounted as one of the Kingdom class. So we must do the best that we are able to do, and then leave the matter with the Lord. But if we should give our lives over to the flesh, to live according to our own natural preferences, to live in the base of the brain, minding natural, earthly things —if we shoud give time to pet cats, dogs, ponies, automobiles, fine clothes fine earthly appointments, and the pleasures of life, sowing to the gratification of the human nature—we would be living after the flesh, even though we do not murder, steal, lie, etc. And "if ye live after the flesh, ye shall die."—Romans 8:13.

Should any one ask why God would destroy a consecrated Christian who lived according to his natural inclinations, we reply that the Christian is on trial for life or death. He has consecrated himself to God. The world has not. He has been begotten ot the Holy Spirit. The world has not. Mankind are not now in the condition wherein they are on trial for life. But the consecrated Christian has covenanted to give up these natural earthly things in order to get the spiritual things. The fact that God has given of His Spirit to this class is the indication of their acceptance by Him. Therefore if any of them should turn back, shoud break his contract with the Lord by minding earthly things, he would die.

During the Millenial Reign of Christ the world will be on trial for life or death everlasting. Then no one may live a thousand years unless he shall be obedient to the laws of the Kingdom, and unless he shall turn to the Lord, shall seek to do the will of the Lord and manifest, at lerst outwardly, the spirit of the Lord. Yet at the end of the thousand years those who outwardly obey only will not be accounted worthy of everlasting life. By that time all should have the Spirit of God; for during that period He will pour out His Spirit upon all flesh —the Spirit of the Lord in the human nature. Perfected human nature will be able to have the Spirit of God working perfectly in the human body. But if at the end of the thousand years any one shall choose to live according to the flesh, he will not be granted everlasting life.

CHOOSING THE BETTER PART.

Those who now choose the spiritual things are wise; for "eye hath not seen nor ear heard" the glories and blessings in store for the Church of this Gospel Age. (1 Corinthians 2:9.) When our great Redeemer shall present His faithful Bride class blameless and irreprovable in the presence of Jehova God, then they will receive their reward who have lived according to the Spirit, who have willingly and gladly sacrificed the earthly things who have continued to dwell in the secret place of the Most High. They will be of, the Jewel class, cut, polished and mounted to shine forth to all eternity, a diadem in the hand of our God.—Malachi 3:17; Isaiah 62:3.

To the Church the great Apostle says, "We are God's workmanship," (Ephesians 2:10.) When the Church is fully completed and glorified, then truly we shall exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" We are the children of God, begotten by His own Spirit, to reflect His glory throughout all eternity. He is showing us exceding preclude to the future glories, "the great favors now, but this is only a things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." "In the ages to come He will show the exceeding riches of His grace in His kindness toward us through Christ Jesus."—Ephesians 2:7.

St. Paul does not attempt to tell us what these riches are. He would have us see that our God is rich in mercy, rich in grace, rich in every other estimable quality of character, and would have us trust that so rich a Father will do for His children "exceding abundantly more than we could ask or think." Indeed, He assures us elsewhere that it is impossible for him to explain or for us to comprehend "the riches of our inheritance." —Ephesians 1:18--23.

RICHES OF GRACE IN FUTURE AGES.

"Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him; but God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit." Nevertheless, this revelation is only an approximate one. We cannot clearly discern the unseen things; we cannot comprehend them with our finite natural minds. But with the new mind we can, even though but vaguely, grasp the thought of our Heavenly Father's riches of grace and love, and can draw analogies from things of this present life. Thus we can gain some faint idea of the glorious things which await the Church; and thus by faith we are enabled as New Creatures in Christ to see the things which are invisible and to rejoice in the wonderful things which are only partly disclosed at the present time.

As we gaze up into the starry heavens, we see great constellations of fixed stars, slowly revolving about some distant center. Astronomers tell us that the use of powerful telescopes has revealed the fact that these stars are suns, and that around each of these one hundred and twenty-five millions of suns revolves a planetary system similar to our own. This would mean that there are probably one billion other worlds than ours. So far as we know, these worlds are uninhabited. But it seems reasonable that God's work will one day extend to those planets. The foundation may already have been laid; and the glorified Church of Christ may have a work to do in connection with them —all under our Father's direction and in association with our Lord Jesus.

"In the ages to come He will show us the exceeding riches of His grace toward us" according to His loving kindness in Christ. Day by day we are coming to know our Heavenly Father better; and as we see more and more of His loving kindness, it begets this same spirit in us. He first loved us; and the more we know of His love, the more we love in return.

"WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE" WITH EACH?

When we consider all our present favors from the Lord, and all the possibilities of the future, what do we purpose to do? Shall we sow to the flesh, and reap corruption—death eternal; or shall we sow to the Spirit, and reap eternal life? This is what we desire. But let us remember that "he that soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he that soweth bountifully shall reap bountifully." There will be a great difference in the reaping. Those who sow sparingly shall not receive any share in the Messianic Kingdom.

Many spirit-begotttn ones will not reign in that Kingdom. While they do not repudiate the Lord, yet they are measurably unfaithful to their covenant. Through great chastening they will wash their soiled robes in the blood of the Lamb, and will come in as honored servants of the King. They will be bridesmaids to "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife." Revelation 7:9, 14-17; Psalm 45:14-15.) But the Father has invited us to be of the Bride class. Let us not, therefore, be content with anything less than this position. To be of this choice class we must be filled with the Spirit of Christ; we must be copies of God's dear Son, our Lord.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SPHERE IN THE REFORMATION.

A Series of Philosophic Essays Giving Short Sketches of the Theology, Achievemests, Principles of Conduct and Human Characteristics of the Leading Reformers from Martin Luther Down to Pastor Russell.

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MILLENNIAL DAWN IN HISTORY

Essay II.

(Continued from last week)

"ECCE HOMO!"—BEHOLD THE MAN!

"Early the next morning Jesus was led to Pilate and charged with Treason against the Emperor in asserting Himself a King. His accusers were the foremost Jews. Pilate realized the malice of the charge, to secure the death of an inoffensive person. Learning that Jesus was from Galilee, he sought to rid himself of the responsibility by sending Him to King Herod. But Herod would have nothing to do with Jesus. He had heard of His miracles, and feared. After Herod's soldiers had mocked Jesus, He was returned to Pilate. His accusers insisted that if Pilate should let Him go, that would prove disloyalty to the Roman Emperor. Pilate sought to release Jesus, and to satisfy the clamor, ordered him to be scourged. But this did not satisfy the mob, which cried, "Crucify Him!" Finally, Pilate, placing Jesus prominently, exclaimed, "Ecce Homo!"—Behold the Man! You have no other Jew his equal! Would you crucify him. The mob cried the more persistently, "Crucify Him!" Nothing is more heart-hardening than religious errors."

The paragraph given above is on one of the records of the phonograph of the Photo-Drama of Creation and Eureka Drama which had been exhibited to more than 10,000,000 people by the spring of 1915. The last sentence, "Nothing is more heart-hardening than religious errors," is our immtdiate concern—then the title "Behold the Man." The historic account of this tradegy proves this assertion for the mob once inflamed by those that teach the errors of perverted conceptions of God and His purposes got beyond their control and instances have occurred since, where the leaders of the mobs have tried to quell the maligant spirit when it was too late.

St. Peter, on the day of Pentecost, addressing the Jews that had come from all parts of the world to celebrate their religious festivities at Jerusalem, indicated by his remarks that the crime was a national one and that they were all responsible though not present when it occurred. He adds, "I wot that in ignorance ye did it." This sentiment of justifying his countrymen by clothing them with the mantle of ignorance applies principally to those who repented of their National guilt and were baptised for the remission of this particular sin in water immersion. St. Paul, in speaking of the same matter, said, "Had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of Glory." Paul's remark carries the same thought of the Jews not being responsible, yet the Jews were punished severely for their crime during this entire Gospel Age.

Jesus, addressing the leaders of the people who were perverting his work and teachings, said, "How hardly can ye escape the condemnation of Gehenna." This statement carries less sympathy for those addressed than those of the Apostles; yet He holds out a hope of escaping the Second Death in the Judgement Day. (The same thought was couched in His remark on another occasion, when He said, "It shall be more tolerable for Sodom in the day of Judgment than for Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernium.") To harmonize this statement of Christ with those of His Apostles we divide the Jews into two classes: (1) the leaders and (2) the followers. The leaders incite the mob to carry out their murderous intentions and are therefore the more accountable, yet, as with Judas, who after selling his Master for 30 pieces of silver, expected Him to exercise His power and liberate Himself, the instigators of crime may lose control of the mob after the reaction of their malicious spirit sets in.

We have an example of this in the history of the Church during the fourth century. When the clergy endeavored to have Hypatia make a public confession of her official relations with the Roman Prefect, Oritois, the mob got beyond their control and resulted in Hypatia's beautiful body being torn to shreds beneath an image of the merciful Christ in the Cathedral at Alexandria—the culminating effects of wrong conceptions of God's and His purposes.

Pastor Russell's remark, "nothing is more heart-hardening than religious errors," seems to account for the unseemly conduct of people from whom we should expect better. The philosophy of this thought, elsewhere clothed in such texts as "The God of this world (Satan) has blinded the minds of those that believe not," can be appreciated upon a close scrutiny of human nature, and will account for persecution of all Reformers. Our personal interests color our perceptions of things that touch our affections. Love will blind us to the fault of a friend. as also will hatred the virtues af an enemy. This principle applies to the Priesthood in opposing the Reformers is equally true. The Priesthood feed considerably upon approbation in being honored by the public as beacon lights of the Gospel of Christ. Reformers, in resurrecting old truths from the Bible, place those living in the lime-light of publicity in the light of imposters by forcing them to defend the errors that have crept into the church since the Apostles fell asleep. The bitterness engendered in the conflict is proportionate to the degree of self-love, honor and preferment, and their love for their traditions. The conviction that Truth gives Reformers spurs them into action and the personal interests at stake by the "conservative," who defend the popular cause, cause the Reformtrs to triumph by dying for the principles for which they liyed—they seal the truth they taught with their own blood. Thus it has been, beginning with the stoning of St. Stephen and followed by the beheading of St. Paul. the crucifixion of St. Peter, the roasting alive of Savanarola, Huss, Wishart, Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley and others; and Luther, Zwingli. Melanchthon were hunted and their lives in constant danger. The followers of the Reformers in turn have, in latter days, restored to the more subtle forms of persecution by slander, boycott, ostracism, perverting the utterances and circumstances in and incidents of life of Modern Reformers. In this the faithful are living out the words of their Master that if they would be faithful to His teachings they would follow in His foot-steps who died an ignominеous death between two theives at the instigation of those that were nominally His brethren—like Abel, the first Martyr, who was slain by his own brother Cain!

In the following essay we take a ramble into the leading characters of the "Reformation" period and use them to portray the subject of our sketch. We hold him up before the public by comparing him with the various ideals of history and note the similarities and dissimilarities as the case may be, and in the words of Pilate we say—"Behold the Man."

The old mystic city of Babylon had become like a cage into which had been imprisoned birds, bugs and reptiles of every description. Here the doves of peace were pecked to death by the hateful birds of that prison. The Reformation period witnessed the breaking of the bars of this cage and liberated many of the doves that were hidden and secluded in the shades of that prison. In the following essays it will develop that some of the characters of the Reformation today popularly reverenced as becon lights of progress, are anything but what they are popularly thought to be. They were literally jail birds at large, and, from the standpoint of their characters, they should have been driven back into the cage from which they escaped, but, for reason which they develop as we take the journey through the alleys of this mystic city, these jail birds were liberated by the hand of God in order to verify His Word: "The wrath of man shall praise thee."

(To be continued.)

Appreciations.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 3.

I will have to do as many others have done and ask you to discontinue the Labor Tribune. I very much regret to do this, but I have no income at present to meet my expenses. It was sent me through Mrs. Burk's generosity one year ago, and I did so much enjoy the religious features of the paper. Pastor Russell's sermons were a great blessing to me. On account of deafness I could not enjoy hearing sermons or attending services. I should have written you about the 15th of the month but was away from home and this is my first opportunity since. I find I cannot renew it myself. May God's blessing be with you is my prayer.

Very sincerely,
MRS. J. DREW.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The handsomely engrayed bronze watch fob, bearing either the Gethsemane or the Pax Head of Christ makes a fine Christmas present. Order at once. Only 35c a piece; two for 60c; six for $1.50.

FRED UNGER,
Wyoming, Pa.

Danville, Ill., Dec. 5.

I see I owe the Tribune for one year, for which I desire to pay. Enclosed find P. O. money order for same. And please discontinue sending Tribune. I am not stopping it because I do not appreciate it. I have looked forward to its arrival with pleasure. I enjoyed its good clear type and many other good qualities, but more especially Pastor Russell's sermons, and the religious features. May you still continue to publish the good news of glad tidings which shall be to all people, and hold forth thro these grand sermons that our God is a God of love, a God of mercy, and not the Satanic character he has been represented to be. How could a worse character be found than one who would everlastingly torment those over whom he had the power? I hold best wishes for you in the success of your paper and the advancement of the Truth.

Yours sincertly,
MRS. J. L. ROUGHTON.

Madison, Ind., Dec. 3.

Truly we are thankful to you for giving us so good a paper and while we especially appreciate Pastor Russell's sermon and the other religious features, yet we feel sure the rest of the paper serves well the purpose intended.

With sincere regards,
MRS. BENJ. FISK.

"But Thou Shalt Call thy Walls Salvation, and Thy Gates Praise." Isaiah 60:18.

I stood at an open gate-way,
So covered with vine and flower
That scarce could I judge of the workings
Behind the rose-clad bower.
Beyond—with the softest of mosses
The ground was so thickly strewn
That the robins tripped on the carpet
To whistle their morning tune.

Around me—the perfume of roses
And lilacs so scented the air
That, borne far away on their fragrance,
My thoughts drifted back to the pair
Who first in the Garden of Eden
Had freedom to roam abroad,
Or, under the firmament stary,
Commune alone with their God

When there in the early morning
A mist went up from the earth,
And watered the beautiful garden,
Till the flowerlets smiled in mirth;
When up through the open Gate-way;
The Gate-way of Praise—there rose
The odor of balmy incense,
From break of day to its close.

But lo! on its rusty hinges
The Gate, at length, fell to:
No longer sweet odor of Praises
With endless flow passed through—
Then wide flew the Iron Portals
That opened the Way so Broad;
But closed was the Golden Gate-way,
The Gate-way that led to God!

Then drifting back to the present,
I woke from my dreamy haze,
And threw open wide the Gate-way;
The Gate-way of Prayer and Praise.
And if ever, on rusting hinges,
The Gate again shall close,
Distilling no more the fragrance
And dewey scent of rose,

I'll seek for the Oil of Gladness,
That, perchance, its sweet perfume
May lift the latch, and the Angels,
In the presence of God make room
For the incense to reach the Most Holy
And permeate the Seat
Where winged Cherubim stand forth
To bless Christ's wounded Feet.

— Mary Cleveland Jewell.

STILL THEY COME.

This week we have received several renewals for people who were unable to pay for the Tribune for the coming year. One of these is Mrs. L. S. Goehring of Parnassas who paid for five, and G. L. Gibert, of Waynesboro, Pa., who paid for one. Let the good work continue, friends, and during the coming year these lovers of the Truth will remember you in their prayers. Who will be the next to gladden the heart of some poor sister or brother?

New York, Dec. 11.

I have been receiving the Labor Tribune sent to me by an unknown friend. Thanking the dear brother or sister for their kindness. I have enjoyed reading the letters from the friends, the lessons, also Pastor Russell's sermons.

I feel sorry to notify you to discontinue my paper, but may the good work still go on.

Yours truly,
MRS. E. WILSON.

A year's subscription of the National Labor Tribune will be a very acceptable Christmas gift to some friend who is unable to subscribe.

That friend of yours wants the Tribune. Are you going to brighten their lives next year?

Wallace, W. Va., Dec. 12.

I wish to say that your valuable paper has been a welcome visitor to our home for about one year, ad we have enjoyed the religious features of the paper fine, and admire your stand for the Truth and righteousness. But regret to say am unable to continue my subscription longer than its expiration, which I think has expired. May God bless you in your every good word and work.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES C. BAKER.

A Christmas Suggestion
Cross and Crown Pins

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Made in Solid Gold Only With Safety Clasp

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⅝-inch in diameter.... .... 1.65
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Many Changes Due to War Take Place

(Continued from Page One.)

were supplied with free dinners of soup, beef, and bread.

A new power of resistance to fatigue has shown itself in industrial women "in way comparable with the spirit of their men at the front," and one inspector, Miss Pearson, surprised to find little complaint or ill-effect from overtime, exclaimed, "I think it is mainly due to the ideal for which the women are now working. It would revolutionize industry if some ideal other than money could be inspired during times of peace."

Sam Woods, the well-known old labor leader here, died Nov. 23rd. He sat in the House of Commons upon two occasions although never as straight labor, figuring only as an advanced liberal. Born in 1846 at St. Helens, the son of a miner, at the age of seven he himself began work in a coal mine. Whatever opportunities afforded themselves of improving his mind, and educating himself with the object of joining the Baptist ministry, but association with the organization of miners led him to think that was his proper sphere of usefulness. In 1886 he gained a first class mine manager's certificate. He has been president of the Lancashire Miners' Federation, vice-president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and secretary of the Trades Union Congress. Woods was a man of sterling qualities, persuasive manners,, thoughtful and steadfast. Indifferent health had of late years withdrawn him from the activities he had so honorably pursued.

Organised labor here has several faults to find with the Munitions of War Act, although that measure has been pretty generally accepted by them in view of the extraordinary conditions of the moment. I notice that the Glasgow Trades Council is, however, leading the way for amendment. It has issued a circular recommending the affiliated trades to press the Government and the Ministry of Munitions to adopt certain amendments "which would go far towards making industial peace possible in the shipbuilding and munition workshops." It is complained that the Act "has proved a fomentor of disagreement," and that the cause is to be found in the refusal to recognise trade unionism."

The fudamental change recommended is that in all munition areas local joint committees, equally representative of employers and employed, should be established, and that all disciplinary powers now exercised by local munitions tribunals should be transferred to these committees. The employers' side, it is suggested, should be elected by the employers of the district, and the workers' side by the the trade unions or trade union branches. Provision is made for the establishment of a central joint committee, consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employed, together with members nominated by the Ministry of Munitions, to whom all questions on which the local committees are unable to agree are to be referred.

Among other suggested amendments are the following:

"The local committees shall report to the central committee all cases in which either side considers that the rules concerning limitations of profits in controlled establishments under the Munitions of War Act are being evaded, or that Government work is being put aside in favor of private work, or any other manner unreasonaby hindered.

"A schedule of all departures from trade union regulations and workshop practices shall be kept by the joint secretaries of each local committee under the supervision of the committee. This schedule shall include all departures made since the outbreak of the war.

"The local committees shall enforce the restoration of pre-war practices after the war.

"All cases which would, in the case of private factories or national factories established during the war, be brought before the local committees shall, in the case of those national arsenals and Admiralty dockyards which existed before the war, be brought before the central committee.

MOTHERS' PENSION PAY.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 15.—"The public should demand that the practice of separating a mother from her children on account of poverty be stopped in every state" said President Bowman of the state conference of charities and corrections.

"It costs $4.50 a week per child for schooling, care and maintenance at a state home. The public has to pay this bill—and later bills that might not accrue if the child has a mother's training. But even putting it on the money actually spent, why not do the humane thing and pay this money over to the poor mother who otherwise is competent to rear her child?"

President Bowman pointed out that a child reared in a state home gets what he termed the "institution" viewpoint. He gets the community idea, but from the wrong angle. The institution child is used to be waited on and provided for. When he does leave the institution he is lost, as a rule, and waits only a chance to be sent back, or to some other place where it will not take any initiative or independent thinking on his part to get his daily bread.

EARNINGS REACH HIGH POINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—All previous records of earnings for the month were surpassed in October by the Pennsylvania railroad system. The statement shows gross revenues of $36,204,904, as compered with $35,470,609 for the previous month, and an increase of $5,248,191 over the earnings for October, 1914.

ANTI-RESTRICTION THEORY EXPLODED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—With the convening of congress last Monday, the American Federation of Labor is preparing to renew its fight for immigration legislation, which has been passed by sucessive congresses, only to be vetoed by the last three presidents.

A recent document issued by the bureau of naturalization, department of labor, answers the claim of anti-restrictions that all of our immigrants come to America for the purpose of becoming a part of democratic institions. In discussing its effects to interest these immigrants in citizenship, the bureau says:

"While the above figures indicate a large number among the foreign elemen of this country coming forward for citizenship, the number does not appear relatively very large when it is known that in 1910 there were nearly 14,000,000 foreigners in this country, that of this number 9,000 000 were not citizens and that the foreign body has been increased nearly 1,000,000 annually since then.

"By far the larger portion of the foreign residents of this country have retained their allegiance to the sovereignty of their birth. Recently reports in the public press have shown many of these are ready to respond to the behest of these sovereignities. It is well known that large numbers returned immediately upon the call of the country to their nativity, leaving ties, personal, family, industrial, and others, which have grown up in this country for the stronger call of allegiance to the foreign sovereignty. This was the case prior to the great war of Europe in the lesser wars among the Balkan states.

"Among the approximately 14,000,000 foreign alien residents, 1,650,361 are classed as illiterates. These illiterates are the natural prey of designing and scheming foreigners and natives as well, at every turn. They compel them to pay tribute, both in cash and blood, for every service, both real and imagined, and in the gratification of their desires, however, unscrupulous or unnatural."

HOW ABOUT WAGES?

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich, Dec. 15.—An increase in the price of furniture is necessary, declared speakers at the convention of the National Furniture Manufacturers' association. Figures were quoted alleging that lumber had increased 10 per cent, hardware and trimmings 100 to 150 per cent, mirrors 15 per cent and stains 200 per cent.

As wage rates in the furniture industry are among the lowest, the speakers made no reference to this cost.

TO LET

AVALON—Brick house, 5 rooms, cellar, large yard, chicken house, 10 minutes dry walk to street car; tenant pays water and gas; $12.00 monthly. Write LABOR TRIBUNE Office.

TOOLS.

Brown & Sharpe Fine Mechanical Tools.
L. S. Starrett Fine Mechanical Tools.
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Wells Bros. Screw Plates.
Prentiss, Phoenix & Victor Vises.
Morse, Twist Drills, Reamers & Sockets.
Brown & Sharpe Gear & Milling Cutters.
Armstrong Lathe Tools.
American English & Swiss Pliers.
Lindstroms Swedish Pliers.
Heinisch Tinners' Snips.
Browns (Genuine) Snips.
Telephone & Metal Snips.
Steel Letters & Figures.
American, English & Swiss Files.
Frays & Peck Stowe & Wilcox Braces.
Russell Jennings & Snells Auger Bits.
Witherby Socket Firmer Chisels.
Millers Falls Hand & Breast Drills.
Goodell Pratt Hand Breast & Bench Drills.
Yankee Hand & Breast Drills.
Raw Hide Hammers & Mallets.
Lufkin & Chesterman Steel & Metallic Tapes.
Champion Hurwood & Yankee Screw Drivers.
Piano Screw Drivers.
Taylor (Extra Quality) Screw Drivers.
Model Gear Wheels. Knurling Wheels.
Carborundum. Emery India & Arkansas Wheels.
Carborundum. India & Arkansas Stones.
Emery & Crocus Cloth.
French Emery Paper.
Emery Powder Rouge & Tripoli.
Muslin & Canton Flannel Buffs.
Felt & Walrus Buff Wheels.
Brass & Steel Brush Wheels.
Brass & Steel Hand Brushes.
Steel Music Wire. Drill Rods.
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THE GLORIOUS PROCLAMATION

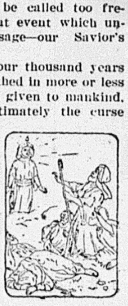
Luke 2:1-20.—Dec. 19.

The Angelic Message on the First Christmas Day—"Good Tidings of Great Joy"—To Be Accomplished During the Millennium—The Blessing to Come First to the Church and Then to the World—Then "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men" Forever.

"For unto you is born this day in the City of David a Savior, who is Christ the Lord."—Verse 11.

THE angel's Message to the shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem becomes more precious to each child of God in proportion as he grows in grace and knowledge. As his eyes of understanding open more widely to the lengths and breadths of God's great Plan of the Ages, that prophetic Message is the more highly esteemed as an epitome of the entire Gospel. Nor can our attention be called too frequently to the great event which underlies that Message—our Savior's birth.

For more than four thousand years God's promises, clothed in more or less obscurity, had been given to mankind, intimating that ultimately the curse of sin and death which came upon the world through Father Adam's disobedience in Eden would be rolled away, and in its stead would come a Divine blessing with life-giving refreshment. In various types, figures and shadowy promise this lesson had come down through the ages to the time of our Savior's birth, especially amongst the Jews, the Divinely covenanted people.


The Angel and the Shepherds.

From Bethlehem to Nazareth.

The Jews were a people of commercial spirit. Doubtless many of them were to be found in all parts of the civilized world. Thus amongst every people the faith in the one God and the hope in a coming Messiah were more or less made known, so that at the time of our Savior's birth "all men were in expectation" of Him. Doubtless this expectation was based upon the interpretation of Daniel's prophecy, which we now see clearly marked the year of our Lord's majority, when He was thirty years of age and made His consecration and received the begetting of the Holy Spirit, His anointing as the great antitypical High Priest and King over Israel and the world.—Daniel 9:24-27.

At that time the Roman Empire ruled the world. The great Emperor Caesar Augustus had sent forth his decree for a census of the whole world for purposes of taxation, etc. St. Luke informs us that in response to this royal decree Joseph and Mary went to their native city to be enrolled, and that thus it was that Jesus was born in Bethlehem.

The Angels and the Shepherds.

Noble shepherds those must have been to whom the Almighty sent the angelic Message respecting the birth of Messiah. "Good tidings" is another translation of our word Gospel. The angel's Message is not merely to be good tidings to the comparatively few who now have eyes to see the beauties of the Divine Plan for human salvation. In God's due time it will be good tidings of great joy to all mankind. As every member of Adam's race shared in his fall and in his death sentence, so every member of the race was included in our Lord's great redemptive sacrifice finished at Calvary. God's Plan in Christ, as it shall ultimately be accomplished, will mean great joy to all people; and the tidings were given at the very moment of our Savior's birth, because He was the One through whom the Divine Plan is to be accomplished.

Adoration of the Shepherds.

In our Golden Text we have the philosophy of the Divine Plan, the key to the Gospel explanation of how God could be just and yet the Justifier of sinners who accept Jesus as their Redeemer. The word Savior signifies Life-giver. The explanation as to how He would give life was not then made, nor was it necessary. But now, in the light of developments and with the explanations furnished through the New Testament, we see how our Lord's voluntary sacrifice of His life, dying "the Just for the unjust," settled the claims of Divine Justice against Adam, and thus incidentally against all who shared his death sentence—the entire race of mankind.

Adoration of the Shepherds.

Both the Message of the angel and the song of the Heavenly host are prophetic. Both will have fulfilment during the Millennial Reign of Christ. But not until the close of the thousand years, when the human family shall have been uplifted out of sin and death conditions, will there be indeed glory to God in the highest and peace amongst men. We are not to understand, however, that the entire race will be appreciative of the Divine favor and love. Those unworthy of everlasting life shall be destroyed in the Second Death, from which there will be no hope of recovery, for "Christ dieth no more."

SHEET METAL WORKERS STRIKE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec 15 Because employers ignored their demand for a wage increase, over 100 sheet metal workers suspended work. They have been joined by other employes and the plants are completely tied up.

APPRECIATIONS.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 9.

I see by the wraper my subscription has expired and find it necessary to discontinue it for the time being. We have enjoyed its visits immensely, and wish you every success, as you continue in the stand you have taken in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. E. M. GOTTSCHAL.

Pleasant River, N. Y., Dec 9.

I see my paper is over due. Must thank some dear friend for sending it to me for a year, but as times are so hard and money hard to get will ask you to discontinue the Tribune. I have enjoyed reading Pastor Russell's sermons and all the good things very much.

Yours very truly,
MRS. FREEMAN WATERMAN.

Jefferson, O., Dec. 9.

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Society I enjoy it so much, as I do every means used of the Lord to bring people into unity and fellowship with each other. You will surely be blessed by Him for your good work in His cause.

MRS. R. L. JONES.

Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 11.

Some one sent us your good paper for the past year, for which we are very thankful. We have feasted on Pastor Russell's sermons, but now must ask you to discontinue it, as I notice my subscription has expired. May you be favored while you let he glad tidings be known.

Respectfully,
MISS P. C. CASLI.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 10.

Our subscription to the Tribune ended Nov. 15. Please discontinue it, as we do not feel able to carry it longer. We have enjoyed the sermons and other matter concerning "Present Truth" very much, and would gladly continue if conditions were favorable.

Yours truly,
MRS. H. GUNDER.

Whitakers, N. C., Dec. 10.

I find that I cannot renew my subscription which was out Nov. 15, 1915. I am very sorry, but not able to take it any longer. I certainly have enjoyed it, and I regret to give it up. I wish you success in all of your undertakings.

MISS M. B. HILLIARD.

Boston, Mass. Dec. 12.

Am very grateful to you for continuing my paper after it was overdue. I appreciate your excellent and clean paper, and the stand you have taken for Truth and Righteousness. I very much appreciate your stand on religious subjects and the publishing of Pastor Russell's sermons; also the article "Pastor Russell's Sphere in the Reformation." I am watching the European war and prophecy, and trusting in the Lord for the outcome in due time.

Yours in the service of the Lord,
G. A. MARKS.

WHERE PASTOR RUSSELL WILL BE.

Pastor C. T. Russell will address conventions at the following places in December:

Reading, Pa., Dec. 19.
Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 19.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.
Baltimore, Md., Dec. 26.
Danville, Va., Dec. 27.
Winston-Salem, N. C., Dec. 28.
Asheville, N. C., Dec. 29.
Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 30.
Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 31.

SOARING.

Tell me! O, Bird of Passage,
How dost thou wing thy way;
Dipping the air beneath thee,
Dodging the rain-drop's spray?

Onward—yet ever Upward—
Sweeping the sky in flight;
Lost in the infinite either:
Lost to the natural sight!

Lost in the ray of sun-shine,
Lost in a cloud of gold;
Lost in re-counting God's mercies;
Lost in His Love—manifold!

Lost to thine own self-pleasure,
Lost to the Fame of Earth;
Lost to her Wiles and Treasure,
Lost to the Land of thy Birth!

Lost to her slights and insults,
Lost to the sneers of men:
Drinking deep at the Fountain—
Stooping to drink again!

Lost in God's will—not doubting;
Walking by Faith—not Sight:
Patiently learning each lesson,
Knowing that all will come right.

Lost in the Bow of Promise
Circling the fainting heart:
Lost in the Heavenly glory
Shifting the clouds apart!

Far—far against the azure—
Borne up on Wings of Love—
The Bride-groom's Dove is wending
Her way to realms above!

An Olive leaf she carries;
Her song is just begun;
Her pinions fleck the darkness
All gleaming in the Sun!

Soon will her flight be ended:
Her weariness be o'er,
And, succored by her Bride-groom,
She'll rest—Forever-more!

—Mary Cleveland Jewell.

Alliance, O., Dec. 12.

As my subscription for your much appreciated paper expires the last of this month, I am renewing today thro the W. T. office, as I want to be sure of getting your valuable paper. I want to congratulate you gentlemen on the many improvements in the Labor Tribune. It is worthy of the support of every man and woman who loves Justice, Truth and Righteousness. Let the good work go on friends. Let us all rally to the support of the National Labor Tribune. Wishing you continued success,

Sincerely yours,
I. H. STEWART.

"GENEROUS" WESTERN UNION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Western Union Telegraph company has notified traffic employes that after the first of next year those who have been in the service of the company two years or more will receive two weeks' vacation with pay.

The United States commission on industrial relations investigated methods employed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph and the following conclusions are interesting at this time:

"These workers are not only underpaid, as admitted by the highest officials, but they are subject to many abuses, such as the denial of proper periods of relief while on duty, the establishment of arbitrary speed rules which frequently result in overstrain, the arbitrary discharge of employes without notice for any cause or no cause, the employment of young boys for messenger service under conditions which can result only in their moral corruption, and the employment of women for telegraph service at night."

The commission also declares that "the telegraph companies are enormously overcapitalized, and their rates, which are graded to pay dividends upon large amounts of stock which do not represent the investment of cash, are very much higher than the cost of service warrants."

WORKMEN'S FUND INCREASES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The state industrial commission reports that the state workmen's compensation fund has reached a new record. There are now 666,171 employes insured, 17,897 employers paying premiums into the fund and a balance in the state treasury of $2,881,897. On an average, eight employers are joining the fund every day.

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To Save $6 to $8.50 on
Men's "Quality" Clothes

These Suits and Overcoats, mind you, were chosen from our regular lines of $22.50 and $25 "Quality" Clothes—chosen because of their graceful tailoring—fine fabrics, superior weaves, for their excellent value—chosen to save you $6 to $8.50—WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

$16.50

The Suits
for Men and Young Men—smart snappy models of quiet conservative styles—materials include Blue Flannels, Serges, Cheviots, Worsteds, Tweeds, etc.

The Overcoats
include Balmarues, Chesterfields, Ulsters, Box Overcoats, Form-fitting Overcoats, Cravenetted Overcoats, etc. Sizes 34 to 52 chest.

Fancy Vests for Christmas—complete line of new styles and patterns—done up in a pretty Xmas box—at .... 1.98 to 6.50
Big Boys' Long Pants Suits—of Cheviots and Cassimeres, in grays, browns, blues, etc. Sizes 14 to 20 years $10
Men's Pants—hand tailored and correctly styled of Silk Mixed Worsteds—special at 4.50
Men's Heavy Working Pants—of Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres—splendidly made and correct in style—at 1.98

Fur lined Overcoats with Seal, Persian Lamb and Otter Collars—all kinds of Fur lining
22.50 to 250.00
(Kaufmann's—Men's Clothing for 44 Years—Second Floor.)

WILL "REFORM" THEMSELVES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—"A hot air clearing house," was the term applied by C. D. Resler, farmer, of Chanute, Kans., to a gathering of professors, bankers, editors, conservationists, rural credit and co-operative experts who have been discussing the farmer and his "rights" during the past week.

"They have made a patient of the farmer and gathered in Chicago to talk over his ills," said Resler. "And not one single practical farmer has had a chance to throw a word in edgewise for four days. They have talked, talked and talked about reforming everything under the canopy of heaven, and we actual farmers have had to sit here and take it."

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — DIE SINKERS, MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS AT OUR BRADDOCK WORKS. WORKING ON DOMESTIC ORDERS ONLY. INQUIRE AT STANDARD CHAIN CO., BRADDOCK WORKS, BRADDOCK, PA.

Men wanted for the following positions:
Engine Lathe Hands, first-class on Tool Work.
Milling Machine Hands, on Tool Work.
Universal Grinder Hands on Tool Work.
Engine Lathe Hands, first-class on Production Work.
Planer Hands.
Horizontal Boring Mill Hands.
Vertical Boring Mill Hands.
Millwrights.
Instrument Makers.
Wiremen.
Apply at Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
may be started for any child you wish to remember, with any sum from $1 up—4%. Bank books will be enclosed in handsome leather cases bearing the recipient's name in gold letters and may be accompanied by a Home Recording Safe packed in a holly box.
THE UNION SAVINGS BANK
Where Savings are Safe'
Resources Over 13 Millions.
Frick Building.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
Satisfaction Assured
by wearing our
Latest Model
Perfection
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CORDLESS ANKLE
MANY NEW FEATURES.
Write for Special Information
FEICK BROS. CO.,
809 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh

4% PROCLAMATION
CONTROL YOUR WILL:—
REGULATE YOUR HABITS
—AND YOUR LIFE WILL—
BE FILLED WITH
THANKSGIVINGS
Learn to SAVE money that you would spend for foolish or unnecessary things. Decide upon an amount which you will deposit each week. Live up to your intentions, and this money, added to the 4% interest paid by the Bank (which is compounded twice a year), will grow to a sum sufficient to cause you to rejoice and give thanks.
PITTSBURGH
Bank for Savings
4th Ave. & Smithfield St.
ESTABLISHED 1862

GERMAN SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK,
CARSON AND SOUTH FOURTEENTH STS.,
PITTSBURGH.
4% Interest on Time Deposits.
J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.
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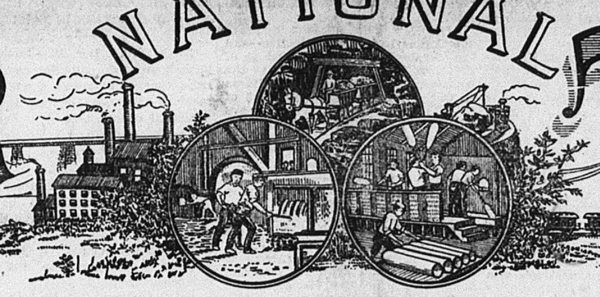
C 24 1915

LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE



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Calls Conference of Delegates to Unions

Government to Discu r Finances and Economics With Labor Leaders

Thomas Reece, Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The great note of the labor history of this week has been the calling of the so-called thrift conference. On December 1st there met in London one thousand trade union delegates representing the largest number of organized workers that any convention ever has represented in this country, more than is repreented, in fact by the annual Trades Union Congress the total being estimated at over four millions. This convention was called by the National Advisory Committee on which sit many trade union officials and which has been working in conjunction with Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions of War to stimulate production and seccre industrial peace. Arthur Henderson, a well-known Labor Member of Parliament and trade unionist, who is also chairman of the abovementioned National Advisory Committee on Munitions Output, presided over the convention and Prime Minister Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna and President of the Board of Trade Runciman attended to address the delegates on behalf of the Government. The object was alleged to be to discuss with the whole of the industrial trade unions the financial position of the nation so far as it effects organised labor.

Writing a day after the convention it is difficult to get a clear-cut view of what took place within the space available. The chief points of the Government speakers may, however, be summarised as follows:- The Premier's principal statements were as follows:-

The total amount voted for the purpose of the war since August of last year is $8,310 000,000.

It is absolutely essential that we should make the largest possible proportion of the national resourses available for the conduct of the war and for the maintenance of our export trade.

About 4,500,000 working people had obtained since the war, a rise, on the average, of about 84 cents a week on the rate of wages as distinct from their total earnings.

We ask you as the chosen leaders of, the wage-earning classes of the country, to use your influence to prevent anything in the nature of a general demand for advance in wages.

Asquith completed his spech in less than twenty minutes and his extraordinary remarks appear to have been in the natue of a preface to still more candid declarations which the Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards made. The delegates maintained a respective silence whilst Asquith addressed them but showed no enthusiasm. McKenna then took the stage. His leading points were as follows:

It is contrary to the interests of the State and of your poorer neighbors, and in a considerable measure contrary to your own interests, to put forward further demands for higher wages in particular trades at the present time.

The demand for higher wages comes mainly from trades engaged in manufacturing goods for the State. The State can only pay more for the goods by borrowing or by a general increase of taxation. Is it right to increase the price indefinitely by an indefinite demand for increased wages?

Very large wages have been earned in many cases. Half the trouble would never have arisen if these wages had not been lavishly spent.

I agree that a man earning high wages shuld give his wife a little luxury and should get enjoyment out of his money, but at the right time.

If the worker will save his money now he will have it to spend when the State wants him to spend it, and he will then get more for it.

Excess profits are to be taxed 50 per cent. We ask the wage-earners to give up 50 per cent of their excess earnings in exchange for War Loan and we will pay them interest on it and give it back to them after the war.

Before higher wages are asked for workers in these special trades must show that they can save their increased earnings in the interests of the State of their neighbors and themseves.

As may be expected, he found the audience properly critical and reasonably hostile. He had to face a constant stream of interruptions and challeng-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Pres. Wilson Silent On Tariff

Proposition to Tax Industries Received Unfavorably by People.

Washington—There was no recommendation for an inti-dumping law, no recommendation for the restoration of a Protective Tariff, no recommendation for a revision of the Tariff law to put it even upon a revenue paying basis, and no real remedy for the present deficit, in the President's annual message to Congress. It has been known for some time that the President favored the enactment of an anti-dumping law, but his reluctance to admit the necessity for general Tariff preparedness caused him to omit this proposal from his annual message.

The result is that the message was regarded by Congress as the flattest document ever read to that body. There was not much applause from either the Democratic or Republican side of the House. The only part of the message that caused the slightest enthusiasm was the part that referred to plotters against the peace and dignity of the United States.

RECEIVED WITH COLD SILENCE.

The plans outlined by the President for more direct taxes were received with cold silence. Even the the Democrats refused to discuss the programme for higher taxation. They refused to endorse the President's proposal for taxes upon automobiles, gasoline naphtha and pig iron, and the lowering of the exemption rate so that a levy might be made on all salaries over $2,000 for single men and $3,000 for married men.

The press of the nation has almost unanimously condemned the President's programme for financial and industrial preparedness, the verdict being that no concrete plan had been suggested at all. The Democratic leader of the House, Claude Kitchin, disputes the figures given by the President with reference to the deficit, which Mr. Wilson fixes at $50,000,000 and Mr. Kitchin at $117,000,000. Both of these estimates are based upon the presumption that the free-sugar clause of the Tariff law will be suspended and the so-called "war" taxes reenacted. The proposals of additional direct taxation are a complete confession of the failures of the Free-Trade party. The financial remedies which the President proposes are wholly disappointing, even to the membership of his own party. Mr. Wilson has been successful in describing the general conditions of unpreparedness, financial and industrial which the United States is facing, but the remedies which he suggests are wholly inadequate.

BASED ON MISCALCULATIONS.

The President's declaration that the deficit will be only $50,000,000 is based not merely upon Secretary McAdoo's new bookkeeping system, which suggests credits were there are no credits, but also upon miscalculations of the needs of the army and navy. These miscalculatioins will be shown clearly in a speech shortly to be made by Mr. Kitchin on the floor of the House.

There will be a tremedous fight over the plan of the administration for meeting the deficit. The Free-Traders are completely split on this issue. There are many of them who favor a general revision of the Tariff to put it at least upon a revenue basis. They admit that it has not done that now. In a word, even the Tariff for revenue only plank in the Free-Trade platform has not been fulfilled.

Many of the new members of the House, especially those who were elected in the East upon the Democratic ticket, advocate protection. They will join in any movement to bring about a revision of the Tariff at the present session but, as one of the Republican Senators pointed out, there is no hope for the real solution of the industrial and financial problems of the United States until the party of Protection is restored to powerr.

NO REMEDY FOR FLOOD OF CHEAP GOODS.

Senators, Lodge, Gallinger Penrose Nelson, and nearly all the others on the Republican side, stated definitely that the message ended all hope that the Free-Trade party would provide any remedy for the great flood of cheap labor imports which will follow the close of the European war. There was not even a suggestion, for instance, of a Protective Tarifff upon dyestuffs, although the entire textile world is waiting for this industry to be established in the United States, and thousands of men are out of work simply because of the lack of dyestuffs.

Significant of the trend of the times was the return of Senator Poindexter of Washington, to the Republican senatorial conferences. He is now back in the Protectionist fold and will work ical who is still outside the fold is with the Republicans. The only radical who is still outside the fold is Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. He still refuses to take part in the Republican conferences, and in this connection all that need be remembered is that he voted for the Free-Trade Tariff bill.

FRANK ADMISSION OF FAILURE.

The significant feature of the President's message is the frank admission of the failure of the Underwood Tariff law and also frank omission of any suggested remedy. The President recommended, of curse, that the free-sugar clause of the Tariff law be suspended and likewise, that the "war" taxes be re-enacted in conjunction with the new taxes which he suggests.

But the message indicated clearly the abandonment of the Tariff even as a revenue producer. The party in power is quite content to see 70 per cent, of all imports coming in free of duty, when these products might be producing sufficient revenue to run the whole Government. Instead, the President suggests more direct taxes which will be a hardship on every person in the United States.

IT WAS THE PRINCIPAL ISSUE.

It should be remembered, incidentally, that the principal issue on which the Free-Trade party sought elevation to power at the hands of the American people was embodied in the so-called "high cost of living" plank of the Baltimore platform in 1912. This plank was shrewdly framed to make the peple feel that Protection was one of the causes of the high cost of living. It did not say this in so many words, but it provided he basis for such statements to be made by Woodrow Wilson himself and other candidates who were seeking election to office.

A MOCKERY AND A SNARE.

The reading of this plank shows how skillfully the Free-Traders tried to create the impression that a Tariff for revenue only would help to solve the high cost of living problem. The party failed to make the blunt statement that the reduction of the Tariff would bring about a lower cost of living, but while they did not say that in the platform knowing that every intelligent man immediately would challenge the statement the candidates continually made the statement in their speeches.

In the light of present events the Tariff planks in the Free-Trade platform are revealed as a mockery and a snare. Even the platform itself, which was approved by merely a minority of the voters, has been violated in every essential. There is no Tariff for revenue only. There is only a Free-Trade Tariff. Legitimate industry, which was not to be destroyed, has been destroyed, as the owners of sugar factories can testify. The nation is nearly bankrupt as a result of the Tariff for revenue only.

BURDENSOME AND OBJECTIONABLE REMEDIES.

The President in his annual message admits the condition that prevails, but the remedies he proposes are so burdensome and objectionable that they are worse than no remedy at all. There was a chance for statesmanship, but this would have involved the complete repudiation of the theories which have been steadfastly held by the President, and upon which the Free-Trade Tariff law was based. The President refused to discard these theories, refused to adopt the remedy offered by the restoration of the Protective Tariff, and the country is asked, by inference "What are you going to do about it"—Thomas F. Logan in American Economist.

BRITISH NURSES ON SERVICE IN SERBIA

These are nurses of the First British field hospital for Serbia, photographed outside Saloniki, Greece, and accompanied by two Greek officers.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

Readers of THE NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE have been much interested in the series of articles just finished an Patent Medicine Fakes and Fakers.

During the period in which these articles appeared we received and answered hundreds of inquiries concerning nostrums and fakes that are now being peddled through the newspapers.

Many of the articles reproduced were taken from two books, thousands of which have been distributed in a campaign of education fathered by The American Medical Association of Chicago.

We have a very limited supply of these two books left on our hands and in order to dispose of them quickly are offering them to our readers at greatly reduced prices.

Every one should add these volumes to his or her library. The ownership of these two books will protect you against the unscrupulous faker who sells you worthless remedies and dope cures.

Until the supply is exhausted we will sell

NOSTRUMS AND QUACKERY—(708 Pages-Cloth.) Price $1.50—Our Price 70c.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FRAUD—(185 Pages-Cloth.) Price 50c.—Our price 40c.

or

BOTH BOOKS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Sent Post paid to any address in U. S. or Canada.

ORDER NOW BEFORE SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED.

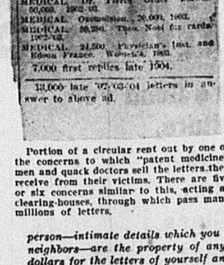
(SAMPLE PAGE)

"THE GREAT AMERICAN FRAUDS"

letters. It is quite possible that if you, any time within the past five years, have written a letter to a quack doctor, your letter is somewhere in that warehouse, and men familiar with the business could find it. Probably your letter has been sold over and over again, and rented and re-rented to every quack who plays on the victims of your particular ailment.

One of the largest of these letter-brokers is the Guild Company of 132 Nassau street, New York. They issue a large circular describing the letters they have for sale. A portion of the list is printed on the next page. The part here produced is only a very small portion, and that the less unprintable part of the circular.

If you have ever been foolish enough to write to any of the quacks and frauds in that list, you may know that your letter is now for sale. You may know that all the things you have said about your health and your

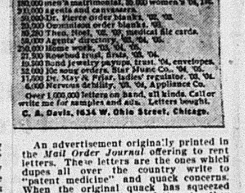


MEDICAL.

7,000 first replies late 1904.

13,000 late '02-'03-'04 letters in answer to above ad.

Portion of a circular sent out by one of the concerns to which "patent medicine" men and quack doctors sell the letters they receive from their victims. There are five or six concerns similar to this, acting as clearing-houses, through which pass many millions of letters.



LETTERS FOR RENT

Over 1,000,000 letters on hand, all kinds. Call or write me for samples and ads. Letters bought.

C. A. Davis, 1634 W. Ohio Street, Chicago.

An advertisement originally printed in the *Mail Order Journal* offering to rent letters. These letters are the ones which dupes all over the country write to "patent medicine" and quack concerns. When the original quack has squeezed the dupe dry he sells the letters to other quacks.

person—intimate details which you carefully conceal from your friends and neighbors—are the property of any person who cares to pay four or five dollars for the letters of yourself and others like you.

One very interesting fraud carried on under the name of the Astropathic Institute by means of this traffic in letters, was unearthed by the Post-office Department recently. The following is quoted from the records of the Law Division of the Department, which drove this fraud out of business:

"The company begins its operation by purchasing large numbers of letters from letter-brokers. The letters purchased by the company refer to the desire of the writer for a treatment for nervous diseases, and have been addressed to some other company dealing in such matters."

The remainder of the explanation of this fraud, as set forth in the Post-Office Department records, is rather technical and legal. But the way it worked was this: You had written a letter, let us say, to Dr. Blosser, or to the Ozomulsion Company, or to Theo. Noel, or to any other of the scores

Tariff Commission Favored by Federation

Delegates to Labor Convention Vote to Take Matter Out of Politics.

By unanimous vote the American Federation of Labor at its recent annual convention in San Francisco, adopted a resolution favoring the creation by Congress of a nonpartisan tariff commission. Delegates representing more than two millions of organized workers throughout the country concurred with the sentiment expressed in the preamble to the resolution, that the political methods which have been followed in dealing with tariff schedules, have been in a large measure responsible for periods of industrial stagnation and consequent loss of employment to wage-earners.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a stirring speech before the San Francisco Chamber of Congress, criticised our political methods of tariff making and declared that the questin was an economic one and should be handled in a scientific manner by a permanent tariff commission.

For the first time in the history of the country, it is proposed to establish a real tariff commission on which labor and agriculture shall be directly represented, as well as manufactures and commerce. The plan suggested by the Tariff Commission League of which H. H. Gross of Chicago is president, provides for the creation by Congress of a high class commission, which shall have full powers of investigation and shall from time to time make such recommendations as may seem warranted by the facts in any particular industry.

The old methods of political logrolling must end. Tariff schedules must be prepared by experts, not by politicians. The action of the American Federation of Labor convention has added impetus to the movement for a permanent tariff commission, but the organized workers cannot afford to rest with the mere passage of resolutions. Hhe Situation demands action. The politicians, who for personal reasons wish to keep the tariff in politics, must be informed in no uncertain tone, that this is a movement of the people. The politicians have muddled with the tariff question for generations and failed to give the country satisfaction. Now they must step aside or be pushed aside to give the people a chance. Future tariff schedules must be based on justice and fairness to all sections of the country. They must be determined by economis needs and not by political expediency. This can be done only by the creation of a competent tariff commission.

The time for action is now. Congress at its present session will be asked to pass a bill creation a permanent nonpartisan tariff commission. The wage workers of the country must show that they are behind this bill. They are the ones who have suffered most through unscientific tariff tinkering at the hands of politicians. They are the ones who have found their means of earning a livelihood suddenly cut off while the politicians at Washington wrangled over tarifff schedules.

Workingmen, this is your opportunity to do something of real value for yourselves. Show the politicians that you understand that the tariff is an economic question and you are interested. Show them that you mean to take the tariff out of politics and place it on a sound economic basis.

How can this be done? The answer is simple. Have your local unions adopt resolutions, similar to resolution No. 105 adopted by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco advocation a permanent, non-partisan tariff commission. Instruct your local secretary to send a copy of the resolution to the Senators and Congressmen in your states and districts. Write individual letters to your Senators and Congressmen on the subject and show them that you are alive to your nterests. They cannot afford to ignore your demands. They rely on your votes to place them in office and keep them there. They are your servants and they will carry out your wishes if you make them known in the right way.

Dont wait for the other fellow to do something for you. Do it for yourself, then you know it will be done. Your trade union teaches you to rely upon yourself and to fight for what you want and ought to have. Apply that teaching to this situation. Get after your Representatives and Senators and tell them what you want.

If you need any literature on this subject, or you have any suggestions to offer, write to the Tariff Commission League, 2322 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Federal Report On Commission Government

Eighty-One of 204 Cities Now in Hands of Small Councils.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1915.—The Commission form of governmnt is in effect in 81 of the 204 cities of ver 30 000 inhabitants. Civil service regulations are applied to the appointment of policemen in 122 such cities, including all those of more than 300,000 inhabitants. Policewomen are employed in 26 cities. Municipal prohibition prevails in 15 cities, state prohibition in 17, and county and parish prohibition in 3. In 15 cities certain saloons are licensed to sell malt liquors only. These are a few of the significant and interesting facts which will be brought out in a report under the title of "General Statistics of Cities, 2915," to be issued in the near future by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and compiled under the direction of Mr. Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician for statistics of cities.

THE COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

The commission form of government now prevails in no fewer than 81 of the 204 cities estimated to have 30,000 inhabitants or more in 1915. These cities are scattered throughout 26 states, in addition to the District of Columbia, ranging from Massachusetts to Washington and from South Carolina to California. Five of them are in New England 27 in other nothern states east of the Mississippi, 16 in northern states between the Mississippi and Pacific coast states, 9 in the Pacific coast states, and 24 in the South.

The argest city at present operating under the commission form of government is New Orleans, whose population is estimated at about 365,000; but Buffalo, with a population of about 460,000, has recently voted to inaugurate this system on January 1, 1926. Next in order are Washington, D. C., with nearly 350,000 inhabitants, Portland Or., with about 260,000, and Denver, with about 250,000.

In these cities the commissions range in size from three to seven members. Those in St. Paul and Omaha have seven members each; those in San Diego, Cal., and Fort Worth, Texas, six each; and that in Huntington, W. Va., four. All the other commissions are composed of either three or five members, the great majority having five. The salaries paid municipal commissioners range from $500 a year in Jackson, Mich., and Springfield, Ohio, to $7 000 a year in Birmingham, Ala., and their terms of office vary from one to four years.

Daayton, Ohio, has a commission of five members, which decides matters of general policy, and a "city manager" appointed by the commission, who looks after the administrative work. The presiding officer of the commission receives $2,800 per annum, the other members $1,200, and the city manager $12,500.

The larger cities still cling to the older form of government by mayor and council. In all, 123 cities of over 30 000, including all having more than 400,000 inhabitants, are governed in this manner. The mayors' salaries range from $100 per annum in Flint, Mich., to $15,000 in New York City, and their terms of office from one to four years.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

A total of 51,045 police officials, patrolmen, detectives, and civillian employees are engaged in the work of maintaining peace and order in the 204 cities. Of this total, 5,586 are officers exclusive of detectives, 34 320 are patrolmen, 3,303 are detectives, and 3,015 are civilian employees. Of the patrolmen, 31,294 are unmounted, and 2,804 are mounted on horses, 708 on motorcycles, and 514 on bicycles. Park policemen number 248, and policemen detailed at municipal buildings and courts, 390.

New York has 526 mounted policemen Philadelphia 435, and Chicago 186. No other city has as many as 100. In New York City 135 of the mounted police ride bicycles, but Chicago and Philadelphia rely entirely upon the horse and the motorcycle. Washington, D. C. has 61 bicycle policemen—far more than any other city except New York, and its total numbber of mounted policemen, 102, is greater than that of any other city except New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

The highest paid patrolmen are those of San Francisco, who are ungraded and receive $1 464 per annum, and the lowest paid—disregarding

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE GREAT CREATOR'S “UNSPEAKABLE GIFT.”

“Good Tiding of Great Joy, Which Shall Be Unto all People.” Generosity an Element of Godliness—God “The Giver of Every Good and Perfect Gift”—Including the “Unspeakable Gift.” Our Appreciation of God's Gifts—How Expressed—“More Blessed to Give Than to Receive.”

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 19.—Pastor Russell preached a Christmas sermon here today to a very attentive audience. His discourse was based upon the text, “Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift.” (2 Corinthians 9:15). He said in part:

There is an appropriateness in the general good cheer of the Christmas season. The happy custom of giving tokens of love and friendship prevails wherever the story of Jesus has gone. Surely this is just as it should be. While some may have been injured by receiving bounties, but few, if any, have been other than blest in the giving of them. Herein we see corroborated our Savior's words, “It is more blessed to give than to receive.” In proportion as we attain Godlikeness, in proportion as the Spirit of Christ dwells richly in us, in proportion as we possess the Holy Spirit, in that same proportion shall we appreciate more and more our Lord's statement.

In our dealings with God it is necessary that we realize our dependence, our own insufficiency, and His greatness and beneficence; and that we learn to go to Him as His “dear children,” to whom He delights to give His favors, and who receive them and appreciate them with gratitude of heart. In every sense of the word we are debtors to God and always shall be. We can never dispute the obligations under which His mercy and loving kindness have placed us. The sooner we realize this fact, the better will it be for us. Some possessed with a false pride declare that they ask no favors from God or man—that they pay their way and wish always to do so. As respects our dealings with our fellowmen, something of this spirit is praiseworthy; but the entire proposition is inconsistent with our relationship with the Almighty.

As we did not create ourselves, neither can we maintain our being, as the Scriptures assert: “In Him we live and move and have our being.” (Acts 17:28.) This would have been true of us whether born on an angelic plane or as perfect human beings; for we could not have created ourselves, directly or indirectly. Through the arrangements of His providence in nature, God was responsible for our birth; and He is the Provider for His creatures on every plane. The fact that He causes His sun to shine upon the just and the unjust, and sends His rain upon the evil as well as upon the good, and thus provides for the world of mankind that in general is in rebellion against Him and His authority, does not prove that the laws of nature are autocratic and that the results could not be otherwise than they are.

Rather, as the Scriptures show, these mercies of God scattered broadcast tell of a provision on our Creator's part for the necessities of His creatures. That He allows these laws to be interfered with at the present time and permits adverse conditions upon our race He fully explains to be because of its sinful, rebellious attitude, because the sentence, the curse of death, has been justly pronounced against mankind, and because He sees a way by which present lessons of adversity and tribulation may be made instructive as respects “the exceeding sinfulness of sin.”

“ALL TAUGHT OF GOD.”

Two of the great lessons for us to learn are (1) our complete dependence upon God and (2) His loving kindness and tender mercies over all His works. But these lessons can be learned only from one standpoint and by one class. Those who view matters from the outside only will surely misunderstand, misinterpret, many of the operations of Divine providence.

“The secret of the Lord is with them that reverence Him, and He will show them His Covenant”—His future plans, His agreement. (Psalm 25:14. In order to see, to understand, to appreciate them we must accept certain matters by faith: (1) “That He is”—that there is an Almighty Creator; (2) “That He is the Rewarder of them that diligently seek Him.” (Hebrews 11:6). Seeking the Lord diligently, we find in the Bible that which commends it to our hearts as well as to our heads.

But right here we are beset by a danger and a difficulty; for while it is possible to receive great assistance from fellow-believers in the understanding of the Divine Word, yet there is much danger of our becoming even more confused by such assistance—by the creeds and theories of men, particularly those handed down from the Dark Ages. Whatever, therefore, we receive from men we must accept tentatively—for examination, for proving and testing by the Word of God. Thus we “try the spirits,” or doctrines as the Apostle admonishes. (I John 4:1.) Thus we permit God to be His own Interpreter and to make the matter plain to us. Those teachers who refer us to the Word of God, who point out to us its harmony with itself and with reason, giving the citations and showing the relationship between text and context—these are the teachers who are really helpful. All others are apt to be injurious, whether they address us orally or in print.

“EVERY GOOD AND PERFECT GIFT.”

Only after we have been for some time in the School of Christ can we comprehend the force of the Apostle's words, “Every good and every perfect gift is from Above.” (James 1:17). Then we begin to look about to find some of these good and perfect gifts. We soon find many gifts and blessings, but very few of them perfect, purely good. Everything connected with our present condition is imperfect. Even the sunshine and the rain, which are common to all God's creatures, are evidently not furnished under perfect conditions. Imperfection seems to be written upon everything we have, as well as upon ourselves.

The Bible explanation of this state of affairs is that, while God's work is perfect (Deuteronomy 32:4), our race today are not really samples of His workmanship, but are depraved, fallen, imperfect through the original sin of Father Adam and its entailed weaknesses and blemishes upon his posterity. The good and perfect gifts of God are to be seen only by the eye of faith—only by those whose eyes of understanding have been opened to see by faith Jesus, the great Redeemer. By faith this class see accomplished in God's due time His great work of Redemption, the wiping away of all tears from off all faces and the re-establishment of everything on the plane of perfection—the destruction of death and everything connected with it, and the establishment of perfect life conditions, such as God promised.

Those whose eyes of understanding have to some extent been opened see more and more of the riches of God's grace, and appreciate more and more all of His gifts and favors, especially the great gift, the unspeakable gift, mentioned in our text. What this gift is the entire Scriptures set forth in various presentations. Of these statements one of the most forceful is St. Paul's declaration, “The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.” —Romans 6:23.

A GIFT NOT APPRECIATED.

False theologies have diverted or taken away from this Bible statement that eternal life is the GIFT of God, and that He will supply it only to those in fullest harmony with Himself. False theologies have taught us that eternal life is a natural quality—yea, that it is a persistent one, that not even God Himself can destroy our lives or being. This erroneous thought has distorted all our reasonings, and has left the issue as between an eternal life in torture or an eternal life in bliss. But the Scriptures clearly define a different issue; namely, as between extinction, destruction, and a life in harmony with God, a life which Divine Love and Mercy had provided for those who are in accord with the Almighty.

Let us hearken to the testimony of our Lord, the Apostles and the Prophets on this subject, and see that God is now proffering the Church a gift of eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. Let us note the Scriptural proposition that if we are wilfully, deliberately, intelligently, rejecting this gift it will be withdrawn, and that the effect upon us will be the Second Death, everlasting oblivion, from which God offers no hope of recovery.

Let us note that this is the general dealing of God; and hence that when His time shall come for dealing with the world of mankind in general, during the Millennial Age, the offer then to be made to them will be a similar proposition of life or death everlatsting Those who will accept God's gift upon God's terms are welcome to it. He is pleased to give it to them. Those who will then reject it shall die the Second Death—Acts 3:22.23.

“Through Jesus Christ our Lord,” is the Apostle's statement. The gift is not offered to us by the Father directly, but indirectly through the Son. To those whose eyes of understanding have been opened, the Apostle says, “This is the record, that God has given unto us eternal life; and this life is in His Son. He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life.” (John 4:12). Other Scriptures inform us that this life is merely reckoned to the Church now, and that they will not get it until they shall experience the change of the First Resurrection, at the Second Coming of our Lord. Of these it is written, “Your life is hid with Christ in God.” (Colossions 3:3). Thus every suggestion of God's gift is bound up similarly in Christ. Only as we become united to Him, related to Him, can we have this unspeakable gift of God. Hence it is not improper that we should sometimes both think and speak of Jesus Himself as being.

THE UNSPEAKABLE GIFT.

Both Jesus and the eternal life which the Father has provided through Him are unspeakable in the sense that it is impossible for us to present fully to others the richness and the glory which inhere in both. Who can describe life eternal on either a spirit plane or as restored and perfected humanity? It is beyond all the powers of our mental comprehension. Even the thought of it can only be imperfectly communicated and imperfectly grasped. It must gradually dawn upon us, grow upon us in appreciation and comprehension. Similarly the wealth of grace Divine represented in our Lord Jesus is unspeakable. We cannot tell it; and the natural man cannot receive of the things of the Spirit of God, neither know them.—1 Corinthians 2:14.

Only those who are especially favored of God can get even the first glimpse of the riches of God's grace in Christ. If this glimpse be appreciated, it leads to clearer and still clearer views; for all who will appreciate either our Lord Jesus or the gift of life must be “taught of God.” (John 6:54.) As our Redeemer said to St. Peter, “Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona; for flesh and blood hath not revealed this unto thee, but My Father in Heaven” (Matthew 16:17), so all who would grasp spiritual things must be taught. All our teaching and preaching cannot overcome the blindness of the natural fallen mind in respect to God's gift and the Channel through which it comes.

Only as the Heavenly Father shall grant His blessing may fruits to our labors be expected. It is written, “As many as the Lord your God shall call” and, “No man can come unto me except the Father who sent Me draw him.” (Acts 2:39; John 6:44.) Hence we see that our present appreciation of Divine goodness implies three gifts; (1) the Divine provision of eternal life, (2) Christ the Channel, and (3) the knowledge by which we are enabled to appreciate both the Gift and the Channel.

RECEIVING AND REJECTING GOD'S GIFT.

As we look out over the world and perceive 1,200,000,000 in heathen darkness and the remaining 400,000,000 of nominal Christendom in the dull, foggy light of superstition and ignorance, our first thought might be that the world in general has rejected God's gift and hence has sealed its doom for the Second Death. Then we find relief in the Scriptural assurance that the present world-wide darkness is the result of Adam's sin and condemnation to death; that, although Christ has come and offered His sacrifice for sin, and thus made possible the removal of the curse and the bringing back of Adam and all of his race to harmony with God and to the possibility of accepting His gift of eternal life upon His terms, nevertheless the offer of this opportunity to the race in general is still future.

How glad we are that in God's due time all the blind eyes shall be opened, all the deaf ears unstopped, and the fogs of superstition and error all flee away before the rising of the Sun of Righteousness—the glories of the Millennial Kingdom!

The few who now see and appreciate God's gift are indeed, as the Scriptures declare, a “little flock” (Luke 12:32); and although generally disowned by men, and “counted fools for Christ's sake” they are rich in that they have become, in advance of the world, the recipients of God's favor by faith. Even now they may think of themselves as being possessors of life eternal—because of their joy and confidence in Him who has promised.

There is a superlative blessing of eternal life on the spirit plane, “far above angels, principalities and powers.” Those who attain that blessing will indeed be “partakers of the Divine nature.” (2 Peter 1:4; 1 John 3:2.) Surely “eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him.” (1 Corinthians 2:9). Those who have now accepted Christ as their Redeemer and their Bridegroom possess also all the riches of God's grace that center in Him; and when He shall appear, they shall be made like Him, sharers in His glory. “Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift!”

“MORE BLESSED TO GIVE.”

God Himself is the great Pattern set before us in His Word. In proportion as we have received of God's gift and have appreciated it, in that same proportion are we so privileged to be so “taught of God” as to become more and more like Him in spirit, disposition, desious of giving, generous, Since man was ceated in the image of God all men would have possessed this generous disposition had it not been for fall of Adam; and we find the fall has especially blighted some in one particular and others in another. Hence amongst “natural men” there are some who are generous, and who to that degree have perhaps more Godlikeness than have some of the children of grace—especially until the latter have been trained in the School of Christ.

For we are to remember that God's Message and his drawing power affect the less honorable of mankind. (1 Corinthians 1:26-29.) Thus opportunity is afforded for the Lord to demonstrate the power of His grace in the transformation of character. But so surely as we have become God's children, recipients of His blessing and of the instruction of the School of Christ, this quality of benevolence will grow in us; and the more ripe we become as Christians, the more will it abound in our thoughts, words and deeds. But any other conditions, any failure to progress, any turning toward greater selfishness, would be sure signs that we are faced in the wrong direction, that we are walking after the flesh, not after the Spirit.

Thousands on thousands in the world are needy; and those possessed of the Lord's spirit will feel an intense desire to give to these But here the difficulty arises. There are so many needy ones, and our abilities are so limited, that we must discriminate. What lines shall we draw? We answer that as comparing spiritual and temporal gifts we should prefer to give the higher, the spiritual, wherever we have opportunity—not forgetting the other however, as occas ion may demand or opportunity offer.

Since the judgment of each will be according to his light, it follows that many more can appreciate the privilege of giving earthly blessings, comforts, succor, solace, etc., than can understand the still higher privilege of giving Heavenly gifts, blessings, counsel, succor, consolation, comfort. Whoever, therefore, has spiritual ability to give further spiritual favors should rejoice to engage in this service of blessing others.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SPHERE IN THE REFORMATION.

A Series of Philosophic Essays Giving Short Sketches of the Theology, Achievemests, Principles of Conduct and Human Characteristics of the Leading Reformers from Martin Luther Down to Pastor Russell.

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THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY REFORMERS.

Essay III.

(Continued from last week)

A THEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

Making a classification of the reformers from the standpoint of theology as outlined in a previous treaties: “Millennial Dawn in History,” the fact was presented that from this side of the Dark Ages a spiritual or theologicail lineage can be traced consecutively from one to another as a matter of sequence, of cause and effect, as follows:—

(1) Luther, (2) Knox, (3) Arminius, (4) Wesley, (5) Beecher, (6) Miller, (7) Russell. This septette represents the most prominent actors of the drama, with Calvin as a sort of a villian in the play, for without him the Reformation would not have affected civilization during the sixteenth century. The writings underneath this politico-reformation were the works of Marsiglio, Huss and Wycliffe.

RULES OF CONDUCT, PRINCIPLE AND EMOTION.

To make another classification of these men from the standpoint of institutional culture they would rank as follows: (a) Calvin, Knox and Beecher were scholastics at the beginning of their public career and as such ranked pre-eminently above (b) Luther, Arminius, Wesley, Miller and Russell. A peculiar circumstance concerning these two classes of men is noted here and proved later—this circumstance is that the scholastics (a) were governed in life predominantly by emotion, whereas the others (b) were governed more by Christian principles. This singular consistency of the principles of conduct in private and public life—of (a) functional and (b) prescribed rules of action—tallying with the method of how they acquired their education—in institutions or in life—proves the doctrine that over-education renders one too opinionated and sophisticated to be of any value in the interest of progress. Arminius was a college professor but is classed with those that got their education in life on account of those principles of conduct which led to his being expelled from his charge—his case being an exception does not disprove the rule. Arminius accomplished more in the interests of progress when he lost his prestige, as also did others who without his special training were honored in bringing forth more progressive Christian knowledge than their superiors from the standpoint of education.

EMOTION, NATURAL AND PERVERTED.

We will subdivide our classification and note another consistency. Of those that were governed by emotion (a) we note the nature of their emotions as being (1) natural and (2) perverted. In taking a little journey to the homes of these men it will develop that Calvin and Knox were governed by perverted emotion principally, whereas Beecher by natural—yet all were functional in the ruling sense in life. In line with the nature of the emotions of these men we note that their public lives tally. Beecher's public career was superior to that of Calvin and Knox as his emotions were superior. But now we come to a peculiar paradox. Calvin and Knox, who were governed by perverted emotions, lived peaceable domestic lives, whereas Beecher, who was governed predominately by his higher impulses lived a stormy domestic life at the close of his career. We are not to be understood as laying down a rule without exceptions, for history does not teach that men were governed by good principles and emotions always have similar domestic experiences. But Beecher's troubles towards the end of his career might be regarded as a special chastisement of the Lord, as we shall presently see was the case with Wesley as well.

In our classification of the reformers of the sixteenth century who were theological affinities (Luther, Knox, Arminius), we noted that in classifying them from the standpoint of principle, we dropped Knox, leaving Luther and Arminius. Here we note a few mistakes of Beecher, who, it will develop, was decidedly unlike Knox in that he followed his natural impulses which were noble, generous and loving, whereas, Knox was violent, and governed by perverted principles denominated by St. Paul as “works of the flesh.” As with Knox, Henry Ward got into trouble in love affairs (“fond desire”) near the close of his forties, and, as Hubbard says: “Beecher was Beecher at thirty-five,” indicating that he retrograded from then on. According to Lyman Abbott he succumbed to the sophistry of Darwinism. Abbott was personally acquainted with the orator and is the authority for the information that Beecher was one of the first American clergymen to embrace Darwinism. Perhaps this will account for his disrespect for his marital vows, for Darwinism fused with aesthetic culture fosters living close to nature and self-gratification; he had unfortunately married his inferior who could not sail in the thin air upon which his mind soared and he sought other feminine companionship. Beecher was guilty of sailing under false colors intellectually in his latter days!

A REMARKABLE PARALLEL.

The period commonly called “The Reformation” dates from Luther to Arminius when the church and state were linked. To change the tenets of clergy meant to change the belief of the pew for the state endorsed the teachings of the church and forced them upon the people. However, since religious toleration became general, through the efforts of Roger Williams, who heralded this principle extensively and founded the state of Rhode Island upon it, matters are different. Those who influence the times since the separation of church and state do it directly through the people and the work is comparatively slow and almost imperceptible, yet effective. The character of the men differ with the times, you could not interchange them and get the same results, yet they have features in common that identify them as of a specific class. In passing we note a peculiar relationship betwen the reformers of these two periods—a relationship amounting to a parallel in several ways—(1) of Luther, Knox Arminius of the politico-religious reformation as compared with (2) Wesley, Beecher and Russell of more recent times.

(a) Luther, the first of the early trio, was the first to thoroughly arouse Papacy from her slumbers and repose; Wesley, the first of the later trio, was the first to put the breath of life into the moribund state church of England. The principal affects of the efforts of these men upon their respective periods were to purify the lives of the people more than to set them quibbling over doctrines—Luther with his principle, “The just shall live by faith” instead of the justification by works of Indulgence, and Wesley with the heart religion of an exhorter.

(b) Knox was the second of the early trio in point of time as also was Beecher of the later trio and they were alike in that they were both pre-eminently religious political reformers. Knox and Beecher influenced the prominent people of their time and through them, their influence passed into the great ocean of life. They were also alike in that they were governed principally by emotion, the one, perverted and the other natural. They were both lovers by nature and this affected their public careers in a peculiar way. Knox fought Calvin's doctrine of Fatalism during his entire carrer but embraced it in his old age on account of his affections for Miss Stewart, a follower of Calvin, and retired into domestic life; Beecher secretly embraced Darwinism about the time he became infatuated with Mrs. Tilton near the close of his career. Both men retrograded. What Knox tolerated later in life was inferior to what he had preached and what Beecher secretly embraced was inferior to what he originally preached in public life.

(c) Arminius the last of the early trio, was predominantly a doctrinal reformer and came into the limelight of publicity late in life. Russell, the last of the later trio, is similarly a doctrinal reformer and prominently in the limelight late in life. They were both the product of Calvinism—they revolted against it and continued to fight it to the end. Another circumstance they had in common is that they were not held in esteem by the high ecclesiastics of their day—both Arminius and Russell pulling against the stream created by dogmatic clerics—unlike Knox and Beecher who influenced their times through those high in public life and failed, while the others succeeded in spite of the handicap. Arminius and Russell fill a position created by Knox and Beecher who both failed in their mission. Arminius proclaimed the same truths that Knox taught under the name of Conditional Election — thus were Knox's Free Will tenets later launched upon the world after he ceased to take issue with Calvini's Absolute Predestination. Beecher's endeavors to rationalize orthodoxy failed, for he launched no system of thought to meet the growing needs of modern life—the ultimate results of his public endeavors upon the American mind was in the direction of Higher Critscism Infidelity born of Darwinism, to which he secretly succumbed. Here the experience of the individual mirrors the experience of the race. Russell appears at this timely moment, the product of the “Miller Movement,” and fills a vacuum created by Beecher—like Arminius who followed Knox. Russell comes with a rational theology to save God's people from the modern Rationalism that followed Henry Drummond who, with his speculative cult, Christianized the Darwinian theory respecting the creation, man. Well has the poet said, “God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform.”

THEOLOGY NOT A MATTER OF TEMPERAMENT BUT PRINCIPLE.

The human side of these men, their circumstances in life, the impulses that governed them, contain some instructive lessons which justify the following remarks concerning some of their short comings. The vast difference in their natural characteristics proves that theology is not a matter of temperament; the sturdy audacious orator, Luther; the vindictive and cultured Knox; the scholarly and diplomatic controversialist, Arminius; the sympathetic and emotional Wesley; the cheerful and radiant orator, Beecher; the common, honest-hearted farmer, Miller; the calm, shrewd and active Russell, and yet all of the same theological lineage, is an important circumstance that will set the skeptic to thinking. We will note a few of the circumstances in life and the natural inclinations of the reformers, and their theology, as illustrating the effects of being governed by good or bad principles, and natural emotion, as we have heretofore outlined in our epitome. We hope to prove from the lives of these men that education, application, brilliancy of intellect, etc., are not the sole prerequisites to insure success in theology; but that the paramount element is obedience to principle in all the avenues of life and all that this implies. The history of the Reformation is a demonstration of the great truth set forth in the New Testament, an epitomized statement of which is the words of Christ, “He that doeth the will of my Father shall know my doctrine.” Or in the words of Martin Luther, who found this true in his own experience: “We cannot attain to the understanding of Scripture either by study or strength of intellect. Therefore your first duty must be to begin with prayer. Entreat the Lord to design to grant you, in His rich mercy, rightly to understand His word. There is no other interpreter of the Word but the author or that Word Himself. Even as he has said, ‘They shall be all taught of God.’ Hope nothing from your study and strength of intellect; but simply put your trust in God, and in the guidance of His Spirit. **Believe one who has made a trial of this matter.**”

(To be continued.)

NELSON ANSWERS CRITIC.

Duquesne, Pa., Dec. 15, 1915.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

In a recent issue of a periodical of the North-west, circulating extensively amongst the members of the Associated Bible Students, there appeared a criticism of a portion of my essay, “Pastor Russell's Sphere in the Reformation,” the issue of November 25th, respecting my remarks concerning Henry Drummond. My critic objects to classing Mr. Drummond as an evolutionist of the Darwinian cast. Supplementing my remarks concerning Henry Drummond in veral instances of the story I here present a statement from the pen of Pastor Russell, taken from the files of The Watch Tower of March 15th, 1895.

“Prof Drummond, in his ‘Natural Law in the Spiritual World,’ after cautiously advancing the doctrine of Evolution—so guardedly that many of his readers absorbed his suggestions without realizing what they implied of Scripture contradiction—has now thrown off the mask and declares his anti-Scriptural views in his new book ‘The Ascent of Man.’ How could we expect this learned gentleman (See Isa. 29:14) to be interested in, or to appreciate, the Bible doctrines of redemption and restitution from the fall? (See Acts 3:21). Far easier for him would it be to forget all the greatness of the past—the statesmanship of Moses, and wisdom of Solomon and Confucious, the logic of St. Paul and Socrates and Plato; the poetry of the Psalmist, Job and Shakespeare; the ‘Lost Arts’ of manufacture, elastic glass, tempered copper and Damascus steel; and the musicians and sculptures and painters of the past; and to think only of the greatness of the present so-called ‘brain age.’ Far easier would it be for him to conclude that St. Peter and all the holy prophets since the world began were mistaken, deluded, and that he and all the ‘higher critics’ are correct. Because, forsooth, the ‘times of restitution’ which Peter and all the holy prophets and Apostles hold forth as the hope of the world, would, according to these self-styled critics, be a return to apehood.’ Truly the words of the Lord are fulfilled—‘The wisdom of the wise men shall be hid.’ ”

I remain respectfully yours,
N. E. NEILSON.

GOOD CHEER TO SOME.

Again we have the pleasure of recording the names of ten friends of the Truth who, through no fault of their own are unable to continue the best Truth paper published, but through circumstances not their own making, have been obliged to discontinue. Bro. C. J. Janke, of New York State, has subscribed for 10 papers to be sent for one year to friends of the Truth for one year. This is a Christmas gift that our friends should be proud of, and no doubt are. Who will be the next?

We also have received from a friend at Homestead, Pa., the money to renew five who are unable to pay. This adds to the glad hearts for the year 1916. Let others make somebody happy by paying for their subscription to the Labor Tribune for 1916.

We also received from G. Karcher, of North Carolina, $3.00 to pay for three yearly subscriptions. Bro. Karcher has our thanks and three Truth friends who will remember him in their prayers. Let others follow the giving spirit as expressed by the above brothers.

Appreciations.

CHRISTMAS GREETING.

“A Merry Christmas one and all,”
'Tis sweet music since the fall;
We hope some happy Christmas time
You'll hear the bells of heaven chime.

And all the holy angels sing
“Hosanna” to our Heavenly King;
As when they sang that Christmas morn,
So long ago when Christ was born.

While all around your dear ones stand
And join that happy angel band;
And shout the praises of our King,
While all the “bells of heaven ring.”

—Josephine M. Gelvin.
J. B. S. A.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The handsomely engraved bronze watch fob, bearing either the Gethsemane or the Pax Head of Christ makes a fine Christmas present. Order at once. Only 35c a piece; two for 60c; six for $1.50.

FRED UNGER,
Wyoming, Pa.

Brantford, Canada, Dec. 15.

I again renew subscription to the Tribune which I forward by express order. I am glad to know the stand you have taken in standing for the Truth in printing Pastor Russell's addresses. The Tribune is second to the Watch Tower. It is a noble paper well as exposing frauds and deceptions and it is a clean paper.

Yours truly,
WM. GOODFELLOW.

A year's subscription of the National Labor Tribune will be a very acceptable Christmas gift to some friend who is unable to subscribe.

Calls Conference of Delegates to Unions

(Continued from Page One.)

ing questions; but in the end, by appealing to patriotism, was able to carry the conference very largely with him.

Thn followed Runciman who very largely dealt with the steps that have been taken by the Government to deal with economic questions includeing the important question of what is to be done in the way of fixing food prices. His main points were the three following ones:

To have fixed maximum prices for food woud have prevented the necessary supplies coming to these islands.

In buying sugar and wheat, securing the refrigerated ships so that the price of frozen meat could be controlled, and requisitioning vessels at one-third of the open market rates; the Government have applied Socialism on a business basis.

The Government have done a great deal to mitigate the evils of war and will do more in the future.

Naturally Runciman had a more congenial task in stating what the Government have already been able to do in regulating the prices of coal, freightage, and some articles of food, and his promises that with strength and enlightenment more will be done in the future by the Government won for him the biggest cheer of the day.

To appear before a trade union audience and ask the trade unions to go against their basic principle of endeavoring to secure increased wages for their members was rather an extraordinary thing to do. The Government's appeal would have been denied a hearing were it not for the fact that patriotic feeling runs so high in this country just now when every family has members or relatives with the fighting forces. At the same time in the discussion which followed many delegates resented the above lecture by Cabinet Ministers whom they declared did not practice what they preached. It is to be borne in mind that whilst it is a fact that the British working classes are now prosperous to a high degree upon the whole this prosperity is not so much the result of increased wages as of overtime working and putting in Sundays as well. The average increased wages mentioned by the Premier are more than neutralised by the higher cost of living so that where a working man has more money to spend over and above that it is because he is working harder, allows himself but little rest, and also has assured regular employment.

Probably there is waste going on in the working class households but the working man recognises that whilst this is so there is nothing like the waste of the rich. In many homes before the war depending on the irregular earnings of casual labor the standard of living has been woefully irregular necessarily. A good weeks work has brought sufficient food of a sort a bad week's has "strafed" the family with a painful insufficiency. The larger and more regular earnings of many casual wrkmen since the war have more than compensated for the many casual workmen since the war rise in the cost of living, and the regularity of the earnings has been an even greater advantage. In those homes where the money is being spent in more and better food it is being utilised to the best purpose for the family and for the community. It is my own opinion that a vast proportion of the increased industrial earnings is being spent in this good manner. Exceptions, of course, exist but they are in no way as injurious to the nation as the reckless luxury that still prevails amongst the richer sections of the population. The people who recommend economy to the working classes are the last to economise themselves and one is sometimes forced to the unpleasant conclusion that even in this time of war whn all should be standing shoulder to shoulder there are a large number of employers and other rich people who view with resentment the increasing level or prosperity amongst the industrialists. It has to be borne in mind that it is the industrial workers who have contributed most largely to the carrying on of the war. Nine out of ten of the soldiers belong to the working classes whilst further it wonuld not require much to prove that directly and indirectly the working cuases are bearing the biggest cost of the war. The rich man who subscribes to the War Loan makes a good investment for his spare money and he has no particular reason for a pat on the back as a patriot. It is true also that the rich have given their sons and brothers to the fighting forces but in this they have done no more than the working classes. The large number of rejections for military servise among the poorest in our big towns is painful proof of the dire effect on future physique of an insufficiency of proper food for children.

RAILROAD SIGNS AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The New York, Ontario and Western railway has signed a federated agreement with its mechanics and helpers. Pay for overtime and rates for apprentices is agreed to, as are methods for adjusting disputes. No employe can be discharged without just cause, and if it is found, after investigation, that a worker has been dismissed without sufficient reason he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost.

FAVOR JUDGES FOR LIFE.

INDINAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—President Cutting of the Chicago Bar association told members of the lower bar association that judges should be elected for life. The Chicago man painted this beautiful picture:

"The ideal judge fears neither power or wealth or station. He seeks no personal advancement. The alurements of political power are behind him and only the pursuit of justice for all men lies within the scope of his ambition."

LENNON NAMED TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and a veteran fighter for industrial democracy, who is revered and loved by the men and women of organized labor, has agreed to serve as treasurer of the Committee on Industrial Relations, and will be on the job in Washington this winter as one of the leaders in the fight.

The choice of Mr. Lennon as treasurer means that the Committee will never lack the active advise and counsel of three trade unionists who have been tried on a thousand battle fields and never found wanting. James O'Connell, second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and president of the Metal Trades Department, has his headquarters in Washington and is giving all his spare time to the Committee's work. It was the presence of O'Connell and Lennon on the federal Commission that enabled Walsh to win the fight to put over the Manly report and they will now lead in the fight to get the facts uncovered by the Commission into the hands of the people.

Besides Lennon and O'Connell, the Committee will have at all times the active assistance of John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers. When not in Washington, he will keep in close touch with the Committee through representatives in charge of the headquarters in the Mining Department at Federation headquarters.

Chairman Walsh and other members of the Committee called on President Gompers and Secretary Morrison at Federation headquarters and reached an understanding that will insure perfect harmony and co-operation. Chairman Walsh let it be clearly understood that the Committee will look for leadership at all times to the organized labor movement of America. Its job will be to keep everlastingly before the American people those facts about American industry which entitle the labor movement to the support of every man or woman who wishes to be considered a good citizen.

STRIKE OF FISHERS ENDS.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The four weeks' strike of fishermen against the Bay State Fishing company has ended with an agreement satisfactory to these workers. Hours of labor are to be reduced.

VOTING ON WAGE SCALE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Electrical Workers' unions along the Pacific coast are voting on a proposed agreement with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company, which has been accepted by representatives of both parties.

TO LET

AVALON—Brick house, 5 rooms, cellar, large yard, chicken house, 10 minutes dry walk to street car; tenant pays water and gas; $12.00 monthly. Write LABOR TRIBUNE Office.

TOOLS.

Brown & Sharpe Fine Mechanical Tools.
L. S. Starrett Fine Mechanical Tools.
Carpenter, Taps & Dies.
Cards, Screw Plates.
Wells Bros. Screw Plates.
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Morse, Twist Drills, Reamers & Sockets.
Brown & Sharpe Gear & Milling Cutters.
Armstrong Lathe Tools.
American English & Swiss Pliers.
Lindstroms Swedish Pliers.
Heinisch Tinners' Snips.
Browns (Genuine) Snips.
Telephone & Metal Snips.
Steel Letters & Figures.
American, English & Swiss Files.
Frays & Peck Stowe & Wilcox Braces.
Russell Jennings & Snells Auger Bits.
Witherby Socket Firmer Chisels.
Millers Falls Hand & Breast Drills.
Goodell Pratt Hand Breast & Bench Drills.
Yankee Hand & Breast Drills.
Raw Hide Hammers & Mallets.
Lufkin & Chesterman Steel & Metallic Tapes.
Champion Hurwood & Yankee Screw Drivers.
Piano Screw Drivers.
Taylor (Extra Quality) Screw Drivers.
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GOD'S MERCY TO ISRAEL AND TO OTHERS

Quarterly Review.—Dec. 26.

Israel a Favored Nation—God's Mercy In the Law Covenant—Spiritual Israel a New Nation—The Royal Priesthood—Other Nations Unrecognized by God—How Divine Mercy Will Eventually Reach All People.

"Jehovah is merciful and gracious, slow to anger and abundant in loving kindness."—Psalm 103: 8. R. V.

ONE difficulty with us as Bible students has been that in the past we took too narrow a view of the Divine character and of the Bible. For more than twelve centuries the Bible was not studied. Instead, certain Bishops, thinking themselves to be Apostles of equal authority with The Twelve whom Jesus appointed (St. Paul taking the place of Judas), thought that they had full right, as Apostles, to make up a substitute for the Bible. These substitutes were styled creeds—Confessions of Faith. These were studied, and the Bible was neglected.

The Law Covenant.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that God's people got far away from the true teachings of His Word. Even when the Bible began to return to the people in Reformation times, their poor heads were so badly confused with the false doctrines of human theorizing that they were not prepared to see the Bible in its own light, but rather in the light of those creeds. Besides, they had long been taught that to doubt the creeds would constitute them heretics, and that punishment therefor is eternal torment.

Now Bible students see that this was all a mistake—that the Bible should have been studied in its own light; that the creeds are full of confusing errors, which really make God's Word of none effect. Now our Bible studies are different, because of our clearer knowledge of these matters, and because we are living in the dawning of the New Age—at the time when God promised that His people should understand.—Daniel 12:10.

God's Dealings With Israel.

Our Text was addressed primarily to the nation of Israel. On account of disobedience, God cut off Father Adam, Mother Eve and all their children from special fellowship with Himself, sentencing them to death. (Genesis 2:17, margin.) But even this sentence God did not hasten. The sinners might live as long as they could.

God's Mercy was manifested toward Abraham's posterity—Isaac, Jacob, and then all Jacob's children. God made the twelve tribes into one nation, cementing them together by His promises in connection with the Law Covenant instituted by Moses at Mount Sinai. If they would keep God's Law, they would live forever—would not die at all—and would be blessed in all their affairs.

But they could not keep this Law Covenant, because sinners, like the remainder of the race. Nevertheless, God purposed that through endeavoring to keep the Law, Israel should be greatly blessed. True, He chastened them for their wrong-doings, but always with a view to teaching them necessary lessons. Thus God's favor continued with that one nation, and with no other nation, from Jacob's death to that of Jesus—1845 years. Even then, in casting them off when they rejected and crucified Jesus, God provided for all Jews who were spiritually inclined, that they might come into still greater favors at Pentecost and onward, being there begotten by the Holy Spirit. When rejecting the nation, God intimated clearly that the time would come when His favor would return to them, after the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom.

God's New Nation.

The Life-Giver.

Meantime, the "Israelites indeed" became the nucleus of Spiritual Israel, of whom St. Peter says, "Ye are a Royal Priesthood, a holy nation." (1 Peter 2:9.) We see, then, that the Church is God's New Creation, the new nation with which He has been dealing exclusively during this Gospel Age, with a view to their education and development, that they may be associated with Jesus in His great Millennial Kingdom. Then for a thousand years He and His saintly company, gathered from every nation under heaven, will bless Natural Israel and all the nations of the world with light, with knowledge, with assistance and uplifting—for the purpose of delivering them from the bondage of sin and death, back to the image and likeness of God, lost by Adam.

Now we come to the grand climax of God's mercy and grace. The Jewish nation was small. The Church, the Spiritual Israel, is small. But God's grace and mercy are to extend to the whole world of mankind—every creature for whom Christ died. The time for dealing with the world has already been appointed by the Father. It will be during the Millennium. He will be the great spiritual King of earth; and His Church will be associated with Him as His joint-heirs and assistant rulers, rewarders and punishers of mankind.

RETAIL CLERKS ORGANIZING.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Retail Clerks' union is conducting an organizing campaign which will be continued through the winter months.

APPRECIATIONS.

Joplin, Mo., Dec. 13.

As my subscription closes with this year, will ask you to discontinue for the present and will possibly renew at some future date.

I am sorry to do so, as your paper is all that could be asked in every way

I trust you will have every success and find it worth while to continue Pastors Russell's sermons which I consider very good indeed.

Your paper also stands for fairness and honesty, taking the side of the oppressed which I greatly admire.

Sincerely, I remain
FRED SPAIN.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

"By t e Angels of God, and His prophets of old"
A wonderful story in the Bible is told,
How God sent down, from heaven above
A precious "Savior"—the Son of His Soul.
They tell how He came, that wonderful Child
He was holy, homeless and undefiled.
The seed that was promised in Eden fair,
After Satan had deceived the woman placed there.
Oh, "He increased in favor with God and man,"
Unfolding the Heavenly Father's plan,
Which for ages past had been concealed
But now through "His Son from heaven revealed.
How He came to buy this fallen race
By taking (in death- Father Adam's place.
How He left His glorious home on high
And came to earth on the cross to die.
When His sayings came to His enemies' ears,
How He patiently bore their scoffs and sneers.
Then scourged, and beaten, with cruel hands
Was nailed to the cross by Caesar's bands.
This is how they treated "the Lord of glory."
This is not the end of the wonderful story:
O, cease your sighing! and calm your fears!
He cometh to reign for a "thousand years."

—Josephine M. Gelvin.
J. B. S. A.

Rockmart, Ga., Dec. 14.

Am renewing my suscribtion to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower office today. We like your paper as a whole but specially enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons. Surely these are timely and wonderful messages the Lord is giving us through that faithful servant.

May the Lord bless your efforts in spreading the Truth. As we read the Tribune we pass it on to others. Wishing you all success. I am,

Very respectfully
MRS. H. E. TINSLEY.

Norristown, Pa. Dec. 12.

I am glad to note the well sustained good character of your paper, and the improvements in the proof-reading.

Wishing you prosperity in your efforts to make things even if you must wait for a while longer to attain your ambition. I am

Yours truly,
M. CHRISTIANCY.

Deport, Tex., Dec. 13.

I certainly take pleasure in expressing my apreciation of your good paper. Being a laborer myself, and at one time a member of a certain labor organization, am interested, at least in a measure, in that feature of your paper. But my chief interest centers in its religious department—particularly the sermons of that man of God, our beloved Pastor. Just now we are enjoying the article by Brother Nelson—"Pastor Russell's Sphere in the Reformation." Articles like this are worth reading, may we have others of equal interest.

But this feast we are enjoying as a result of the weekly visit of the Tribune is due to the kindness of some dear friend who has subscribed for us, as we were unable, financially, to take it longer. Not knowing to whom we owe this great favor we can only thank our Heavenly Father for this precious gift and hold the donor in kind remembrance, daily, as we approach the throne of Divine grace.

Several other dear friends are sending us their copy of the Tribune after they have read it, and we wish also to assure them that we apprciate their love and kindness. At present we have an excellent opportunity to use these at a good advantage, with no extra cost to us.

And now dear editor we wish to thank you for the part you have in this gift to us. We welcome it to our home and to our hearts, praying the Lord's blesing to continue with you—that He may bless every effort you may put forth in endeavoring to make the Tribune more useful in the Harvest Work.

Very respectfully,
O. M. DAVIS.

WHERE PASTOR RUSSELL WILL BE.

Pastor C. T. Russell will address conventions at the following places in December:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.
Baltimore, Md., Dec. 26.
Danville, Va., Dec. 27.
Winston-Salem, N. C., Dec. 28.
Asheville, N. C., Dec. 29.
Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 30.
Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 31.

Clifton, Kan., Dec. 15.

I have sent renewal subscription via Watch Tower for self and a friend. After receiving the clean paper for two years I appreciate it more and more. Good type for old eyes, good paper, a manly stand for the right—against strong opposition—and especially the religious features, appreciations, etc., all go to make it a publication any one ought to be glad to receive into their home and one that I truly enjoy.

Wishing you peace and prosperity in the Master's name,

Sincerely yours,
W. B. STEDMAN.

Eldorado, Pa., Dec. 16.

Almost forgot you. This is for my subscription, which has expired. Don't let me miss a copy. Reformation articles good. Keep it up.

B. W. DIETZE.

THE KING.

Upon the mountain-tops, behold He Comes!
Under His feet hear the nations crumble!
From His bright light dark Evil seeks to hide,
While man, wearing the brand of Cain, in hate
Drives onward his fellow men to slaughter.
"How long, how long?" wail out the sufferers
Homeless, starving, cold mid unnamed horrors
Cursing, praying they cry: "Is there a God?"
Through centuries the warning has rung clear:
"The whirlwind they will reap who sow the wind."
Defiantly the nations have rushed on
To gather up disaster, loss and pain,
The rightful costly harvest of today.
But soon the threshing floor will be swept clean
Fulfilled will be the foretold epitaph:
"No place was found for them, their day has passed."
But o'er the week "all things will be made new
The dead will live, then wrongs will be set right
And peace, permanent peace will fill the earth
When He whose right it is to reign, has come.

M. CHRISTIANCY.

That friend of yours wants the Tribune. Are you going to brighten their lives next year?

A Wonderful Discovery of Valuable
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A Twentieth Century Sensation.
A Mine Producing Platinum, Copper, Nickel, Molybdenite, Chrome, and Tungsten
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IN THE CITY-COUNTY RESTAURANT
Opposite The New City-County Building
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Business and Professional Men Meet Daily
Neat--Quiet--Exclusive--Prompt Service
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Quality the Best Moderate Prices

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KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
5TH AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.

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Men's and Young Men's
"Quality"
Suits and Overcoats

What Were formerly $22.50 & $25

Every model in this sale is a remarkably fine example of what real tailoring skill with the best of fabrics at its command, can accomplish. Every Suit or Overcoat has been specially selected from our own celebrated lines of "QUALITY" Clothes and underpriced $6 to $8.50.

THE SUITS for Men and Young Men—Smart snappy models or quiet conservative styles—materials include Unfinished Worsteds, Blue Flannels, Serges, Cheviots, Worsteds and Tweeds.

THE OVERCOATS include Balmarues, Chesterfields, Ulsters, Box Overcoats, Form-fitting Overcoats, Cravenetted Overcoats, etc. Sizes 34 to 52 chest.

Extra Special

Young Men's form-fitting, double-breasted Overcoats in plain blue and Oxford grays—made with ¼ satin yoke lining and satin sleeves, $19.75.

FUR LINED OVERCOATS

Full Northern Muskrat lined Overcoats with large Persian Lamb collar and black Broadcloth shell—$50 value—Xmas special.................. $35.00

Other Fur Lined Overcoats—$22.50 to $250

A line of Men's heavy Gray Cheviot and Striped Worsted Pants with belt loops and side buckles, $1.98.

120 pairs $5 Heavy Black Thibet Pants—Fast color and all-wool (custom made), $3.85.

(Kaufmann's—Men's Clothiers for 44 Years—Second Floor.)

FACTORY OFFICIALS HELD.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 22.—A coroner's jury has held the officials of the Union Paper Box company for action by the grand jury because of the death of 13 persons in the box factory fire, October 25. The jury censured city, county and state officials for lack of co-ordination in their inspection of the building and enforcement of the laws. Company officials claim they did not know the building was dangerous, as the authorities had not notified them.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — DIE SINKERS, MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS AT OUR BRADDOCK WORKS. WORKING ON DOMESTIC ORDERS ONLY. INQUIRE AT STANDARD CHAIN CO., BRADDOCK WORKS, BRADDOCK, PA.

Men wanted for the following positions:
Engine Lathe Hands, first-class on Tool Work.
Milling Machine Hands, on Tool Work.
Universal Grinder Hands on Tool Work.
Engine Lathe Hands, first-class on Production Work.
Planer Hands.
Horizontal Boring Mill Hands,
Vertical Boring Mill Hands.
Millwrights.
Instrument Makers.
Wiremen.
Apply at Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS.
Join our Club and gradually by small weekly deposits, build up for next Christmas. Club is now open to receive members. Join today.
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THE UNION SAVINGS BANK
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THANKSGIVINGS
Learn to SAVE money that you would spend for foolish or unnecessary things. Decide upon an amount which you will deposit each week. Live up to your intentions, and this money, added to the 4% interest paid by the Bank (which is compounded twice a year), will grow to a sum sufficient to cause you to rejoice and give thanks.
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J. E. Roth, President. A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

New York Public Library 476 Fifth Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1872—No. 5. PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1915. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

Union Workmen Consolidate in England

Important Question of Policy to be Decided at Coming Convention.

Thomas Reece, Staff Correspondent.

London, Dec. 16.

The final arrangements have been made for a working agreement between three of the great trade unions, and today a conference will be held in London of thir full executive committees—namely, those of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and the National Transport Workers' Federation, to adopt the scheme formally.

Over a million and a half workers will thus come together in an alliance which is the outcome of long negotiations. The scheme was originated before the outbreak of war, but its fruition was delayed by the abandonment of the 1914 miners' conference.

The scheme originally drafted provided: "1. That a joint body shall consider matters of a national character or vitally affecting a principle; (2) until the matter in dispute has received the endorsement of the national executive of the body concerned co-operation shall not be called for; (3) when two of the three executives have decided in favor of such a course joint action shall be taken; (4) each of the three bodies shall be autonomous and many take action on its own behalf; (5) a joint committee to be appointed of two representatives from each organization; (6) every effort to be made to create effective control of their respective organizations by the allied bodies."

To these proposals the miners suggested amendments of details, which being calculated to strengthen the scheme have been accepted, and the way is now clear for the final ratification of the alliance. The management expenses of the alliance will be defrayed out of a separate fund to be raised by contributions at the rate of $2.50 per thousand members from each affiliated body.

Dealing with the question of whether trade unions should be representative of crafts or of industries, which the Miners' Federation Executive are to discuss today with the executives of two of the craft unions, this matter was brought for the first time to an acute stage by the action of the South Wales Miners' Federation in the settlement of the new agreement insisting that the colliery enginemen and other mechanics should be included in the terms of the signed agreement. The colliery enginemen's organizations were prepared, as on former occasions, to make their own separate agreement, and meetings had been arranged, but the miners forced the hands of employers and of their fellow workmen by going on strike. The Miners' Federation as a whole has now accepted the principle that all workmen employed in and about the mines must be members of the miners' organization.

The area of possible conflict is much wider than might be imagined. In the mining industry there are colliery enginemen's organizations in all the districts, there are unions for colliery deputies and firemen, there are unions for codemen, and there are also surfacemen's unions, while many of the surfacemen are members of various laborers' unions. This is equally true of the railway industry. The earlier trade unionism on the railways was by grades. The National Union of Railwaymen was an attempt to organize the workers on railways industrially, but it has been only partially successful, for the Association of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen survives with its headquarters at Leeds, and the majority of the workmen in the engineering shops are still members of their craft union. The action of the miners and railwaymen was the cause of the craft unions taking up the fight at the recent Trade Unions Congress at Bristol. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which is keenly interested in the dispute, has not taken any part in the Trades Congress for a number of years. John Hill, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who sits on the Parliamentary Committee as the representative of the boilermakers, moved the resolution declaring in favor of craft as opposed to industrial trade union organization, and so powerful was the combination of trade unionism generally that for once the big battalions of the miners and railwaymen were defeated. Thus the position is that the parliament of trade reunionism has declared for craft organization as distinct from industrial.

The engineers and the colliery enginemen, backed by the decision of the Bristol Trades Congress asked for a

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Put Unemployed On Idle Lands, Says Wilson

Secretary of Labor Launches Scheme to Give Work to All.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—In his annual report, Secretary of Labor Wilson says that public employment service of a national character must go beyond merely hunting "manless jobs" for "jobless men." He declares that this latter policy will not affect the causes of involuntary unemployment, which will express themselves "to the great prejudice of the wage workers of the United States and consequently to the harm of all industrial interests."

To remedy this evil, the ex-secretary treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America presents a constructive plan, the legislation for which need not be either voluminous or revolutionary, and that "nothing more is required than a judicious utilization of government lands."

The trade unionist develops his plan as follows:

"Title to some of the old public domain still remains in the government. By a recent decision of the supreme court, congress is soon to have the power, and to be under an obligation, to treat with land-grant railroads regarding the terms on which large areas of that domain heretofore granted away may be restored. There are extensive areas of privately owned but unused farming land in most or all of the states which might be acquired by the general government for promoting labor opportunities as advantageously as other areas have been acquired or retained by it for the creation of public parks. If congress were to adopt, with reference to these lands, a policy of utilizing them for promoting opportunities for employment, the benefits of the labor-distribution work of this department, and of states and municipal public employment offices throughout the United States, would be vastly augmented.

"For such a policy the homestead laws seem to afford a legislative basis and their history to furnish valuable suggestions.

"One necessary condition is that the general government shall retain title to the public lands it already holds. Another condition is that from time to time it shall reacquire title to such lands formerly owned by it but now privately owned, as are held out of use and may be acquired. Still another condition is that the government from time to time shall acquire title to such privately owned lands in different states as may be usefully devoted to the purpose of opening opportunities for employment."

With the above as the basis for his theory, Secretary Wilson provides methods by which inflation of land values may be prevented. He then suggests that the departments of the interior, of agriculture and of labor unify their efforts to "make efficient farmers of inexperienced but otherwise competent workers seeking that vocation."

"Pursuant to such unification," he continues, "congress might provide a 'rotary fund' for lending purposes; that is, a fund to be used over and over again for those purposes, and to be maintained by repayments of loans. Out of this fund congress could authorize the departments named above to make loans, through the department of labor, to settlers placed by this department upon lands set aside for that purpose in accordance with the authorized plan for thus augmenting labor opportunities. Those loans could be safeguarded, without commercial collateral, by resting them upon the best possible basis of industrial credit—ability, opportunity and character—and by establishing in connection with them a system of community credits adapted to the circumstances.

"It is a reasonable prediction that such a policy would develop in country and city an economically independent and socially progressive population. The results would be analogous in our time to those of the homestead laws at an earlier period."

TO STOP FLYING DUST.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—At a conference of trade union officials and the state industrial commission it was decided that a special commission, consisting of employers and employes, shall be appointed to make a survey of working conditions and recommend remedies. One of the greatest dangers, workers pointed out, is the presence of flying dust, especially in the metal and wood-polishing trades, as present systems are inadequate to protect workmen. One metal polisher stated that of the 89 deaths among the members of his craft last year 41 were due to tuberculosis caused by flying dust.

MONTENEGRIN ARTILLERY IN ACTION

© UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Montenegro has been little heard of in the conflict of the big powers, but the kingdom of Nicholas I has put up so heroic and determined a resistance that it has surprised the Austrians and aroused the admiration of the world. The brave little army, aided by the mountainous nature of the country, has so far been successful in opposing invasion. The photograph shows a Montenegrin gun in action.

Launch Attack On Program of Congress.

Industrial Relations Committee to Oppose Plans for Preparedness.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What is announced as the beginning of a nationwide fight against the huge war budget and the "cult of preparedness" which is sweeping the country is launched here today with the formation of the "Anti-Militarism Committee," which has opened local headquarters in the Munsey Building and is said to be in close conference with the anti-preparedness minority in both the Senate and the House. The members of the Committee are Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Nurses' Settlement, New oYrk City; Paul U. Kellogg editor of the Survey; Rev. John Haynes Holmes and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York City; Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the National Consumers' League; Prof. George E. Kirchwey, of Columbia University; Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict; L. Hollingsworth Wood; Louis P. Lochner; Miss Alice Lewisohn; Max Eastman and Allan Benson.

Mr. L. Hollingsworth Wood, 43 Cedar street, New York City, is treasurer of the Committee; Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict is executive secretary in charge of the organization work, and Charles T. Hallinan, of Chicago, is announced as editorial director. The opening statement of the Committee is as follows:

> A committee of Americans has been formed to protest against the attempts to stampede this nation into the adoption of a dangerous program of military and naval expansion. We believe that no danger of invasion threatens this country and that there is no excuse for hasty, ill-considered action. We protest against the diversion of the public mind from those preparations for world peace based on international agreement which it may be America's privilege to initiate at the close of this war, and we protest no less against the effort being made to divert public funds, sorely needed in constructive programs for national health and well-being, into the manufacture of engines of death. We are against the "preparedness" program, so called, because it is unnecessary, because it endangers our most precious institutions and because, in the last and true analysis, no one can measure its cost. Believing that this statement represents the thoughtful conclusions of a large number of patriotic Americans, we urge them to join us.

After numerous conferences with the "anti-preparedness" leaders in Congress, the Committee announces its Congressional program as follows:

"1. Our immediate purpose is to prevent, if possible, any unusual expenditure for armament during the present session of Congress.

"2. Before any increased defense appropriations are made, we demand public investigation of our present huge war budget so that every dollar now spent for the army and navy may bring one hundred per cent of efficiency.

"3. We stand for a Congressional investigation of the sources of the demand for a large increase in the army and navy appropriations.

"4. We stand for taking private profit out of armament manufacture.

"5. We hold that the expense of national defense should be met by income and inheritance taxes, and not by taxes which place the burden on the poor.

"6. We hold with the President that the time has come to develop the Monroe doctrine, with its inherent dangers and difficulties into a real Pan-American union, and therefore urge that a fifth Pan-American conference be called early in 1916, and that our delegates to that conference be instructed to recommend a true democratic federation of the twenty-one American republics in the interests of peace, and Republican ideals.

"7. We hold that the questions at issue between America and the Orient are important and complex, and therefore urge, as a rational approach to their solution, the appointment of an expert commission, representaing America, Japan and China to study these questions and make recommendations to the various countries involved, after considering all interests concerned—local, national and international."

The Committee wants to raise a budget which will permit it to put speakers into the field to meet the propagandas of the various "preparedness" organizations. It desires specifically to state that Mr. Henry Ford is not financing it.

MANY WAGE ADVANCES.

READING, Pa., Dec. 29.—The Reading Iron Company today announced a re-adjustment of wages in all departments, which will mean an advance of from five to ten per cent. About 3,500 men are affected.

All the plants of the company are working full time.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—The Allis-Chalmers Company mailed compensatory checks today to about 1,000 office employes whose salaries were cut almost a year ago to adverse business conditions. In mailing the checks, President Falk wrote to each employee:

"In the early part of this year, business conditions with our company were so unsatisfactory that a reduction was made in your salary. The improvement has been such that it has been decided to reimburse this reduction to our present employes."

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Salary increases aggregating $600,000 for the year 1916 will be a New Year's gift of the Pullman company to certain of its employes.

Five hundred thousand dollars of it will go to conductors and porters and the remainder to various agents. They number 9,000 out of 27,000 employes. Workers in manufacturing and repair plants are not included.

The advance is said to be about 10 per cent for conductors and more than that for porters.

PREPARING FOR IMMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is preparing for increased immigration after the European war. This organization is too astute to say immigration will be large, but is sending circulars to railroads asking for their co-operation in the proper distribution of the incoming population. The immigration committee of the chamber of which Frank Trumbull is chairman, has charge of this work. Mr. Trumbull is an officer of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway and is also a leading member of the National Americanization Committee, a New York organization that was recently called upon by Frank P. Walsh to declare for trade unionism if it really believed the immigrant should be Americanized.

AGAINST PRIVATE COMPANIES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Attorney-General Turner has started proceedings in the state supreme court to oust a score of private liability concerns that are now writing insurance in this state, with the permission of State Insurance Commissioner Taggart, who has ruled to this effect. The attorney general holds this is a violation of the state compensation law.

The state federation of labor has led the fight against Commissioner Taggart's ruling and has employed counsel to contest the decision.

CHANGE OF VENUE FOR MINERS.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Dec. 29.—Judge Cavender, of Leadville, has sustained attorneys of the Mine Workers' union that miners indicted on charges growing out of the recent strike should be tried elsewhere. The court declared that conditions existing in this county made a change of venue justifiable. The court complimented the miners' attorneys for the splendid case they presented, and said the state had failed completely in sustaining its point.

SHIPYARDS ARE RUSHED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—In a report by the commission on navigation it is declared that American shipyards have under construction now more vessels than ever before, and that these vessels will add to an American merchant marine whose gross tonnage is already the largest in the country's history. At the present time there are ninety-eight merchant vessels of more than 3,000 tons being built or are under contract.

The total tonnage of ships under the American flag, numbering 26,888, December 1, was 8,888,258 a net gain of more than 50,000 tons since July 1. There was a net gain of 187 ships despite 272 vessels lost, abandoned, and sold to aliens. Twenty-three came under American registry from foreign registry and 436 were completed in shipyards.

This report is of especial interest at this time, in view of the insistent claims that the seamen's law "will drive the American flag from the high seas."

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

The One Hundred and Twenty-first semi-annual report of the Dollar Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh has just been published together with the announcement of a two per cent dividend for the last six months ending November 30, 1915, payable forthwith.

The statement shows assets amounting to $35,035,777.49 and deposits of $33,224,433.06. In another column of this paper will be found the financial statement of this veteran institution in full.

OPEN FREE LABOR BUREAUS.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 29.—State Labor Commissioner McLaughlin has opened free employment bureaus in several cities, but the plan is resisted by private employment agents who have organized a state association, which, it is declared, is intended to attempt the defeat of the state venture.

INCREASES FOR TRACTION MEN.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 29.—The Lehigh Valley Traction company announces voluntary increases for 300 train service employes. Rates are raised 1 cent an hour with additional increases for those who have been employed 15 years.

MANY SEEK POSITIONS; FEW PLUMS TO GIVE

New Public Officials Besieged by Applicants for Jobs.

Next Monday—January 3, 1916,—has been designated by law as Moving Day in City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County politics.

On that date a number of men who now hold public office will pack their belongings and move back into the boroughs or townships whence they came.

And the new officials, accompanied by their aide-camps will march proudly into possession.

At the present time there is much speculation among the political hoi-polloi as to the distribution of six or seven lucrative county jobs. The juiciest plum of all is that of Delinquent Tax Collector. This position, now held by Dr. E. R. Walters, is in the County Treasurer's office. The man slated for the job is Samuel J. Grenet.

There are many rumors current as to the political future of Dr. Walters, chief of which is the one placing him back in his old job as head of the city department of public health.

The most important jobs in the possession of the county commissioners are the memberships on the Board of Tax Revision and Assessment, the superintendency of the court house and the county road engineer.

For the position of Tax Commissioners there are about a score of applicants, but at the present writing but one has been selected. David B. Johns, of Carnegie, has been assured a place on the board by both Republican commissioners.

Other leading applicants are Albert Simon, of the Sixth ward; Robert Gumbert, a cousin of Commissioner Ad Gumbert; John C. Kaiser, a baker and former member of the legislature from the North Side; Justus Schroedel, of the Twenty-fourth ward; John Sharp, a well-known real estate broker; Simon Merkel, a city assessor and G. J. F. Falkenstein, an ex-mayor of McKeesport. There are others who may be receiving consideration from the new commissioners but it is more than likely that the two other members of the Board of Tax Revision and the Superintendent of the Court House will be chosen from the above list.

William McClurg Donley, a civil engineer who was a candidate for county commissioner, will undoubtedly be named county road engineer to succeed John S. Gillespie.

For the smaller jobs some three thousand aplications have been received by the two Republican commissioners. It is likely, however, that few changes will be made in the personnel of the present staffs until the first of February, as the county commissioners wish to know more about the patronage at their disposal than they do at present. In the other offices there will be few changes as the present forces were, in the great number of instances, loyal to the official who will take office next Monday.

DOES UNIONISM PAY?

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Truck Drivers' Union, No. 705, the largest since local affiliated to the Brotherhood of Teamsters, has raised wages $1.50 a week for every man driving a team or automobile. Employers first offered a 50-cent increase and then 75 cents, but the 1,500 truckers stuck by their original demand, which was finally agreed to, and a contract signed.

General President Tobin of the brotherhood cites the history of this local, formed in 1902, to show the value of unionism. He shows that since that time single drivers have received $1,924 and double drivers $2,782 over the rates they received when the union was organized. During this time these workers have paid on an average of 60 cents a month into the local union.

The gains may also answer the question, "Why do some employers oppose the trade union movement?"

EIGHT-HOUR LAW WEAKENED.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 29.— The theory that an eight-hour work day can be secured by the easy process of legislative enactment appeals to some unionists, but these workers have again been awakened to the devious ways by which this legislation may be weakened and nullified by Judge Wright, of the Thurston county superior court.

The court has ruled that "station workers" under road and railroad contractors are not employes but subcontractors, and this decision, if sustained by the state supreme court, means the wiping out of the eight-hours' public works law, according to Labor Commissioner Olson. Chairman Daggart of the indstrial insurance commission is quoted as saying that the decision opens the doors for limitless evasions of the workmen's compensation act.

State officials hold that "station workers" are merely laborers paid on a piece basis and the employer is responsible both for assessments on their accounts for industrial insurance and for violation of the eight-hour law. It is now claimed that Judge Wright's ruling will permit public works contractors and many loggers and lumbermen to put practically all their work on a piece basis and not only violate the eight-hour law but destroy the effectiveness of the state compensation act.

FASHIONS CAUSE UNEMPLOYMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Unemployment is more uncertain in shoe factories than in any other industry, except the men's and women's clothing industries acording to a report issued by the department of labor. Investigations indicate that these seasonal fluctuations are largely due to the so-called "order system," which manufacturers regard as necessary because of the rapid changes in fashion and the uncertainty in regard to the styles which will be used.

Some indication of the instability of the working force among women shoe workers is given by the fact that the number of women employed in the week of maximum employment is only 61 per cen of the total number employed during the year, as shown by the pay rolls.

Of the women who worked 46 weeks or more, all adult, experienced and steady workers, three-fifths earned less than $500 a year and not far from one-half earned only $450 or less.

"Unquestionably, however, these earnings," says the report, "exceed those of any other large body of factory workers."

The report says these points stand out prominently as a result of investigations of women shoe workers: the fluctuations make steady employment impossible, and, as a consequence of this irregularity of work, the low weekly wage even of steady and experienced women shoe workers, when earnings are distributed over the year.

HIGHER WAGES FOR MACHINISTS

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—The brewers' board of trade has raised wages 2 1-2 cents an hour for all machinists employed in local breweries affiliated to the board. The old agreement expired August 14 and the new rate will apply from that date.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

The Holy Arm of The Lord Revealed

The Jews Saw No Beauty in Jesus—Their Eyes were Blinded—His Wonderful Report—The Humble Poor Believed—"Israelites Indeed"—"Sit Down and Count the Cost"—The Gospel Appeals to the Lowly in Heart, the Heavy-Laden—More Truth Now Revealed The Church Class Awaiting Deliverance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Pastor Russell delivered a characteristic discourse here today, from the text, "Who hath believed our report, and to whom is the Arm of the Lord revealed?" (Isaiah 53:1.) He said in part:

These words were used prophetically of our Lord Jesus Christ, as St. John points out. (John 12:37-40.) The prophet goes on to say, "He shall grow up before him as a tender plant, and as a root out of dry ground. He hath no form nor comeliness; and when we shall see Him, there is no beauty that we should desire Him." The Jews of our Lord's day were expecting a glorious King who fulfill the Promise made centuries before to their great ancestor Abraham. (Geneisi 12:3.) Consequently they were greatly disappointed when our Lord came as "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." To them He seemed too tender a plant to prosper. While they acknowledged Him to be of Davidic line, nevertheless they esteemed Him to be from a root which had lost its virility, and from which therefore they could never hope for a sprout of power and glory such as they had anticipated Messiah would possess.

We sympathize greatly with the Jews in their disappointment and their failure to recognize Jesus of Nazareth as their long-promised Messiah. As the Lord had foretold through the Prophet, "He was despised and rejected of men," even by those of His own nation, that for more than sixteen hundred years had awaited His coming. They were ashamed of Him, hid their faces from Him. One would naturally expect, however, that the very ones who would receive the Message that Jesus was Messiah, that God had sent His Son into the world, would have been the Jewish high priest and other zealous religionists, the most prominent men of the Jewish nation.

The Pharisees were especially the "holiness people" of that day. Our natural thought would be that they would have been in the right attitude of mind, waiting for Messiah to manifest Himself; and that when He came and spoke to them about the goodness of God, and showed forth the power that Jehovah God was exercising through Him, to heal the sick and raise the dead, they would rejoice. But they were not in this right attitude. They were looking in another direction. They were looking for a great general who would deliver them from the power of the Romans. They desired no such leader as Jesus of Nazareth. He was too humble, too attentive to the poor and to sinners. He associated with the common people—something that neither the priests nor the Pharisees would do. Therefore they did not care to be known as His followers.

BLINDED BY PRIDE AND SELFISHNESS.

So Messiah "came unto His own, and His own received Him not. But to as many as received Him, to them gave He power (privilege) to become sons of God." (John 1:11,12.) These received His report and believed it. He reported that God is Love; that God was now ready to bless the Jewish people, and had sent His Son to give His life as a Ransom for all mankind; and that the Son was calling as many as were appreciative to become members of His Bride class, to be heirs of God, joint-heirs with Himself, to fulfill the promise made to Abraham—"In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."—Galatians 3:8, 16, 29.

But the majority of the nation would not believ His report. They said, "This is not the man to fulfil that Promise made to Father Abraham! When Messiah comes, he will soon deliver our nation from the Roman yoke." Thus they manifested that they were not in the right condition of heart. They had plenty of pride, selfishness, and self-conceit; but they lacked the qualities that God desires in His people—meekness, humility, teachableness, gentleness, brotherly kindness, love.

THE MEEK RECEIVED HIS MESSAGE.

Those who received Jesus of Nazareth as Messiah had, however, to a large extent, these essential qualities of character. Let us consider the personnel of the Apostles. St. Peter, St. James and St. John never had experiences that would make them think that they were great men. They were poor fishermen, and were naturally humble. This was nothing to their credt, however, for they had nothing of which to be proud. They were men of strong character but were unlearned. They were of the common people. But they were meek. There is a blessing in being meek; and the true follower of our Lord Jesus Christ must cultivate that quality more and more.

Meekness and lowliness of heart were the characteristics possessed by the Master. One might think that He had some excuse for being dignified and somewhat autocratic in manner. But not so. There was no pride whatever in His actions; and the report, the Message, which He gave was designed to reach the ears of the meek and lowly.

This fact we see illustrated in the case of St. Nathaniel. He was a true Israelite, looking for the light, for the Truth. When St. Philip came to him and said, "We have found the Messiah," Nathaniel at first was skeptical. But he did not treat his friend arrogantly; he was ready to be convinced. When St. Philip said, "Come and see," Nathaniel went, trusting in God for guidance. This was just the spirit that the Master was seeking.

Before St. Philip had called him, St. Nathaniel had been in prayer under a fig tree. He was desirous of being led by God. As he drew near to Jesus, our Lord said, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile." Very properly Nathaniel asked, "Whence knowest Thou me?" Our Lord's reply, "Before Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee," convinced him. The power that could know him and could see him under a fig tree was of Divine origin. No one was present when he knelt under that tree. Here was proof positive that Jesus was the Messiah.—John 1: 43-51.

The Master was seeking disciples who had strong faith in God, and therefore he commended Nathaniel for the prayer. "Who hath believed our report"—our doctrines, our teachings? The Nathaniel class, those who promptly belive and act on proper evidence, have done so. See what a noble band the followers of Jesus were—not mighty, not great, except in the qualities of character which our Lord approved; namely, loyalty to God, confidence in His promises, and a meek looking to Him for guidance. In this sense they were peculiar, different from the remainder of the people.

RIGID TERMS OF DISCIPLESHIP.

In seeking those who would be disciples of Christ, we are not to make the terms of discipleship too easy for them. Rather, we are to tell them of His arrangement—"If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, take up his cross and follow Me." To do this will mean the surrender of his own will. To those who are contemplating consecration, our Lord says, "Sit down and count the cost." Whoever thinks that the price is too great would better not give at all; for the Lord will not accept such a disciple.

No one should undertake to be a Christian until he understands what the step means and has carefully weighed the matter. It is a serious proposition; for the Christian is dealing with the Almighty God. To be the disciple of Christ means the surrender of everything that one has, even one's life. The new will must govern everything under his control. He is not to put his hand to the plow and then look back. (Luke 9:62.) This course of absolute self-abnegation was characteristic of our Lord and His disciples, as well as of all those who believed their report. This class have always been of humble mind. Not many great or noble or wise or learned or rich have heard the Message—1 Corinthians 1: 26-29.

Sometimes the little all that is given to God is meaner and sometimes less mean; but with Him even the meanest is acceptable if the heart is honest and sincere. "I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God," urges St. Paul, "that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service." (Romans 12:1.) They are holy because God counts the consecrated, spirit-begotten Christian complete in Christ. It is not that we are really holy in ourselves, but that Jesus' merit constitutes us holy in the sight of God. Our Lord Jesus Christ makes up for each one exactly what that one lacks.

This is the class to whom the Arm of the Lord is revealed. The arm has long been a symbol of power. The Arm of the Lord represents the Power of the Lord. God's Arm, or Power, was revealed in our Lord Jesus Christ. (John 12:37-41.) God purposes to bless the whole world of mankind, to lift them up out of the degradation and sin back to Himself. To make the whole world know God will be Power indeed! This Jehovah God will do through Christ Jesus. But at present this power is revealed only to the eye of faith.

Even back at our Lord's First Advent this power was revealed to the natural senses to some extent as the people saw Jesus heal the sick, cast out devils and raise the dead. But it was only "the finger of God" then—only a small display of Power Divine. (Luke 11:20.) On one occasion our Lord Jesus told the Jews of the power which He would Himself manifest in the future—that one day He would bring them all from their graves. (John 5:28, 29.) Through His miracles He "manifested forth His glory"—showed it beforehand. (John 2:11.) But one class really saw the power of the Lord—the meek, the teachable class. With minds blinded by prejudice the others said, "He casteth out devils by Beelzebub, the prince of devils." If the heart be wrong, even the power and glory of the Lord may be misinterpreted.

GREATER REVEALMENT NOW DUE.

We have now come down to the time when the blessing of the Lord is nearly due to be poured out on all flesh. The true saints of God may now have a great deal of knowledge of the Divine Plan for human salvation. The Arm of the Lord is being revealed to His people more fully than ever before. It takes great faith to believe that God's Arm will eventually be revealed to all mankind. But we are getting the eyes of our understanding opened. Not everybody as yet has the eye to see—only the few. "Blessed are your eyes, for they see; and your ears, for they hear," said the Master to His disciples. (Matthew 13:16,17.) Only the blessed ones now hear and see.

It requires something more than a natural mind to discern these things. We recall that on one occasion when St. Peter had declared his faith in Jesus as the Messiah, our Lord said to him, "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona; for flesh and blood hath not revealed this unto thee, but My Father which is in Heaven." (Matthew 16; 17.) Why did the Father reveal this to St. Peter? Why was he able to understand the Message which Jesus gave? It was because he was honest at heart. He had the hearing ear, not merely the outward ear. He heard with his heart, as it were. So our Lord intimated that all those who received Him had the right kind of ears; and that Satan had blinded the minds of the other, lest the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ should shine unto them.

In the world today there are approximately 1,600,000,000 people. Nearly all of these have been more or less blinded by Satan. Some are partly blind; others are completely so. Even the eyes of the Church of Christ are not altogether opened. But as our eyes open wider and wider to see the spiritual things, we understand more and more the Love of God, which passes human knowledge. Satan does not wish any to see how good our God is, for the more we see of the Love of God, the more it will transform us into the character-likeness of His dear Son.

Most people are skeptical on this subject. They do not see the Arm of the Lord. God does not wish any to see it now except those who are in the right condition of heart. None others are ready to receive the Message. If we are thus being blessed of Him, let us show forth His praises who hath called us out of darkness into His marvelous light. But as we do this, let us not marvel if those who do not see shall say all manner of evil against those who let their light shine.

THE DELIVERANCE OF THE ELIJAH CLASS.

We should not be surprised at this. If there was a class who could not see the light as it shone from our Lord, how could a similar class see our light? If we suffer persecution because of their inability to see, we have the Scriptural assurance that the glory of God is resting upon us. This means that we shall have added blessings.—1 Peter 4:14.

For some time we have been looking into the Word of God, and have found that the Prophet Elijah is a type of the Church in her early experiences. The taking away of the Prophet was evidently designed to be an illustration of the taking away of the last members of The Christ from the earth. We do not know just how our departure will be effected, but we know that it is at hand.

Let us look at the picture of Elijah. (2 Kings 2:1-11.) The Lord took him away into the heavens, not into Heaven. (John 3:13.) It was not then due time for the Church, and Elijah was not of the spiritual class. God wished to make of him a type of those who would go into the heavenly condition at the close of the Gospel Age, when the resurrection of the Church is due. Therefore Elijah was taken up into the heavens and out of human sight. If we draw a paralled of Elijah's case, we may suppose that many of the Lord's saints now living will go together—"to meet the Lord in the air." The air symbolizes spiritual power. Thus Satan is now "the prince of the power of the air," the one who exerts spiritual power as "the ruler of the darkness of this world." God's spiritual power is to be manifested to the world through Christ and the glorified Church.—1 Corinthians 15:51-52; 1 Thesalonians 4:13-18; Ephesians 2:2; 6:12.

Elijah's experiences on the day when he was to be taken up seem to represent something soon to occur in the experience of the Church. On that day he was sent by the Lord to four different places in succession—to Gilgal, Bethel, Jericho and Jordan; but he was not taken at any of these places. After he and Elisha had crossed the Jordan, they went on, talking as they walked. Then suddenly a chariot and horse of fire appeared and separated them; and a whirlwind caught Elijah away into the heavens.

The Lord's people of our day, waiting for the time of their deliverance, first had the date 1874 in mind as the probable date of the glorification of the last living members of the Church. That date was the due time for our Lord's Second Coming, as pointed out in Bible chronology. But the Church was not taken then. Next they watched for 1878, the time parallel to our Lord's resurrection. But the living saints were not taken then. Later, they saw that 1878 was the date for the awakening of the sleeping saints. Then they looked forward to 1881, a date corresponding to the opening of the Gospel door to the Gentiles, to Cornelius, the first Gentile to receive the anointing of the Spirit.

But the Church was not taken then. That date marked the close of the general Gospel Call of this Age, as they afterward saw. The only remaining date pointed out in Bible chronology was October 1, 1914, approximately. The time came; and the great war broke out which the Scriptures showed to be due about that time. But the Church was not glorified. We had merely drawn an inference. But we are still going on, rejoicing in the Lord; for we know that our deliverance draweth nigh.

Appreciations.

Corbettsville, N. R., Dec. 23.

Am glad that you continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons, and other things that are helpful to the Dear Lord's faithful children. Am sorry to see so many having the Tribune discontinued, but I suppose it is owing to hard times, and these I presume are poor people. I think I can heartily sympathize with them in that respect for I am poor in in the world's goods but wish to be rich toward God. I hope those dear people will have it made up to them in some good way that the Lord may choose and also hope the Tribune will prosper as it has been the messenger of Glad Tidings so many years.
Course for the success of the Tribune
E. W. DEAN.

San Luis Rey, Cal., Dec. 23.

We enjoy Pastor Rusell's sermons, and we are sure the Lord will bless you in your efforts in advancing the cause of Christ, and bringing the message to the people which they are hungering for—that God is a God of love and mercy as well as of justice, wisdom and power.

Sincerely yours,
MR. AND MRS. F. B. McCLURG.

El Modena, Cal. Dec. 23.

I am today renewing my subscription to your paper through Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society.

I want to thank you for the sermon by Pastor Russell and of the other religious features of your paper. Hope you will continue publishing them for they are indeed glad tidings of great joy which soon will reach all peoples.

Yours truly
MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 25.

Enclosed find check to renew my subscription. Your paper has become very valuable to me for two reasons—Pastor Russell's sermons which are very instructive and enjoyable, not alone for the sermon but the point which is clear and entire. also for your thoughtfulness in educating the people to the harmful use of patent medicines.

DR. L. K. BARNES.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S SPHERE IN THE REFORMATION.

A Series of Essays Giving Short Sketches of the Theology, Achievements, Principles of Conduct and Personal Characteristics of the Leading Reformers from Martin Luther to PastorRussell.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY REFORMERS.

Essay III.

(Continued from last week)

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MARTIN LUTHER.

Luther and Wesley had one feature in common—they started their career alike. Wesley was fired into an ardent reformer by the idleness and dissipation of the Oxford University in which he was being educated. Luther's first quarrel with the church was similar. He was an Augustinian Monk and protested against certain practices of the monks. He was not content with Dante's idea of leaving the sins of his associates to the purifying fires of Purgatory—he insisted on reform on this side of the grave. This idea stuck and colored his theology which was produced later and led to the undoing of Indulgence. He was nearly forty years of age when he began to strenuously protest against the sins of the Catholic Church and little realized that it would lead to a split and develop "Protestantism." He had no thought of a new institution and that he should be driven from the church because he loved it, and was trying to purify it's members, caused him considerable grief.

How Luther was led to discover the principles is one of the peculiar and important facts of his early history. He had the principle of "the just shall live by faith" burnt into his very nature early in life and although it did not spread generally until late in his life. The circumstance that led to the discovery of these principles was the fact that he believed honestly the teaching of Catholicism which worked mainly on his fears and finally wrecked his health. He soon got so sick he was likely to die. During his sickness he accidentally severed an artery and came near bleeding to death. About the same time he lost a close friend who was killed by an accident, and was caught in a thunder storm of great violence. All this adversity brought the Catholic fancy of the judgment of God upon this poor, humble and honest-hearted man and he felt he was soon to be sent into the fires of Purgatory for sins of which he felt his adversities were foregleams in punishment. These circumstances forced him into a monastery against the vain protests of his father who hated monkery.

Call this superstition if you like; it was all real to Luther and was honestly accepted as gospel—not hallucination. False ideas underlaid the resolve to cure his religious melancholy—he thought to cure his illness by the foul life of a cold monastery, thinking it was a punishment sent by God. He endured the most painful suffefrings of mina and body by starting grewsome sores on his body thinking he was "crucifying the flesh," all with an unshrinking fidelity and pure motives. During this ordeal he had access to a chained Bible in the monastery and studied it considerably, and also the writings of St. Augustine. He did not find the solace for sin sickness in the merits of Christ's atoning blood but rather the pictures of man's depravity which he realized in himself—like St. Paul who said "who shall deliver me from this body of death?"

The Apotsle Paul had said that "unto us is given the ministry of reconciliation, we beseech you in Christ's stead be ye reconciled to God." The one that carried this message to Luther was in the person of John Stanpitz, who was an official of Augustinian's in Saxony. On a tour of inspection Stanpitz "accidentally", or more properly providentially, came upon the sick and lean monk and was attracted, out of sympathy, toward Luther who confided in him. Stanpitz is credited with saying the folowing words of comfort to this sinsick man:

"Look to the wounds of Jesus and the blood He shed for you and there see the mercy of God. Cast yourself into the Redeemer's arms, and trust in His righteous life and sacrificial death. He loved you first; love Him in return, and let your penances and mortification go."

This proved to be a revelation to Luther, as it did also to St. Paul who was a captive of sin under the Mosaic law who, when he saw the remedy for sin exclaimed "I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord." Luther was brought to a realization that God was a God of love, not vengeance. His spirit began to revive and he felt his burdens leave him. Salvation by trust in another for righeousness, was a revelation. Luther, like the noble Bereans of old "who searched the Scriptures daily to see if these things be true," went back to the Bible to see if his comforter was saying the truth. He read and meditated, but doubt and gloom returned, he lacked faith—he could not realize that God was really merciful. Luther's other comforter came with the same message and this time it went deeper into his heart. "Yes" said Luther "I belive in the forgiveness of sins." "Oh," said his comforter, "you believe in the forgiveness of sins for David and Peter and the thief on the cross but you do not believe in the forgiveness of sins for yourself—thy sins are forgiven thee."

This set Luther to study the Scriptures again and he soon saw the error of Indulgence which kept him from realizing the truth. When he saw the philosophy of the matter the light began to shine. The true word of God's deliverance was brought to Luther's understanding and we hear him say: "If God, for Christ's sake, takes away our sins, then they are

(Continued on Page Eight)

Union Workmen Consolidate in England

(Continued from Page One.)

joint conference with the Miners' Federation on the crucial point in dispute between them. The Miners' Executive has agreed to receive a deputation to hear the complaint of the other unions. There is a significant difference in the manner in which today's meeting has been arranged. The engineers and the colliery enginemen wished to discuss the question of craft unions as a still open one in the coal mining industry; instead they are placed in the position of having to raise objections to a principle of organization which the miners regard as settled.

The position of the craft unions is fairly well expressed in a circular which was issued some time ago by the Railway Shops Organization Committee of Craft Unions. It is pointed out that "notwithstanding the constant efforts of the various craft unions covering the branches of trade followed in the various railway shops and running sheds throughout the United Kingdom to organize these shops there is still in all of the skilled trades a percentage of workers who are not members of their craft union. In some trades the percentage is considerable. As a result of this lack of complete organization we find that the craftsmen employed in railway shops are as a rule working for lower wages and under worse conditions than obtain elsewhere. Certain unions of a cosmopolitan character have taken advantage of this position, and by offering membership for a contribution of four cents per week and promising benefits such as no craft union could pay and remain solvent they have enticed a few non-union craftsmen to join. But a more serious result of this unfair propaganda has been to make the organized craftsmen view with distrust the efforts of their own craft union, who ask contributions of 25 cents or more per week and do not offer benefits beyond what is possible for them to pay in good times and in bad times. The competition of such unions for craftsmen is beneath the consideration of self-respecting workmen. We make no apology for our high contributions. These are necessary to maintain our organization and at the same time make adequate provision for all our members under all the vicissitudes and contingencies to which they are daily liable. We provide against sickness, idleness, victimisation. In accident cases we pay bonuses up to $500. We pay strike and lockout benefit, which is the prime function deciding the bona fides of any trade union, and this is one of the most important differences between ourselves and the cosmopolitan four cents a week unions which appeal to railwaymen on the ground of cheapness, and whose vicious efforts in this direction are responsible for the present existing conditions. We provide legal assistance—and our records of success are the charters of trade union rights. In addition to all our many other benefits we pay benevolent benefits, amounting to tens of thousands of dollars every year. And, last of all, we make provision for the workman's decling years, and when he or his wife dies we again provide the wherewithal to see them returned to the mother earth."

The Railway Shops Organization Committee of Craft Unions is composed of representatives of the Amalgamated Furnishings Trades, the United Machine Workers, the United Kingdom Coachmakers, the United Smith and Strikers, the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, the Friendly Ironfounders, the Steam Engine Makers, the Blacksmiths and Ironworkers, the Amalgamated Engineers, the Amalagamated Carpenters and Joiners, the Amalgamated Painters, the Sheet Metal Workers, the Amalgamated Wood Cutting Machinists, the Brassfounders and Finishers; the Electric Trades the Railway Vehicle Builders, the Brass and Metal Workers, the British Steel Smelters, the Amalgamated Toolmakers, the Associated Plumbers, the Scottish Painters, the United Patternmakers, and the Saddlers and General Leather Workers.

Very few parliamentary elections are now taking place in this country and those few that do happen are usually mere matters of form. This is in accordance with the party truce that has prevailed since the war. An exception took place at Merthyr which was Keir Hardie's old seat. Upon his death it became vacant and it was left to the Labor Party to select the new member, neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives (in accordance with the above-mentioned truce) desiring to compete. A diverse opinion, however, manifested itself in the local labor ranks. The official Labor candidate was J. Winstone, but against him there was put up C. B. Stanton as an independent Labor candidate. These names are rather confusing to the outside reader. Winstone received the at least nominal backing of the Labor Party in the House of Commons and of the socialist organization calling itself the Independent Labor Party. Both Winstone and Stanton are, or have been, miners' union officials. The Labor Party in Parliament with its connections in the country represents, of course, the great majority of organized labor and has supported the Government's policy in the war, all its leading members taking some part in recruiting meetings. On the other hand one of its small constitutional bodies, namely, the above-mentioned I. L. P., is largely anti-war and pro-peace. Stanton entered the contest against Winstone as a protest against the pro-peace policy of this small constitutional party of the national Labor Party. It will be remembered that Keir Hardie was a member of the I. L. P. and a pro-peace man. A short vigorous election campaign took place and C. B. Stanton beat Winstone by 10,000 votes to 6,000, despite the fact that Winstone had the full resources of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain at his back; as the official candidate he took over a very efficient registration machine; and the Merthyr Independent Labor Party, which is perhaps the strongest and best organized center the Independent Labor Party has in the country, gave him its full support. Stanton received a good deal of help from different quarters towards the end of the election, but whatever organization he possessed had had to be constructed in a bare week, and he was never in a position to attempt an obvious canvass. A four thousand majority against such odds can only be accounted for by a very proper wave of feeling.

Merthyr is, of course, purely a miners' constituency. Winstone had to suffer from being regarded as a pro-German although in his case this was a very unkind insinuation. The principal officials of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain (Winstone it being remembered being the official candidate of that Miner's Federation) did not speak for him but either remained away from his meetings or took part in a delegation to the soldiers in the trenches in France during the fortnight the election campaign in Merthyr was taking place.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNITING.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—President Golden, of the United Textile Workers of America, reports that during the months of October and November 3,793 workers have joined this organization, which is conducting an effective campaign in the southern states.

CHAS. L. COLE, Treasurer,
A. W. POLLOCK, President,
SAM'L BAILEY, Secretary.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Semi-Annual Report of the

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

338-344 Fourth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
DECEMBER 1, 1915.

LIABILITIES

Amount due Depositors, Dec. 1, 1915	$33,224,433.06
Amount due Dividend	642,255.95
Amount due Insurance	30,000.00
Amount due Contingent Fund	776,172.77
Amount due Surplus	362,915.71
Total Liabilities	$35,035,777.49

ASSETS

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$ 9,509,527.26
U. S. Government Bonds	2,400,000.00
Philadelphia City Bonds	1,327,768.00
City of Pittsburgh Bonds	3,425,910.00
City of Allegheny Bonds	300,000.00
City of Reading Bonds	100,000.00
Allegheny County Bonds	2,132,288.80
Westmoreland County Bonds	250,000.00
Washington County Bonds	266,000.00
Sub-District School Bonds	1,343,500.00
District School Bonds	2,392,100.00
Borough Improvement Bds	2,059,285.00
Township Improvement Bonds	123,000.00
Rail Road Bonds	3,391,675.00
Street Railway Bonds	545,540.00
Miscellaneous	600,280.79
Loans on Collateral	1,294,147.36
Real Estate	312,167.72
Real Estate, Bank Property	300,000.00
Interest Due	31,272.94
Cash in Banks and on hand	2,925,314.62
Total Assets	$35,035,777.49

CHAS. L. COLE, Treasurer

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 1, 1915.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing report.

ROBERT W. FLENNIKEN,
F. S. GUTHRIE,
G. HARTON SINGER,
FRANK B. NIMICK,
Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 14, 1915.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last six months ending Nov. 30, 1915, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from Dec. 1, 1915.

TOOLS.

Brown & Sharpe Fine Mechanical Tools.
L. S. Starrett Fine Mechanical Tools.
Carpenter, Taps & Dies.
Cards, Screw Plates.
Wells Bros. Screw Plates.
Prentiss, Phoenix & Victor Vises.
Morse, Twist Drills, Reamers & Sockets.
Brown & Sharpe Gear & Milling Cutters.
Armstrong Lathe Tools.
American English & Swiss Pliers.
Lindstroms Swedish Pliers.
Heinisch Tinners' Snips.
Browns (Genuine) Snips.
Telephone & Metal Snips.
Steel Letters & Figures.
American, English & Swiss Files.
Frays & Peck Stowe & Wilcox Braces.
Russell Jennings & Snells Auger Bits.
Witherby Socket Firmer Chisels.
Millers Falls Hand & Breast Drills.
Goodell Pratt Hand Breast & Bench Drills.
Yankee Hand & Breast Drills.
Raw Hide Hammers & Mallets.
Lufkin & Chesterman Steel & Metallic Tapes.
Champion Hurwood & Yankee Screw Drivers.
Piano Screw Drivers.
Taylor (Extra Quality) Screw Drivers.
Model Gear Wheels. Knurling Wheels.
Carborundum. Emery India & Arkansas Wheels.
Carborundum. India & Arkansas Stones.
Emery & Crocus Cloth.
French Emery Paper.
Emery Powder Rouge & Tripoli.
Muslin & Canton Flannel Buffs.
Felt & Walrus Buff Wheels.
Brass & Steel Brush Wheels.
Brass & Steel Hand Brushes.
Steel Music Wire. Drill Rods.
German Silver Wire & Sheet.
Silver Solder for Band Saws.
Platinum & Composition Wire for Gass Engines.
Brazing Blow Pipes for Artificial & Natural Gas.
Jessop Tool & Die Steel

HEEREN BROS & CO
Tool Departmen*
Penn Ave. & Eighth St
Pittsburg, Pa.

HE ASCENDED, LEADING CAPTIVES

Acts 1:1-14.—Jan. 2.

Special Points of This Study: (1) Number of Apostles Limited to Twelve; (2) Importance of the Kingdom to Come; (3) It Was Not Then Due Time to Explain the Date of Its Establishment; (4) the Disciples Must First Proclaim It Throughout the Earth; (5) As Our Lord's Ascension Was Known to Few and Was Without Commotion, So His Second Coming.

"When He ascended on High, He led a multitude of captives and gave gifts unto men."—Ephesians 4:8. R. V.

OUR lesson is from St. Luke's pen, and contains five special features. First is the declaration that the Apostles were only those whom Jesus had especially selected for that office—St. Paul, by Divine arrangement, subsequently taking the place of Judas. This is in contradiction to the claim of the Bishops of England and of Rome that they are Apostolic Bishops with apostolic powers: but it is in full agreement with the Master's statement that all others claiming to be Apostles are "liars."—Revelation 2:2.

Witness World-Wide.

The second point of the lesson is that before leaving His Apostles, Jesus instructed them concerning the Kingdom of God. This is in full accord with all the records of His previous teachings, nearly all of which were respecting this wonderful Kingdom to be established in power and great glory at His Second Coming. The third point is referred to in Verses 6 and 7. The Apostles inquired respecting the Kingdom and the time for its blessing of Israel. Jesus informed them that it was not for them to know the times and seasons respecting the Kingdom—that the matter was entirely in the Father's hands.

The fourth point of our Study centers in Verse 8, where our Lord declares that prior to the establishment of His Kingdom His Church would witness to it throughout the entire earth—after receiving the blessing at Pentecost. The fifth point of special notice centers in Verse 11, in the angels' statement. "This same Jesus * * * shall so come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into Heaven."

Wrong Views of the Kingdom.

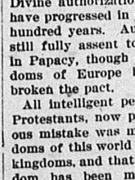
Peculiar and conflicting views respecting the Kingdom of God are held by Protestants. Much more logical, but equally unscriptural, is the view held by Roman Catholics. The confusion of Protestants is lamentable. Some hold that somehow the Kingdom of God began at Pentecost; others hold that somehow it began when Jerusalem was destroyed. Yet all of them realize that Jesus' promises respecting His Second Advent must still be future.

Roman Catholics hold that about the year 800 A. D. they set up the Kingdom of God, first by exalting the clergy to be a special class, and then by establishing a spiritual rule over the kings and princes of earth in the name of Christ—the Popes being recognized as Christ's vicegerents, as reigning in His stead, as His substitutes. Kings and princes of earth were informed that they might continue to rule if they would be obedient to the Papacy; and that otherwise, the latter would appoint other rulers in their stead. The rulers of Europe readily assented to this partnership, by which the people would recognize them as having Divine authorization to rule. Matters have progressed in this way for eleven hundred years. Austria and Hungary still fully assent to the Divine power in Papacy, though others of the kingdoms of Europe have more or less broken the pact.

All intelligent people, Catholics and Protestants, now perceive that a serious mistake was made, that the kingdoms of this world never were Christ's kingdoms, and that the name Christendom has been misapplied to them. That name signifies Christ's Kingdom; and it is very inappropriate to apply the term to the warring European nations, seeking to blow each other off the face of the earth.

"Come In Like Manner."

Bible students notice the exact wording of Scripture more carefully now than formerly. The statement that Jesus would come again in like manner as they saw Him go into Heaven has generally been taken to mean that He would come a human being. This would contradict the statement that He was put to death in flesh, but quickened, made alive, in spirit. It would also contradict the Master's words, "Yet a little while, and the world seeth Me no more; but ye shall see Me." The entire tenor of Scripture is to the effect that Jesus took this earthly condition for the suffering of death, and would not need it afterward.—1 Peter 3:18; John 14:19.



The Ascension.

The angels did not say, "Come in like *form*." Our Lord's manner of going was quiet, secret, known only to His disciples. He will so come in like *manner*—unknown to the world. He will be present "as a thief in the night"; and none will know of His presence except His footstep followers.

STENOGRAPHERS TO UNITE.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Stenographers have issued a call to form an Office Workers' union. Girls in offices do not come under the state 54-hour law and many of them are receiving less than $6 a week.

APPRECIATIONS.

Rochester Mills, Pa., Dec. 23.

With much Christian love to you and all the dear friends in the Truth. I see by the wrapper on my paper that my subscription has run out so I am renewing through the Publishing House for another year as I do not want to miss one of our dear Pastor Russell's sermons as they are very near to us. We do appreciate them very much in our home.

Even so if we would learn how to execute the delightful harmony of God's law in our lives if we would learn how to blend and render sweetly the characteristics of our Father to the soothing and blessing of our fellows; if we would learn to express the divine glory upon these feeble instruments. Even our great instructor, this skill is not a thing that can be attained at odd moments when there is nothing to do it must be of such value in our estimation that it will have first place in our consideration and in our plans. When Israel of old had carried out God's instructions with respect to the Tabernacle God's Glory filled it. Let us carry out our Father's instructions, let us hearken unto His words, let us fling wide the gates of our hearts to Him and the King of Glory, the One who can make our hearts a glorious place.

Please excuse me if I have taken up too much of your time.

With much Christian love, de remain,

Your Brother and Sister,
WILLIAM BOWERS AND WIFE.

Brewton, Ala. Dec. 26.

For the benefit of those friends who are doing "mail volunteering" I wish to quote following a letter just received from the W. T. B. & T. S. under date of Dec. 17th:

"Your letter with enclosures has come to hand and contents are carefully noted. In reply would say that Bro. Russell advises that you enclose two BSMs in each envelope. He thinks that the kind of envelope you use is better than a plain wrapper because he believes the picture in the front will excite curiosity sufficient to encourage the person to open and see what is inside. He thinks that to use more than two BSMs would be wasteful. Those who are interested can easily ask for more."

I will just add that to those who are interested in the large advertising envelopes for this service I can put them next as to where and how to get them. They are quite economical when bought in quantities.

Very sincerely yours.
ELLSTON LUTTRELL
Box 151, Brewston, Ala.

Olivia, N. C. Dec. 23.

I am renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society. We appreciate your paper very much and will continue to do so as long as you continue to print Pastor Russell's sermons. Wishing you much success in sending forth the glad tidings.

Respectfully,
MURPHY HUGHES.

Emmmett, Idaho, Dec. 22.

Although I am taking other papers printing Pastor Russell's sermons and etc., I assure you that I appreciate very much the time and space you give to the sermons and the truth.

Also I am glad to see the fair and fearless stand you have taken in matters pertaining to labor and industry.

And as an evidence that I mean what I say I am enclosing P. O. Order for the renewal of my subscription.

I think it is the duty of all the Truth friends who possibly can, to support the Tribune, that the Truth may reach the masses.

Yours respectfully,
W. A. MARSHALL.

Parsons, W. Va., Dec. 24.

We thank you for your good paper. We will not do without it as long as Pastor Russell's sermons are published and other good things and as long as I can pay for it.

Yours with Christian love,
R. S. POLING.

Rosalia, Wash., Dec. 24.

As my subscription expires the 15th of this month will ask you to please discontiue the paper, as I cannot pay for it.

I thank the editor very much for all the good things found in the paper especially Pastor Russell's sermons appreciations, etc. "Pastor Russell's Sphere in the Reformation" is fine and am sorry will have to miss the latter end of it. I also thank the dear friends that had the paper sent to me the last year. It has proven a blessing to me. I also passed the paper on to others whom I thought might enjoy the sermons. I am for the truth and righteousness, and may the dear Lord bless the editor in his good work of publishing so much truth.

Yours very truly,
MRS. P. S. HOSINGTON.

Pastor Russell's Sphere in the Reformation

(Continued from Page 3.)

not taken away by any works of ours." That Luther never realized the full extent of this truth is evident, for it was many years after this before he began to preach it in the old chapel at Wittenberg, near the University in which he first became a teacher and had access to a copy of the Scriptures. His clear conceptions of these truths later surprised his old friend John Stanpitz who was instrumental in inspiring young Luther to study for the Priesthood.

Luther's life had been uneventful until he was spurred into action by the glaring pomp and display of the agent of the pope, John Tetzel, a Dominican monk, who had invaded his territory. Tetzel's graft system of collecting large sums of money for the repose of the soul of relatives in Purgatory grieved him. His study of the Scriptures came to his assistance and emphasized Justification by Faith. He nailed his 95 Theses to the church door at Wittenberg and challenged Tetzel to debate the subjects.

The local printing press had made copies of Luther's Theses for the students of the college and in a very short time copies were sent all over Germany and finally into every corner of Christendom. Little did Luther realize that this was to shake the world. That thrones were to crumble, families split, theology to be reconstructed and millions of men set to thinking, at the instigation of a son of a laborer in the copper mines—who used to beg and sing in the street—a street urchin, a descendent of a family of peasants, seems increditable. But the fact is the printing press did it with the assistance of royalty, and the co-operation of Calvin and Knox. Calvin translated his tracts into French and defended them. They fell into the hands of Knox who carried them to Scotland. Luther was to Knox and Calvin what Socrates was to Plato and what Mazzini was to Garibaldi, he supplied them with the truth and wrought havoc with Papacy.

Luther's stormy life properly dates from this debate with a prominent priest and lawyer, by name John Eck, who, in this famous debate which lasted for thirteen days, cleverly led him into a trap. He succeeded in drawing Luther out and finally indicted him with being guilty of the same offense that led Huss to the stake—he led him into a defense of the doctrines set forth by Huss. Eck turned over the evidence to the Pope who requested that he publicly disavow his defense of Huss. He refused by rewriting his tracts in bolder language. He then received the Pope's Bull of Excommunication. Luther's writings were burnt in the principal cities of Germany and Luther in return made a public bon-fire of the Pope's Bull of Excommunication at Wittenberg.

From then on the church had no power to punish him, as he was outside of the pale, but it sent out agents to make it appear that he was an enemy of the state. His persecutions were so sever that he finally joined hands with Zwingli, Calvin and Knox in railing at the "Babylonish Harlot." He became the enemy of the church and leaned towards the state for protection. Luther was a subject of Frederick, the Elector of Saxony, who had considerable influence with the emperor of Germany. Frederick secretly guarded the interests of the reformer for he was favorable to the teachings of Luther and revolted against the abuses of the Vaticant. When the agents of the Pope persuaded the emperor to sience Luther. Frederick arranged to have Luther appear at the Diet of Worms and be given a hearing and had the emperor guarantee Luther safe conduct from and to Wittenberg and saw to it that he kept his word. The emperor feared to disrespect the wishes of the elector for it might result in civil war. Luther was instructed to stop preaching his new doctrines. Fredrick knew that Luther would not obey this edict so he cleverly arranged a plot to arrest Luther on his return and placed him in the castle of Wartburg. He had anticipated a demand from the federal authorities for the arrest of the heretic and placed Luther where he could legally resist this demand. He prepared for a legal battle in insisting on "state rights" and exercised protection of the prisoner without his consent. As a prisoner in the hands of friends, he worked incessantly, translating and writing, and was left out on parole. He married Catherine, the nun, who supported him in his dark hours, and died a father.

(To be continued.)

WHERE PASTOR RUSSELL WILL BE.

Pastor C. T. Russell will address conventions at the following places in December:

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 30.
Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 31.
New York City Temple, Jan. 2.
Easton, Pa., January 2.

A Wonderful Discovery of Valuable
ORES
A Twentieth Century Sensation.
A Mine Producing Platinum, Copper, Nickel, Molybdenite, Chrome, and Tungsten
Get full information of assay, stock, etc.
Room 514 Fitzsimmons Bldg., PITTSBURGH PA.

ESTABLISHED 1871
KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"
5th AVE. SMITHFIELD & DIAMOND STS.

Odd Lots of Men's and Young Men's "Quality" Clothes One-Third Off

Odd Lots Men's $12.50 Suits and Overcoats now ⅓ off	$8.33
Odd Lots Men's $15.00 "Quality" Suits and Overcoats—now ⅓ off	$10
Odd Lots Men's $20 "Quality" Suits and Overcoats—now ⅓ off	$13.33
Odd Lots Men's $25 "Quality" Suits and Overcoats—now ⅓ off	$16.67
Odd Lots Men's $30 "Quality" Suits and Overcoats—now ⅓ off	$20
Odd Lots Men's $35 "Quality" Suits and Overcoats—now ⅓ off	$23.34
Odd Lots Men's and Young Men's $1.98 Pants—now ⅓ off	$1.32
Odd Lots Men's and Young Men's $3.00 Pants—now ⅓ off	$2
Odd Lots Men's and Young Men's $4.50 Pants—now ⅓ off	$3

ODD LOTS OF FANCY VESTS—ONE-THIRD OFF
(Every Garment Bears the Original Price Tag)
(Kaufmann's—For 44 Years Clothiers to Men—Second Floor.)

Boys' Clothes At Half Price

The snappiest models of the year—Clothes that every boy will wear and be proud of because of their fine appearance—table after table of them, piled high at One-Half Marked Prices.

$2.98 Boys' Suits	$1.49
$5.00 Suits and Overcoats	$2.50
$7.50 Suits and Overcoats	$3.75
$3.98 Raincoat and Hat	$1.99
$10 Gabardine Raincoat	$5.00
$3.00 Novelty Suits	$1.50
$1.98 Wash Suits	99c
50c Pants	25c

(Kaufmann's—Second Floor)

FREIGHT STRIKE ENDS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Federal department of labor mediators succeeded in adjusting the three days' strike of Belt line employes. This railroad all railroads. Poor transportation circles the city and and connects with service for employes caused the strike, which resulted in jamming 12,000 loaded freight cars into a confused mass along the various lines.

SAMUEL S. WAITNEIGHT DEAD

Samuel S Waitneight, aged 69, died Sunday at his home, 83 North Fremont avenue, Bellevue. He was born in Phoenixville, Pa, but for the last 50 years had resided in and near this city. For many years he was affiliated with the steel industries being a roller at one of Carnegies Mills, and at one time a trustee of the A. A. of I. S. andT. W. but during a strike lost out and went to Apollo, where a strike again threw him idle, and for the last 20 years was connected with the deed registry department of Allegheny County. Mr Waitneight was a member of Ionic Lodge No 525, F &A M; Zerubbabel Chapter, R A M; Syria Temple, Mystic Shrine, and of theMasonic Veterans' Association. He also was a life member and past exalted ruler of Pittsburg Lodge No 11, B P O Elks; treasurer of Iron City Lodge No 182, I O O F; member of Bellevue Encampment No 63, I O O F, and Alexander Hays Post No 3, G A R. His widow, one son, William W. of Bellevue, and two daughters, Mrs Robert S Lemon of Parkersburg, W Va, and Mrs John R, Yohe of Ingram survive.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — DIE SINKERS, MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS AT OUR BRADDOCK WORKS, WORKING ON DOMESTIC ORDERS ONLY. INQUIRE AT STANDARD CHAIN CO., BRADDOCK WORKS, BRADDOCK, PA.

Men wanted for the following positions:
Engine Lathe Hands, first-class on Tool Work.
Milling Machine Hands, on Tool Work.
Universal Grinder Hands on Tool Work.
Engine Lathe Hands, first-class on Production Work.
Planer Hands.
Horizontal Boring Mill Hands.
Vertical Boring Mill Hands.
Millwrights.
Instrument Makers.
Wiremen.
Apply at Employment Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS.
Join our Savings Club and gradually, by small weekly deposits, build up a fund for next Christmas.
Club is now open to receive members. Join today.
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Satisfaction Assured by wearing our Latest Model Perfection Limb.
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John McKain, Assistant Cashier.